1891

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER PEOPLE ARE DELIGHTED WITH THE FASCINATING FEUILLETONS IN THE MORNING WORLD (METROPOLIS EDITION).

MONDAY---THE WORLD'S HALF-RATE SITUATION DAYS---SATURDAY.

The EVENING EDITION World.

A Great Hit!

THE WAR STORIES BY VETERANS IN THE MORNING WORLD (METROPOLIS EDITION).

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1891. PRICE ONE CENT.

WHO GOT THE CHECK?

Coroner Schultze Insists He Didn't Get Lawyer Tappan's $50 Honorarium.

"I Sent It," Says Tappan, and Shows the Stub in His Check-Book.

It Was on the Continental National Bank of This City.

Miss Tappan's Suicide Kept Secret and the Official Record Delayed.

The story printed exclusively in THE WORLD this morning that Miss Mary Tappan, sister of Lawyer John B. C. Tappan, of 44 Broadway, committed suicide on Dec. 10 last by throwing herself from the window of Dr. Roberts's Sanitarium at 137 West Thirty-fourth street, and that the news was kept from the newspapers and the public by Coroner Schultze, who, it was charged, received a check for $50 for his kindness and courtesy from Lawyer Tappan, was the talk of the town to-day.

It created a sensation in both social and political circles, where Coroner Schultze and the Tappans are well known.

Coroner Schultze is a well-known and popular physician and politician. The Tappans are one of the oldest families of Long Island and move in the best society. The announcement, therefore, that Miss Tappan did not die suddenly from natural causes, as had been intimated, but had committed suicide, and the statement of Mr. Tappan that he had sent Coroner Schultze his check for $50 after the success of his efforts to keep the case quiet, caused no end of comment.

The fact alone that a public official had suppressed a case of suicide, and the allegation that he had received pay for it, was startling enough, and the possibility that if it was done in one case it might have been done in other cases, and that in this manner a crime may be hushed up, was seriously discussed.

It is now admitted that Miss Tappan committed suicide, and Dr. Schultze says he kept this information from the public to oblige a professional friend, Dr. Roberts, but he denies positively that he received a check for $50 for his courtesy.

Lawyer Tappan positively asserts he sent the check to Coroner Schultze.

He backs up this assertion with the statement that the check was on the Continental National Bank, and in further proof this morning produced his check-book and showed to an EVENING WORLD reporter the stub from which it had been torn.

Miss Tappan, who was thirty-four years old, and had been suffering from nervous prostration and melancholia, became an inmate last fall of Dr. Roberts's Sanitarium after she had been under the treatment of Dr. Mary Noxon, of 28 West Forty-fifth street. It is supposed that she took advantage of the absence of her nurse from the room and threw herself out of the window.

Instead of reporting the matter to the police, as is usual in such cases, Dr. Roberts went direct to his friend, Coroner Schultze, and asked him to suppress all mention of the matter in the newspapers or elsewhere.

This is not an easy thing to do, and could not have been done had the papers been filed in the regular way at the Coroner's office, where the reporters would have seen them.

The record of the case, however, was not entered until four days later, and the papers were placed in an obscure pigeon-hole, where no one would expect to look for them.

The inquest was held hurriedly, and the testimony was sandwiched in with a lot of minor cases, as if it was of no importance, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

In this respect everything was regular, but the mystery and secrecy about it is not considered in the same light.

Mr. Tappan's admission that he sent as a present to Coroner Schultze a check for $50 was a startling climax.

AN EVENING WORLD reporter called on Coroner Schultze, at his home, 31 West Ninety-first street, this morning, and told him that THE EVENING WORLD would gladly publish anything he had to say.

"I NEVER RECEIVED IT."

"I have this to say," he exclaimed, as he laid aside THE WORLD in which he had been reading the account of the affair—"I have this to say—that I never received a check for $50 or any other sum, or any present or thing of value from Mr. Tappan in my life."

"But Mr. Tappan says he sent to you a check for $50?"

"If he did I never received it."

"Suppose he should produce the check with your indorsement on it?"

"Then I would be guilty."

"Did you expect or anticipate a present or fee from Mr. Tappan? He says he sent the money in appreciation of your courtesy."

"I did not expect anything from him. Mr. Tappan is a stranger to me. He speaks of appreciating my courtesy. I aim to be courteous to everybody. I don't enter a man's house like a politician; I am no politician, but, like a professional gentleman, I try to be pleasant, polite and obliging, and show my sympathy with the people. I am often told, 'Doctor, we are very much obliged to you for your kindness,' and then I say, 'Well, remember me when I run for public office again.'

DID IT TO OBLIGE DR. ROBERTS.

"Now, in regard to the Tappan case, the facts are these: Dr. Roberts came to me as a professional friend, just like you would under similar circumstances, and asked me to keep Miss Tappan's suicide out of the papers. I said I would do what I could, and I did. I didn't do any more than what had been done before, and what I would do again to-day or to-morrow.

AND TO SAVE THE SANITARIUM.

"Dr. Roberts keeps a sanitarium, and he didn't want his establishment to gain notoriety, so he came to me and I obliged him."

"You say, doctor, that this has been done many times before, suppressing information of Coroner's cases."

OFTEN DONE BEFORE.

"Of course it has. I am not accusing any other Coroner, but I know it has been done. Why, we receive requests to hush up deaths a hundred times a month. A man or woman may be asphyxiated, or killed in some other way, and there may be some details involved—a love affair, for instance—that the family want to keep quiet.

"They ask us not to make public the facts. There are many suicides and cases of deaths that the newspapers never learn of. I am not compelled to tell the details of every case to the newspapers."

"But you are compelled to file the papers and make a proper record of every case."

"That I am. But a man may carry papers around with him three or four days. We are not always at the main office. Every Coroner's house is his office, you know, and papers are in a proper place when they are in my office.

"I have known for several days that THE WORLD was making an investigation of this case. It had been rumored that I received $2,800 for suppressing a suicide. Several informed me of this rumor.

"I repeat, it is not true that I received any money or check from Mr. Tappan. The story in regard to the money is a —— lie."

"If Mr. Tappan says you did get the check?"

"Then he lies."

LAWYER TAPPAN'S STATEMENT.

Lawyer John B. C. Tappan was seen at his office, 44 Broadway, this morning by an EVENING WORLD reporter and made this statement:

"There is nothing to conceal about this matter, and the mere fact that I sent a check to Coroner Schultze shows that I had no intention of trying to bribe him or I would have given him money, and thus avoided the possibility of an investigation.

"A PRESENT, NOT A BRIBE."

"The whole transaction was in the nature of a present or gratuity, such as it has been the custom of our family for years to give clergymen and others who officiate at funerals.

"I shall probably give several more checks in connection with my sister's funeral, to people who exerted themselves in our behalf and showed us special kindness.

"I do not for a moment want to be understood as saying that I was not anxious to keep the details of my sister's death from the press and public. It was perfectly natural for me to do so, but I did not at any time ask Coroner Schultze or Dr. Roberts to keep the matter quiet, and, indeed, little was said even in our family about the manner of her death.

"I was gratified that the inquest was held in a quiet manner in the Coroner's private office, and after the inquest was over I shook hands with him and thanked him for his kindness and courtesy and assured him that I would not forget it.

"This was the last time I ever saw him, and nothing was then or at any time said about my paying him for suppressing the matter from the press or the public.

"About a week after my sister's death I sent Coroner Schultze a check for $50, and so far as I know he received it, at least it has not been returned to me."

THE STUB PRODUCED.

"What bank was the check drawn on?" asked the reporter.

"I don't think it is necessary to go into particulars as much as that, is it?"

The reporter thought it was, so after a few moments' reflection Mr. Tappan produced his check-book, laid it, opened, upon his desk and allowed the reporter to examine it.

The blank checks were all for the Continental National Bank. Where a check had been filled out and torn off at the bottom of the page remained a stub which read as follows:

> No. 1386. Dec. 19.
>
> $50. L. W. SCHULTZE.

"You say the check has not been returned to you?"

THE CHECK NOT RETURNED.

"It has not. If it was cashed it would not be returned to me for about a month, as my account is not balanced oftener than every two months, and of course my cashed checks would not be returned to me until the account was balanced.

"It is possible, of course, that the check has been cashed and returned to the bank, but I don't believe the bank officials would tell you whether it had been returned or not, although I have no objection to their doing so."

DR. ROBERTS ASKED FOR SECRECY.

Dr. George W. Roberts, who is in charge of the sanitarium at 137 West Thirty-fourth street where the death of Miss Tappan occurred, was visited this morning by an EVENING WORLD reporter.

"It is true," he said, "that I reported the death of my patient to Coroner Schultze on Dec. 10, the day on which it occurred. I went to the Coroner's office alone and made a personal statement to the Coroner."

"Did you request Coroner Schultze to keep the matter from the newspapers?"

"I asked him as a personal favor and out of consideration for the family of Miss Tappan to do what he could to keep the matter quiet, and I felt perfectly justified in doing so.

"There was no need of a public inquest, for the facts in the case were beyond dispute, and I understood that in such cases it was not customary to hold an inquest and examine witnesses.

"I gave him all the facilities possible for investigating the case, and he came to my house the same day with his deputy and was apparently perfectly satisfied with the result.

"The next day I went to the Coroner's office with Mr. Tappan, and we both made sworn statements. If I recollect rightly I again requested the Coroner to give as little publicity to the case as was consistent with his official duty, and I think he consented to comply with the request."

"Did you hold out any inducements to him?"

"None whatever, nor did Mr. Tappan to my knowledge. In fact, Mr. Tappan said nothing at all to the Coroner except through me. We were only in the office for a very few minutes. I know nothing whatever of the present said to have been given to the Coroner in consideration of his courtesy in the matter; the first I ever heard of such a thing was what I have read in the paper this morning."

"Is it your usual custom to request the Coroner in such cases to keep the details from the public?"

"There is no custom whatever about it. This case is the first one which I ever had occasion to report to any public official."

NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE.

"You did not report the matter to the police?"

"Certainly not. It was simply a case of sudden death, and I reported it to the Coroner, who, I suppose, attends to such matters, giving him all the particulars. The death was not a suicide at all, for the patient was not responsible for her actions and did not know what she was doing at the time."

"Did the Coroner give any intimation to you or hint that he expected compensation for any favors he might show?"

"Not the slightest. In fact, he showed both myself and Mr. Tappan the utmost consideration and seemed to appreciate the propriety of giving as little publicity to the affair as possible."

POINTERS ON THE RACES.

Tipsters' Opinions as to the Various Winners To-Day.

Programme of the Races and Louisville Pooling.

The entries for Clifton's races to-day give promise of good races. The entries are liberal in each event, and several of the contests should prove exciting.

The first race is a seven furlong dash, with selling conditions.

Ganymede's last race was a good one, inasmuch as he got away last and finished second to Village King. Ganymede should win, with Endurer the runner up. Village King may beat the others.

The second race is at a mile. Gettysburg ought to win despite the heavy weight he carries. Cotillion may be the runner up and Roseville may fill third place.

The third race is a five-furlong dash. Dixie can run the distance very fast and with a good boy up should about win. Sunday is also very fast at the distance, and the finish should be very close between the two. Mabel Glenn may beat the others.

The fourth race is a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth. It looks like a good thing for Al Farrow, who should win handily. Jack Rose may be the runner-up and Busteed ought to be no worse than third.

The fifth race is at a mile, with selling conditions. Long Island's race Friday was a very creditable effort and he should win handily. Joe Courtney, who shows queer form, may be second, and The Sheriff ought to beat the others.

The sixth race is at six and one-half furlongs welter weights. Houri ought to win, with Clamor second. The last named is improving rapidly and should be ready for a race very soon. Australand may be third.

Referee in the *Sporting World* makes these selections:

First Race—Supervisor, Village King.
Second Race—Fabian, Gettysburg.
Third Race—Sunday, Mabel Glenn.
Fourth Race—Jack Rose, Al Farrow.
Fifth Race—Sparling, The Sheriff.
Sixth Race—Houri, Tomboy.

From Other Morning Papers.

First Race—Prince Edward, Village Maid.
Second Race—Cotillion, Roseville.
Third Race—Sunday, Autocrat.
Fourth Race—Al Farrow, Jack Rose.
Fifth Race—Joe Courtney, The Sheriff.
Sixth Race—Harrison, Houri.

First Race—Village King, Ganymede.
Second Race—Gettysburg, Roseville.
Third Race—Sunday, Mabel Glenn.
Fourth Race—Jack Rose, Al Farrow.
Fifth Race—Sparling, Joe Courtney.
Sixth Race—Houri, Clamor.

First Race—Village King, Endurer.
Second Race—Cotillion, Gettysburg.
Third Race—Mabel Glenn, Autocrat.
Fourth Race—Jack Rose, Belle d'Or.
Fifth Race—Sparling, Long Island.
Sixth Race—Australand, Sam Morse.

CLIFTON ENTRIES.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

CLIFTON RACE TRACK, Jan. 5.—The entries for to-day are as follows:

First Race—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling.—Prince Edward, 122; Ganymede, 107; Dirigo, 104; Endurer, Supervisor, Senator, 102 each; Village King, 99; Xenophon, 94; Roger, George K., Redstone, Fountain, Pegasus, 92 each; Cecilia, 90; Little Grand, 89 lb.

Second Race—One mile.—Gettysburg, 124; Fabian, 114; Cotillion, 109; Nattot, 99; Becky Knott, Roseville, 94 each; Pauline Hall, 79 lb.

Third Race—Five-eighths of a mile.—Mabel Glenn, 111; Sunday, Autocrat, Young Duke, Red King, Planter, 110 each; Trestle, Prince James, 106 each; Dixie, Ecstacy, 105 each; Addie T., 101; Zed, 94; Maid of Attowood (formerly Glasgow), Mortagorda filly, Sunflower, 89 lb. each.

Fourth Race—One mile and a sixteenth.—Al Farrow, 116; Jack Rose, 113; Gendarme, Salvini, 109 each; Busteed, Bell d'Or, Punster, jr., 104 each; Caramel filly, 94 lb.

Fifth Race—Selling; one mile.—Manola, 112; Joe Courtney, 111; Pliny, 110. The Sheriff, 109; Sparling, 106; White Nose, 101; Long Island, 103; Prodigal, 103; Vesburg, 99; Hardee, 97; Matinee gelding, 88 lb.

Sixth Race—Six and a half furlongs.—Geo. Angus, Tom Boy, King Idler, Lafitte, Clamor, Kentucky Ban, Groomsman, Waldo Johnson, 142 each; Australand, Harrison, Sam Morris, 139 each; Houri, 113 lb.

Pool-Selling at Louisville.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Pools were sold at Bourlier & Co.'s Turf Exchange last night on the Clifton races as follows:

First Race.—Village King, $15; Ganymede and Endurer, $10 each; Prince Edward and Cecilia, $6 each; others, $3 each.

Second Race.—Cotillion, $15; Fabian, $10; Gettysburg, $6; others, $3 each.

Third Race.—Mabel Glenn, $15; Sunday, Autocrat, Dixie, Zed, Prince James, Mataguda filly and Sunflower, $3 each; field, $11.

Fourth Race.—Jack Rose and Al Farrow, $15 each; Busteed, Belle d'Or and Punster, jr., $6 each; others, $3 each.

Fifth Race.—Matinee gelding and Sparling, $15 each; Long Island, $12; Joe Courtney and The Sheriff, $6 each; Manola and White Nose, $3 each; field, $7.

Sixth Race.—Houri, $15; Tomboy and Australand, $6 each; Lafitte, Waldo Johnson, Harrison and Sam Morse, $3 each; field, $7.

THEIR HONEYMOON CUT SHORT.

Actress Millie Price's Husband Tries to Kill Her and Himself.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—The honeymoon of Banker Dow's son and Millie Price, the soubrette of a theatrical company, who were married here Friday night, came near ending in a double murder last night.

Dow's father has refused to have anything to do with him or aid him financially. He was to have left here this morning with the company, and several creditors, hearing of this, had the young man arrested Saturday night on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Last night the couple retired to their room at the Windsor Hotel about 10 o'clock. Two hours later the door was thrown open and Mrs. Dow rushed down the hall, clad in her night robe, screaming "murder" at the top of her voice.

The husband followed and fired a shot from his revolver at her. He then entered his room and attempted to blow his brains out, but was overpowered before he succeeded. No one knows the cause of the trouble.

DEATH OF MINSTREL WHITE.

An Old-Time Stage Favorite Succumbs After a Day's Illness.

Stage people, lovers of minstrelsy and a large circle of acquaintances were shocked to-day by the news of the sudden death of the veteran Charles T. White, of Harrigan's company.

Mr. White played Saturday night at Harrigan's Theatre in "Reilly and the 400." His part had necessitated the shaving off of his heavy beard, and the exposure of his face and throat had caused him to take a severe cold. Yesterday morning he was so ill that he was forced to remain in bed, and grew worse rapidly. Death ensued at 8.30 last night.

Mr. White was sixty-nine years old, and has been on the stage nearly all his life. He was a member of Christy's Minstrels, and at one time a partner of Epa Horn in White's Opera House, at Broadway and Prince street. He was a prominent Elk, and his funeral Thursday will be under the management of the Order of Elks.

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice

Has opened all foreign mases. All druggists. *.*

COUNTIES TAKE TO LYMPH.

The Injections with Which They Hope to Get Strength.

New Blood and New Leaders in the Reorganization.

The remnant of the County Democracy is very hopeful that the new lymph treatment which it is about to try will again put it on its feet and make it sufficiently strong to revenge itself on Tammy Hall for the three successive drubbings the latter has given it.

There is no secret as to the composition of the lymph which the decrepit organization is to try. It is nothing more than a combination of new blood and new leaders.

All the preliminaries for its administration have been arranged and the first injection of the revivifying remedy is expected to be made early next month, when the reorganization of the County Democracy will occur.

The head centre of the new organization is to be somewhat similar to that of Tammany Hall. There will be one supreme leader—probably Charles A. Jackson. He will have an advisory cabinet of about five, and these will map out the policy of the faction, with suggestions from the Executive Committee of district leaders.

There will be hardly one of the old district leaders who will be retained.

Ex-Senator Michael C. Murphy, incapacitated by illness, will be succeeded in the First District by ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, it is thought.

In the Second District there has been practically no organization recently, and a dual leadership by Jerry Murphy and Denis Burns is spoken of.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Beekman will be retired in the Third and some person chosen who will have some influence in the lower end of the district where the bulk of the Democratic vote is cast.

As State Senator John F. Ahearn, is to go into Tammany Hall, the Fourth District will have to select a new leader, and Henry Campbell, a brother of Congressman Tim J. Campbell, is said to be the coming man. This probably means that Tim has reconsidered his intention to desert and will remain as leader of the Sixth.

No selection has been made in the Seventh where Lawrence Wells will retire, nor has a successor to Nathan Levy in the Eighth, been determined on.

Ernest Harvier will continue at the head of affairs in the Ninth and John Fennell in the Tenth, while Police Justice Ford and Charles McGee will divide the responsibility of leadership in the Eleventh.

The reorganizers are waiting to see if Patrick Keenan actually goes into Tammany Hall, before they select his successor in the Twelfth.

In the Thirteenth ex-Assemblyman J. Wesley Smith will probably lead, and Harry Allen will succeed ex-Senator James Daly in the Fourteenth.

Ponderous Tom Costigan is an incubus which the organization is likely to retain in the Fifteenth.

In the Sixteenth the question of the leadership is still in statu quo. This district is the home of ex-Judge Power, Judge Fitzgerald, Police Justice Kilbreth and other lights of the old machine.

The leadership in the Seventeenth District is also unsettled.

James Maguire, in the Eighteenth, will probably succeed James McCartney, who has removed from the district.

T. Hugh Boorman will retain his leadership in the Nineteenth.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is expected to lead the forces in the Twentieth.

Peter Rush will be succeeded by Charles A. Jackson in the Twenty-first.

As Henry C. Hart in the Twenty-second has practically joined Tammany Hall, Hermann Didder, the new business manager of the *Staats-Zeitung*, is named as the new man.

Charles W. Dayton will retire in the Twenty-third, but his successor has not yet been chosen.

The faction has been practically leaderless in the Annexed District for some time. The man who is expected to rebuild the party there is said to be Matthew P. Breen, who left Tammany Hall to work for Hennig last Fall.

With these new generals the County Democracy hopes it will have turned over a new leaf on which will be recorded but one long series of victories.

FOREIGN NEWS OF THE DAY.

Anti-Parnellite Members Bound to Convert O'Brien.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Irish caldron continues to boil and bubble, the latest development being the arrival this morning of Messrs. Healy, Barry and Condon, Members of Parliament, in the character of the Three Witches.

The object of their present incantations is understood to be the immediate and permanent conversion of William O'Brien to the anti-Parnellite cause, it being feared that he is wavering in his allegiance.

To this end the utmost efforts are being put forth by both sides to the controversy. While the McCarthyites offer him the editorship of the *Insuppressible*, the Parnellites hold out the more glittering bauble of temporary leadership.

The appearance of Mr. Timothy M. Healy on the scene is not considered by those competent to judge as foreshadowing a speedy arrangement of pending difficulties.

NICE, Jan. 5.—Mr. Arnold Morley, M. P. for Nottingham, has arrived.

It was with him that Mr. O'Brien held a secret interview at the Lyons railway station Friday night.

ILL HEALTH LED TO SUICIDE.

Henry Wright, Who Sailed from New York, Killed Himself in Liverpool.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—Henry Wright, who arrived from New York on Dec. 17, being a passenger on the Teutonic, attempted to commit suicide the next day.

He stabbed himself in the chest, but did not die from the wound until Saturday last.

He confessed that ill health was the cause of the crime.

Phœnix Park Prisoners Discharged from Downpatrick Penitentiary.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—James Mullett and Daniel Delaneey, convicted of participation in the Phœnix Park murders and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, were discharged to-day from the Penitentiary at Downpatrick, twenty-one miles from Belfast.

A Small Fortune Refused for Reynolds's "Fortune Teller."

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Charles Tennant refused an offer of £20,000 on Saturday for "The Fortune Teller," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, now on exhibition at Burlington House.

EXTRA.

2 O'CLOCK.

GRANT'S MESSAGE

The Mayor's Statement of the City's Affairs to the Common Council.

New York's Indebtedness Reduced $600,000 During the Past Year.

Suggestions as to Rapid Transit, Street-Cleaning and the Census.

Board of Aldermen for 1891 Meet and Organize at Noon.

The City Fathers of 1890 held their last meeting in the Board Room this morning. Twenty-three of the twenty-six were present. It was an informal and somewhat solemn occasion.

After the minutes of the last meeting of the Board had been read and approved, a vote of thanks was offered by the old Aldermen to President John H. V. Arnold, President of the Board.

Mr. Arnold made a speech extolling the members of the retiring body. He said that there never had been a better attendance of City Fathers than during the past year.

Resolutions thanking Chief Clerk Twomey, Clerk Blake and the other servants of the Board were then offered and adopted unanimously.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, it being the last official action of the old Board, after which President Arnold formally announced the Board of 1890 adjourned sine die.

The members of the Board of Aldermen for 1891 took the seats vacated by their predecessors.

Mayor Grant's inaugural address, presented to the Board of Alderman to-day, states the city's total funded debt, outstanding Dec. 31, to be $146,371,022; total bonded debt, $146,578,210. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold in cash and investments $48,513,792. Revenue bonds issued in anticipation of taxes amount to $207,188, leaving the city's net debt, including revenue bonds, at $98,064,418, a net decrease during the year of nearly $600,000.

At the close of the year 1890 there was not outstanding a revenue bond of the city issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes of 1890, or any preceding year, a result that has not happened before in the administration of the affairs of the city within the last half century.

The rate of taxation within the city for 1893 was 1.97 per cent.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Among the items of indebtedness incurred during the past year for permanent improvements none will be more willingly met by the taxpayers of this city than the $2,500,000 of bonds issued for the completion of the New Croton Aqueduct. That great work has cost the city of New York the sum of $38,767,477.25, and was a completed fact on the 15th day of July, when the gates at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street were opened and the water from the New Aqueduct flowed into the reservoirs in Central Park, increasing the water supply of this city from 110,000,000 gallons to 155,000,000 per day, and giving to the city a more bountiful and more healthful supply of water than that enjoyed by any other city in the world.

Whether it is wise to longer continue the present Aqueduct Commission is an open question. With the aqueduct in active use, with water flowing through it for many months past, and with almost all the work of the contractors finished, it would seem that the expenses of that Commission might be saved to the city.

If the present Aqueduct Commission were to turn over its accomplished work to the city and leave the Department of Public Works to complete the reservoirs a saving to the city of not less than $150,000 per annum would be made.

RAPID TRANSIT.

In previous messages in 1889 and 1890, says the Mayor, I referred at length to this subject, and yet it cannot be claimed that rapid transit is any nearer completion now than it was at the opening of my first term as Mayor.

Contests for two successive years have been waged by the people of this city with the Legislature in this regard, and while at each session of the Legislature the authorities of this city have caused to be introduced by members of the Legislature from New York bills to secure rapid transit, these bills have in each instance been defeated and relief offered to the City of New York only on the condition of the entire surrender of its right to local self-government and home rule.

During the last session of the Legislature a Commission of well-known citizens was appointed under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act of 1875. These gentlemen so appointed met, and were forced to the conclusion, that in the absence of certain amendments to that act nothing more could be done than to locate a route from the City Hall to the Grand Central Station, and by reason of the fact that this Commission was deprived in the early part of its work by the hope of needed legislation at Albany it was unable to do more than report that such a road could be built.

Again, on the 23d day of December last a commission was appointed under the terms of the act of 1875, consisting of five well-known citizens possessing the confidence of the community. In accordance with the precedent established at the last Legislature by the World's Fair act, these gentlemen should be named as Commissioners in such Rapid Transit act as may be passed applicable to this city.

PAVING OF THE STREETS.

Speaking of the corporations whose business renders it necessary to tear up the streets, the Mayor says:

"There seems to be no statute giving the municipal authorities adequate control over these corporations. Perhaps no complete solution of this evil can be obtained unless it shall be deemed advisable to lay a system of tunnels in the leading thoroughfares in which can be placed pipes of every kind.

"Such tunnels would completely solve the problem of overhead wires and of underground construction, and the interference with the present underground pipes would be but to remove them into such tunnels. The feasibility of such tunnels could be determined by the report of a Board of competent engineers.

"Until some permanent system may be determined upon for the protection of the pavements, great relief could be afforded by the passage of an act requiring all corporations to repair their pipes in advance of the repaving of any street, and requiring all connections to be made with the adjoining lots, to the end that there may be no necessity for the tearing up of the pavement thereafter, except in the case of accident, and when such accident occurs and it becomes necessary to take up any portion of the pavement, it should be done by the municipal authorities, at the expense of the corporations or individuals owning the pipes.

STREET CLEANING.

The problem that has caused the administration for the past two years the greatest concern is that of the proper cleaning of the streets of the city. The resignation of the Commissioner who was in office when the present Mayor was elected was accepted, and Mr. Horace Loomis was appointed, who afterwards resigned, and Mr. Hans S. Beattie was appointed in his place.

Various excuses have been made for the condition of our streets. It is, without doubt, difficult for the Commissioner of Street Cleaning rigidly to enforce the ordinances in regard to the removal of garbage. It is also true that many of the streets have been torn up during the past two years and repaved, and that in all sections of the city the necessity for tearing up portions of the streets for the repairing or laying of pipes and construction of subways has added to the difficulty of cleaning the streets.

But in many of the thoroughfares new pavements have been laid, and well laid, and there does not seem to be any sufficient reason why these thoroughfares should not be perfectly clean.

Mr. Beattie, the present Commissioner, has stated that he has not had sufficient money with which properly to carry on the work. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has given him a large additional appropriation, and the local authorities expect and require an immediate improvement in the condition of affairs in his Department.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Mayor urges that a site should be selected without further delay for the new municipal building.

The work accomplished by the Department of Public Works during the past year has borne beneficial results. Eighty-six thousand five hundred lineal feet of water mains were laid and 32,000 feet of sewers, and nearly 300,000 feet of sewers were cleaned at a greatly reduced cost.

This department also collects the revenues for the use of the Croton water, which now bring to the city almost $3,000,000 per annum.

More than 700,000 square yards of new asphalt pavement have been laid.

Thirty-three and one-half miles of streets have been paved, as compared with 19½ miles in 1889, 16½ in 1888, 19 in 1887, 8¾ in 1886 and 9⅛ in 1885.

The free baths were used last year by 2,794,934 males and 1,229,645 females.

The Public Works Department is also building a natural and outlet sewer along the water front in order that the sewage may be discharged from a system of outlets extending to the ends of the piers and into the tidal currents instead of being discharged by the old outlets, which emptied into still water near the bulkheads where the sewage collected and became a menace to the health of the people and the commerce of the port.

PUBLIC PARKS.

In both the Annexed District and the upper part of Manhattan Island the city has invested $9,000,000 in the purchase of new parks, which, in the present condition of transit, are valueless to the majority of our people on account of their inaccessibility.

Well-defined plans for the improvement and development of the lands taken for parks and parkways north of the Harlem River are subjects requiring the careful attention of the Park Department.

Pending the solution of rapid transit I would advise the immediate improvement of the lands taken for parkways in the annexed district. These parkways are intended to connect the parks, and when constructed will open up a vast territory now devoted to farming purposes that will immediately become valuable for building sites.

Our Central Park loses nothing by comparison with any other park in the world and for its acreage has no superior. The question of widening and improving the drives and bridle paths is one that must shortly be determined, and is now under consideration by the Department of Public Parks.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Efficient administration and consequent excellent condition of the Fire Department have reduced average loss per fire from $1,265.29 in 1888 and $1,121.03 in 1889 to $1,122.04 in 1890.

This department has, since 1881, controlled the erection of buildings in this city, the erection of fire-escapes, the supervision of the storage of combustibles, and all matters of that nature. Plans for buildings, aggregating in cost $81,597,000, have been filed in and approved by the Department during the year.

NEW YORK'S POLICE.

There have been, during the past year, no riots or serious disturbances of the public peace and crime has diminished. The force now numbers 3,540 men, and its efficiency makes unnecessary the employment in this city of any private police.

The discipline of the Police and Fire departments, the interest of the men in their work and the physical and moral training and condition of the patrolmen and firemen is a matter in which all our citizens may well take the greatest pride.

Difficulty exists in the enforcement of the ordinances of the city government, because they are in a confused and scattered condition. In previous messages it has been suggested that these ordinances should be again compiled. That recommendation I now repeat.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Last year the Health Department made almost 800,000 inspections and examinations of milk, meat, fish, fruit and other food. The inspection of tenement houses and the enforcement of the sanitary regulations have reduced the cases of typhoid fever one-third, of scarlet fever two-thirds, and of diphtheria one-third.

Three hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and one vaccinations and revaccinations have been made, and there have been only two deaths from small-pox and none from typhus fever.

The cases of serious contagious diseases have decreased over two-fifths within the past year, and the general death-rate has decreased.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A striking illustration of wrong done this city by the State appears in the taxes levied upon us by the State for the Common School Fund.

Last year New York paid to the State for such fund $1,566,787.10, and was allowed in return from the State towards the support of its schools in New York $680,185.31. The result is that New York contributes $886,651.79 to the support of the common schools in the State at large. We maintain our own schools at our own expense.

For such maintenance large appropriations have been made during the past two years. Within that time additional accommodations have been provided for more than 15,000 children. There are now building school-houses which will accommodate 24,000 additional children.

On Dec. 1, 1890, there were 223 schools, with 153,357 pupils and 3,509 teachers. The average daily attendance has increased 4,000 in the past year.

The manual training schools have been fostered until they number 37, with 430 teachers and 30,000 pupils, of whom 960 are taking special courses in cooking and 5,700 in sewing. An additional evening school has been organized, and there are now in the evening schools 21,976 pupils, of whom 8,853 do not speak the English language.

A course of nine lectures on popular, scientific and historical subjects has been delivered at each of six schools, with a total attendance in November and December of 26,985.

DOCKS AND WHARVES.

The system adopted by the Dock Department of increasing the wharfage facilities of New York is now commended. Twenty-two new piers are now being extended and the wharfage facilities of New York will shortly be so increased that all the large Atlantic steamers can have ample accommodation.

The revenue from the Dock Department during the past year was $1,513,269, more than enough to pay for the improvements made during the year, being the construction of eleven new piers—eight on the North River and three on the East River, besides the extensive sections of sea-wall and twice as much bulkhead as has ever been built in any other year in the history of the department.

The income in several cases from these improvements exceeds more than a quarter of their cost, and the average is more than 10 per cent.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND POLES.

The Board of Electrical Control during the past year has constructed for the reception of telegraph and telephone conductors, 178 miles of single duct in 3 miles of street trench, making a total construction of telephone and telegraph subways of 607 miles of duct in 38 miles of street trench.

There have been constructed 132 miles of duct in 39 miles of street trench for electric-light conductors, making for electric-light service constructed up to date 647 miles of duct in 85 miles of street trench.

There have been placed in the subways 10,170 miles of telephone and telegraph wire and 340 miles of wire for electric light service, making in all now in the subways, telephone, telegraph and electric light wires 28,797 miles.

There have been removed during the year 1,361 poles and 18,949,645 feet of overhead wire.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The number of people cared for by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction during the past year was as follows:

Aided by the out-door poor relief, 49,193; supported in the Department, 48,867; making a total of relieved and supported poor of 98,182.

The hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of the city are in a crowded condition. Instead of trying to extend them where they are now located and where the area for extension is limited, it would be as well gradually to remove them beyond the city limits.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION.
No. 7.

THE PHŒNIX—I resolve to carry New York next election—[If it can].

A SPINNER MONUMENT PROPOSED

To Be Raised Through Subscriptions from U. S. Female Clerks.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late Gen. F. E. Spinner, the contributions for the purpose to be made by the female clerks in the Departments here.

It was Gen. Spinner who first advocated the appointment of women to clerical places under the Government, and during his long residence in Washington he urged employment in that war for hundreds of widows with families to support.

The Department forces here are now largely made up of women, and by small subscriptions from each clerk a large sum of money can be raised.

The movement may end in the erection of a statue to Gen. Spinner at the north front of the Treasury Department.

JUSTICE IN A BOWER OF BEAUTY.

City Court Judge Joseph E. Newburger sat on the bench for the first time in City Court, Chambers, this morning.

The usually stuffy old court-room was a perfect bower of beauty. Friends of the new Judge had transformed it.

The Judge's desk was piled high with floral offerings, and the smiling face of that happy official was barely visible to the attendant lawyers and litigants through the mass of flowers.

Chief Judge Ehrlich was also remembered with a handsome floral piece representing the scales of Justice.

Julius Lehmann, of 277 Broadway, has succeeded to Judge Newburger's law practice.

RANDOLPH COYLE IS DEAD.

The Assistant District Attorney Who Framed Guiteau's Indictment.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Assistant District-Attorney Randolph Coyle died here yesterday.

He framed the indictment upon which Guiteau was tried, and was complimented upon the perfect form of that instrument by the leading lawyers of the country.

PERIL AT PINE RIDGE.

All Indications Point to a Terrible Indian Battle.

Rifle Pits Being Dug Twelve Miles from the Agency.

Gen. Miles Shares the Belief That More Bloodshed Is at Hand.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Omaha *Bee* correspondent, who has closely followed all the movements in the Indian disturbance, writes of the present situation, in his latest despatch from Pine Ridge Agency, as follows:

"The indications that the greatest battle in Indian history is almost at hand are increasing. The report of every scout adds new and strong support to these indications that were only emphasized by the bloody affair on Wounded Knee.

"Gen. Miles shares this belief, and has said so in strong words. The small handful of Indian employees here affirm it vehemently. Before the terrific clash comes they want to try and rescue their relatives from the enemy's camp, and are now interceding with the authorities for permission, at the risk of their lives, to make the attempt.

"These Indians express the hope that they can induce many of those who were friendly before the Wounded Knee battle, and were remaining here according to instructions to come in also and be saved from the certain annihilation that awaits them within the ranks of the hostiles.

"It is reported that several rifle pits are being dug twelves miles west of here by the hostiles and the report is of such nature that the authorities rely upon its truthfulness.