

INTO THE STREET WITH THEIR BABES.

Evicted Family Tramps for Hours in the Bitter Cold.

ONE DEATH MAY RESULT.

Wife Carries the Youngest Infant in Her Arms and the Husband Another.

NEARLY FROZEN BEFORE RESCUE.

Unable to Obtain Work, the Behrmans Could Not Pay the Nine Dollars Rent for Their Home.

"Pay your rent or get out," said the agent. Mrs. Behrman hadn't a copper cent to her name—hasn't had for three days; her babies were waiting for food, and the squalid rooms were unheated.

Mrs. Behrman is the wife of a tailor. They lived in the tenement at No. 85 Eldridge street. The man has not been able to find steady employment for the last two months.

Vain Search for Work. Mrs. Behrman, although she is not well, went out every morning looking for work, but, as was the case with her husband, on every hand she was met with the same reply: "Times are too dull; we want no help."

Last Saturday the agent called for the rent. The Behrmans had not eaten that day. They told the agent this. In one corner of the room the seven children, the eldest of whom is but ten, were huddled together.

"The rent must be paid by Tuesday or you go," said the agent.

Raise \$9! The tailor might as well have attempted to raise a million. But he tried; tried all Saturday and Sunday and Monday. Of course, he couldn't succeed.

Into the Freezing Cold.

The agent made another call at noon Tuesday. This time he was armed with a dispossess warrant. In spite of the frightful cold he ordered them into the street and padlocked the door after them. It was freezing cold, and the evicted ones were but thinly clad. To remain still meant death.

So all the afternoon and far into the night, the mother carrying the smallest babe, a mile of a year, and the father another, they tramped up and down, begging of the ways of this country, and speaking little English, the father and mother knew not where to go for relief.

Shortly after midnight a Mrs. Froberg, who lives at No. 99 Forsyth street, heard of the family's plight. She is poor herself, but she took the afflicted ones to her home and allowed them to occupy a room. The woman and children were in a pitiable condition. The little ones were completely exhausted, and nearly dead with cold.

The tenement at No. 85 Eldridge street, is owned by Oscar A. E. Weissner, of Nos. 121-123 Bleeker street. He is a wealthy manufacturer, with a factory in Brooklyn.

IVORY.

Continued from First Page.

he would furnish it with proof that Irish societies were existing in America, whose purpose it was to incite revolution and destroy lives and property; that in America Jones did join an Irish-American alliance and other Irish societies; that for six years he remained a member of several Irish organizations, and that during all that time he was unable to discover any act on the part of Irish-American societies which could be regarded as inhuman or unlawful.

Tried to Induce Others to Act.

I, too, was prepared to show under cross-examination that the English Government was sending him money from time to time; that the promises he had made he was unable to carry out, and he realized that his time in the service was becoming short; that the man then introduced incendiary resolutions in some of these societies, the object and purpose of which was to induce others to use dynamite and other explosives that would destroy public life and property in Great Britain.

He was also the author of a resolution in the Irish-American Alliance, having for its purpose the commission of an assassination. He himself and three others, whom I have since discovered to be spies, and who are now in the city of London, were to go to Washington and there blow up the British Embassy.

Immediately upon these incendiary threats being made by Jones to involve the Irish-American Alliance and many of its members, a resolution was introduced calling for his immediate expulsion. This resolution was pending at the time Jones left America, and immediately upon his leaving, it was acted upon and he was expelled.

Jones's purpose in introducing the resolution, I could have shown, and his effort to inveigle respectable, decent people, who belonged to the Irish-American Alliance, into crime, was done merely with a view to make the English Government believe he was carrying out the contract he made with them in 1890.

Jones's Work in Dublin.

Under the cross-examination I prepared we would prove that when Jones left America he went direct to Dublin and

there met a man named Stephen Holland, that he presented Holland a letter signed by a certain newspaper man in New York and his letter stated that Stephen Holland's brother Dan could, if he was going to New York, obtain a place as compositor on one of the journals of that city. Stephen Holland was interested in the welfare of his brother, and an intimacy sprang up between the two, and a week later Jones suggested to Holland that it

would be a good thing to manifest their displeasure toward England by blowing up the Dublin residence of the Viceroy.

Immediately upon that suggestion being made by Jones, Holland declined to have any further conversation with him. One night later Jones went to Stephen Holland and induced him to walk as far as O'Connell Bridge with him, and in conversation told him the time was come when the people of Ireland should strike for liberty and destroy the power of England.

Jones then produced from his pocket tubes into which dynamite could be put, and tried to force them on Holland.

Holland refused to receive them and immediately departed company with Jones.

Jones Was Alarmed.

"I was prepared to prove these facts, and establish the fact that Jones was willing to make a victim of any one, no matter how innocent. Jones during the trial not only got wind of the fact that I meant to cross-examine, but he appears to have also found out that I was in possession of these facts, and he discreetly got out of the way.

The substance of his testimony was submitted to the persons in charge of the Crown case and the Solicitor-General admitted on the morning of Wednesday that the treasury was utterly without a case.

I believe my appearance in London brought about the acquittal of Ivory. The English courts and their prosecutors realized that I was there representing an American citizen and a large majority of the American people, and that, since I fearlessly asked for an impartial trial, I was convinced of Ivory's acquittal due to the impartial trial I was able to secure.

I wish to add that I was largely aided by General Patrick A. Collins, American Consul at London, and the representative of the American Embassy, who were in court every day.

Queenstown, Jan. 27.—Mr. McIntyre and the witnesses who accompanied him from America, together with Ivory, all of whom are in good health, sail for New York tomorrow from here on the Majestic.

THE PUBLIC AND THE BALL.

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High Praise for Mrs. Bradley-Martin.

Editor New York Journal:

Sir: I have read with interest and astonishment the newspaper stories about the Bradley-Martin ball. What ignorance and malice have been displayed in the controversy! First, the cry is that the unemployed are starving. Then, when work is given the silly objection is made that ostentation at this time will only aggravate the relations between rich and poor.

What do the common people want? Why are they dissatisfied when they are given employment at a time when work is scarce? I think that Mrs. Bradley-Martin is a public benefactress. How much better to give employment than to give alms. I hope she will not be offended and that her splendid example will be followed by other leaders of our best society.

I fall to see how the clergy and some newspapers can consistently deplore the extravagance of the rich and the lamentable condition of the unemployed at the same time. It would serve the lower million right if the upper ten thousand should decide to tighten their purse strings.

WELLINGTON BAKER.

New York, Jan. 27, 1897.

TOO MUCH FOR A BALL.

Young Women Members of the Civitas Club in Brooklyn Agree with Dr. Rainford.

The young society women of Brooklyn regard the Rev. Dr. Rainford as an ideal

preacher, and think he is just right on the subject of luxury and social entertainments. They agree with him that \$250,000 is too much to spend on one unrequited ball. The organization to which they belong—the Civitas Club—met at No. 180 Tompkinson street, yesterday and talked about the Bradley-Martin ball. The discussion was opened by Mrs. E. L. Smith, who read a

paper on "Luxury and Social Problems."

Money, she said, was a blessing when wisely used. Properly managed it tended to build up character and nations. Extravagance was to be deplored in individuals as well as nations. She believed extravagance in private entertainments was against the spirit of Christianity and civilization.

"Just think of spending \$250,000 for a ball!" said one little woman, who sat in the front row.

"And \$100,000 for one dress," remarked another.

"That would get everything I wanted for two years."

The hostesses were Misses Mary Snodgrass, Madge Clark and Caroline Darrow. The guests included Misses Heister, Miss F. L. Cook, Yarnall, Miss L. A. Stoddard, Miss Jewell and Miss Hollenbeck.

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