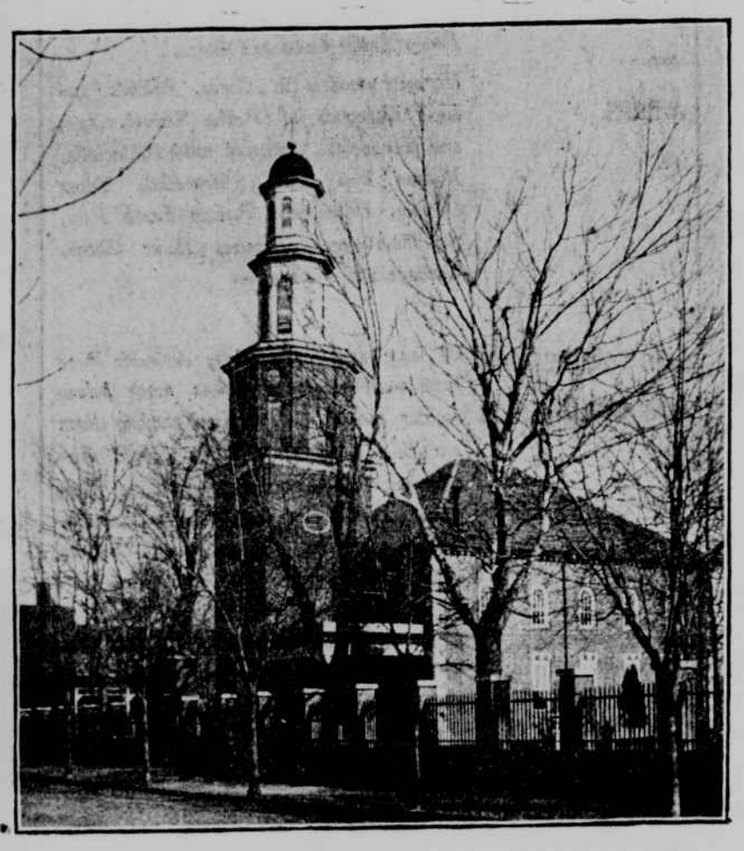
# HIS MEMORY CHERISHED.

## INTEREST IN WASHINGTON'S CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

STILL VISITED BY MANY WHO REVERE THE GENERAL OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMIES AND THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 11 (Special).—It is a trite saying that "republics are ungrateful." It may have been so among the republics of Italy and others of the past, but the magnificent reception in New-York of the hero of Manila does not affirm it as part of American character, either National or individual. No people have ever had more earnest or sincere plaudits for their heroes, whether of the past or the present, And no heroes deserving of that meed of praise were ever more firmly intrenched in the hearts of their fellow citizens.

This is constantly exemplified in one way or another in America's National or home life—last month in doing honor to the veterans of the Civil War in Philadelphia; recently in the reception of Dewey and the heroes of the Olympia on their return to New-York; then in a similar tribute by the Government in a sword presentation by order of Congress at Washington to the same hero who won for America her Asiatic possessions.



THE WASHINGTON CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Nor in the midst of glorifying the heroes of the present are those of the past forgotten. After a full century since his death the devotion of the people to the memory of Washington grows brighter. The improved facilities of intercourse have vastly multiplied the numbers who do homage at his home and tomb at Mount Vernon, at his headquarters at Cambridge, Valley Forge, Morristown and Newburg; at the site of his oath taking as first President of the United States in New-York, and at other places associated with his daily life, military exploits and civic duty.

Next to Mount Vernon no place is so interwoven with Washington's domestic personality and individuality as a man from youth up as this quaint Virginia town on the Potomac. In addition to its association with the religious life of Washington, the quaint Episcopal church, in its new dress, becomes one of the most attractive types of exterior and interior design of American Colonial ecclesiastical architecture.

There is every reason, too, why it should be so. The architect, James Wren, of London, was a descendant of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, London, one of the noblest ecclesiastical structures of the world.

It was an early habit of Anglo-Saxon dominion to rule the rest of the world under its away, especially during the eighteenth century, by "Act of Parliament," whether it related to the prohibition in America of the manfacture of iron or other staple articles of commerce, interfering with the home production, or building churches for the Colonies.

In Virginia, a royal province in those days, Christ Church, of Alexandria, so interwoven with the home life of Washington, and later of the Lees and the Colonial and Continental aristocracy of the "Old Dominion" for nearly a century, was one of the "Parliamentary churches."

### OTHER WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

The old Pohick Church, also prominent in Washington's plantation life, was another. Washington drew the plans of this church. The ancient chronicles say that during a persistent drouth, when his tobacco grew limp and his crops were parched, Washington, with his entire household and large retinue of slaves, resorted to old Pohick, seven miles distant, for "a spell of prayer for a spell of rain," and that their invocations were so tempestuous that nature did not even give them time to get back to the plantation, but gave them such a drenching that "Kunnel," as he was then, got a soaking, and "Lady" Washington ruined her best church gown.

It was a tradition among the slaves, and is among their free descendants in the neighborhood to this day, that "Massa G'o'ge prayin' so hard fo' his 'bacco made de Lord weep for we pooa fokes of dis world, dat He couldn't wait till we'uns got back, but poad it down wus than ever seed by de oldest nigga in de brakes."

The original Falls Church, so familiar as a strategic point in the first Bull Run fiasco, in 1861, and in the defences of Washington from the Richmond side during the Civil War, was still another of these Colonial religious centres by "Act of Parliament," and was under the particular patronage of Lord Fairfax and his American family.

Among the ancient fanes of the Colonial period the South Church, Boston; Christ Church, Philadelphia; the Swedes' Church, Wilmington, Del.; the Breton, at Williamsburg; the Governors' Church, at the ancient capital of Virginia; St. Paul's, at Norfolk, and St. John's, at Richmond, are the contemporary structures still preserved.

The numerous denominational types of Colonial church architecture—the Dutch Reformed, the Scotch Calvinist, the English Episcopal, the French Huguenot and the German Lutheran—in old New-York have, unfortunately for ancient landmarks, disappeared before the commercial spirit of the age.

### A GRAND ARMY PILGRIMAGE.

It was a drowsy afternoon. A party of Grand Army veterans of the Civil War, with their wives and daughters, had come down to visit the ancient burg and wander among the shapeless breastworks and forts from which they had marched thirty years ago under Grant into the Wilderness, to the Rappahannock and the James, fighting some of the heaviest battles of the world and giving the death grapple to the rebellion of the South.

It requires the swing of a turnstile and a 10-cent piece to pass the iron portal. From the small fee charged and the liberality of the congregation and their friends abroad the church has just been completely renovated and may now be considered good for many years. The interest of American citizens in everything relating to General Washington and General Lee seems to be on the increase, and especially since the opening of the trolley from Washington to Arlington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon has made it so easy and inexpensive to get to those places.

The interior is now exactly as it was in Washington's day. The church is built of the small bluish brick imported by Lord Fairfax from England. The high pulpit, with wooden canopy (the latter in part reproduced), and tablets on either side of the chancel containing the Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments, are the original work. George Washington was a member of the first vestry of the church, in 1765, when he was a provincial colonel, a large plantation owner and a leading figure in the Province.

In the old days there were thirty-two high, square pews, which were reduced in 1816, except the Washington pew, to the regulation style of sittings of to-day.

The present structure was begun in 1767, according to the specifications, and delivered to the vestry in 1773. At that time ten pews were sold. Colonel Washington purchased pew No. 5, against the north wall, for £36 10s., besides £5 additional. This pew is preserved intact, and is marked by a silver plate bearing the autograph of Washington. It is not rented, but is used for visitors to the church during services. The pews Nos. 46 and 47, respectively, across the aisle, bear the plates of R. E. Lee, the chieftain of the Confederacy, and Fitzhugh Lee, the major general, who served in Cuba.

Lawrence Washington, the only male child of the blood, a son of John Augustine Washington, who sold the Mount Vernon mansion and six acres to the Ladies' Association in 1856, is a member of the vestry.

### INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

In the chancel are still in place two episcopal chairs and the communion table of polished mahogany, about three feet by eighteen inches on the top, and standing on frail legs. On either side of the chancel are marble tablets, one to George Washington, erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association in 1872, just after the death of General Lee.

The central chandelier, of brass and crystals, presented by General Washington, is strikingly Colonial in style, and was, from appearances, one of the earliest ventures in that line of elaborate illuminating appliances. It is obsolete as a lighter, but luminous as a reminiscence.

In the vestry room is a large museum of paraphernalia of the church in its Washington days, including the first Bible used in the church, published in 1767, and a book of Common Prayer printed in the United States in 1795.

The Rev. Berryman Green, who performs the pastoral functions to-day, is a man of bright intellect, and fits in style and eloquence the reminiscent spirituality and current surroundings of the place.

General Washington was a disciplined churchman and a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer. The traditions of the "Alexandria Church" say that Washington always participated earnestly in the responses, especially repeating the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. He always kneeled in prayer, and partook of the communion with Mrs. Washington and Nellie Custis, afterward Mrs. Lawrence Lewis.

After services Washington always tarried upon the lawn outside to receive his neighbors and friends in a pleasant chat of fifteen or twenty minutes. Then, handing Mrs. Washington and Nellie into their chaise or family coach-and-four, he mounted his favorite steed, his negro attendant, Bishop, holding the stirrup, and the party galloped off toward Mount Vernon, seven miles away.

### WASHINGTON AT ALEXANDRIA.

The General, after resigning his commission at Annapolis, arrived at Mount Vernon on Christmas Eve. The next day, with his family, he attended divine services at Christ Church, after which there was a scene in the life of the great man near the church lawn which pen is inadequate to describe, and no artist has yet portrayed. The name of Washington and Alexandria as a community are inseparable. In the first sale of lots by the trustees, on July 13, 1749, Lawrence Washington, one of the trustees, the half brother of the great George, bought several lots. In the old hotel, built in 1750, Washington had his headquarters. In the Braddock House the unfortunate general of that name held the Council of War, with Governors Shirley, Morris, Dinwiddie and George Washington, before the disastrous campaign to the Monongahela.

Shooter's Hill, one mile west of Alexandria, where Fort Ellsworth stood in the defences of Washington during the Civil War, was selected in 1793 by James Madison, chairman of the Congressional Committee to select a site for the Capitol, as the site for that structure, which was favored by Jefferson, but he was overruled by President Washington as showing too much favor to Virginia.

In his visits to Alexandria Washington always rode on horseback, followed by a black servant, also splendidly mounted. The General wore a "cocked and pinched" hat, the "chapeau de Bras" was not then in vogue. He was fond of dancing in his youthful days, and even after the Revolution, and was equally fond of the Alexandrian beauties. The assemblies in his youth were held at John Hancock's tavern, and Washington, except when absent on military duty, was always on hand, the first to arrive and the last to leave. He was dignified and gallant. In his older days the assemblies became very stately, and were held at Wise's Tavern. At that time the social life of Alexandria was not surpassed except in scale of numbers even at New-York or Philadelphia, the capital of the young republic. Washington attended these assemblies till just before his death.

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Wooed and Won.—The rich old man wooes the mercenary young girl.

"I am," he protests, finally, "a consistent Christian"—

Here the girl laughs derisively, for religion cuts no ice with her.

"Scientist!" adds the old man, finishing his sentence.

It is at this point that the mercenary young girl throws herself with a glad cry upon the rich old man's neck, deeming it likely that he will die about the first time he gets sick.—(Detroit Journal.

# CHURCH FUNDS SECURE.

## TRUST FUNDS REPLACE INDIVIDUALS AS THE CUSTODIANS.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS PRODUCTIVE OF A RADICAL CHANGE IN EPISCOPAL BOOKKEEPING.

Methods in church bookkeeping have been changed in many instances in the Episcopal Church in the last year, and greater safeguards than ever are now thrown around the management of trust funds. The initiative in making these changes came from Bishop Potter's address last fall before the 115th convention of the Diocese of New-York. In that address Bishop Potter said he was constrained to speak of another matter because of the growing importance and graver aspects of the interests involved in it. A few years previous, in a charge on the duties of wardens and vestrymen, he pointed out the serious responsibilities of these officers of the church as the trustees and guardians of its corporate property. The Bishop said in his address:

The time has come when it is plain that I ought to speak to you of the pre-eminent necessity of such concerted action by this convention as shall recognize the especial sacredness of all trusts created for the due care and guardianship of all money or other property given to God for the work of His Church in this diocese, in whatever relation and for whatever ends. I am constrained to say that our methods in this connection are open to grave criticism, and that they have issued more than once in most disastrous and, I fear it must sometimes be owned, dishonoring results. There is too often great looseness, unpardonable carelessness, irresponsible action and conspicuous incompetency. It is an evil in which there is undoubtedly very often, in individual cases, no evil intent, but the effects of which have been to impair confidence, to chill generous impulses, and greatly to discredit our whole fellowship. It cannot too soon be ended, and it is the plain duty of this convention to take such action in the matter of all diocesan trust funds as shall secure their most scrupulous guardianship, and then their wisest employment for the various ends for which they were contributed. I ask you, brethren, to give this matter your immediate and earnest attention.

### BISHOP POTTER APPOINTS A COMMITTEE.

George Macculloch Miller, a trustee of the Episcopal Fund, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that this utterance of Bishop Potter was caused by the fact that moneys belonging to churches or charities had been lost by the inefficiency of those in charge, and it was thought to be of the highest importance, if the Church were to expect endowments of such projects, that people should be assured that their money would be in all respects safely guarded, as well as wisely invested. That was what led to the recommendation of the Bishop.

On the opening of the convention, after Bishop Potter's address had been read, Mr. Miller presented a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the portion of the Bishop's address referring to the care and management of the funds and societies for which the diocese is directly or indirectly responsible be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, with a request that report upon the same be made at the next morning's session, to the end that action might be taken regarding the same before the adjournment of the convention. The Bishop appointed as such committee George Macculloch Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Watts Sherman, George Coppell and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington.

On the following day the committee reported that, understanding the scope of its duty to be the consideration of the custody and safekeeping of securities and money representing capital; methods for prompt and judicious investment of capital; the safe and economical collection and disbursement of income; guarding against unauthorized or injudicious expenditures, and protection from misappropriation of securities or money, it recommended that the corporations and societies referred to should arrange and contract with a trust company of assured responsibility and standing for the following service:

The custody and safekeeping of the money and securities representing capital; the investment of capital under the advice and direction of a committee of the corporation or society to which such capital belongs; the collection and disbursement of income under regulations to be agreed upon between such trust company and the society or corporation to which such income belongs; when possible, to act as treasurer or assistant treasurer for the corporation or society contracting with it.

It was also recommended that each of the corporations or societies referred to adopt the custom of requiring two formally authorized signatures to every check or draft given in its name, and that securities always be taken and stand in the corporate name of the corporation or society to which such securities belong, and, when practicable, be registered in such name.

Mr. Miller said that in pursuance of the action of the convention of 1898 a large number of the institutions referred to had made arrangements this year with the trust company which the convention recommended. Although the Cathedral of St. John the Divine is not one of those institutions, it also had made with the Union Trust Company a similar arrangement.

Mr. Miller added that he was also advised that other institutions controlled by churches of other denominations, and various charitable institutions independent of church control, were considering the advisability of following this plan with regard to the administration of their finances and the care of their securities. The charge of the trust company for services, said Mr. Miller, has been from 1 to 2½ per cent on the income alone, so that in no case is the principal impaired by the charge.

### DEAN HOFFMAN ON THE CHANGE.

Dean Hoffman, of the General Theological Seminary, a member of the standing Committee on Trust Funds of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, said:

In holding and handling trust funds the practice for years has been to leave the whole thing in the hands of the treasurer. If he happened to be short of money he would sometimes use trust funds to pay current expenses and trust to collections to make it up. A change was instituted in the Church when it was decided that all the permanent or trust funds should be placed in the hands of a committee, whose business should be to keep them properly invested in securities allowed by law and to pay over the income from time to time to the treasurer to be used for the purposes designated. This was in 1879, and now the last report from that committee shows over a hundred different trust funds kept separate, while the principal of each cannot be touched. In twenty years' handling of those funds there was never lost a dollar of interest or principal and never a mortgage foreclosed.

This method has been adopted in most of our institutions, but we have gone a step further. We have made one of our great trust companies the holder of all trust funds. The committee continues to advise, and it changes from time to time, but the trust company is the custodian of all the securities of the trust funds, and is responsible for their safekeeping. This is preferable, owing to the difficulty of finding proper men, who are business men, to take charge of the funds.

Some time ago I advised the students of the seminary to keep out of all care of church funds and to leave to the wardens and vestrymen the parish expenses and collections. The officials of the parish should handle and manage those funds, and if anything goes wrong they will be responsible.

Twenty years ago there was great laxity in bookkeeping, but by putting our money in the hands of a trust company we save risks. The company, moreover, can invest the money more economically than we can. I believe the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society adopted the committee plan years ago. The principle is to keep the funds out of the hands of a treasurer. Most corporations who leave money in the hands of a treasurer suffer, and it is not right to put temptation in a man's way. Large amounts of money which are not to be used, but kept for investment, should not be in the hands of any one individual, for the history of many societies shows that when a treasurer is short he will sell the securities. You cannot throw too much security around trust funds held for specific purposes.

### METHODIST BOOK CONCERN CASHIERS.

At the Methodist Episcopal Mission House it was stated that the treasurer was the custodian of the funds of the society, but while he does draw the money from the bank where it is deposited, he has no authority to make any expenditures except under the signature of one of the secretaries. And the secretaries have no authority except as money is appropriated by the Board of Managers or the General Committee. Money for domestic missions is drawn out of the treasury on the order of the bishops, but only as appropriated by the General Committee, which is appointed by the General Conference, which meets once in four years and represents the whole Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, the corresponding secretary for China, Europe and Mexico, said the treasurers of all the Methodist benevolent societies, except the Church Extension Society of Philadelphia, whose treasurer is a layman, are the agents or cashiers of the Book Concerns East and West. These treasurers are custodians of the money, all of which is paid out on drafts of either bishops or the corresponding secretaries. In individual churches the preacher collects the money and transmits it through the conference treasurer to the treasurer in New-York. The other secretaries, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, for India, Africa and Italy, and the Rev. Dr. W. T. Smith, for Japan and South America. Dr. Palmer said that $36,000,000 had been handled in eighty-two years without the loss of a cent. The Book Concerns had always been found to be trustworthy custodians of funds.

A. Woodruff Halsey, secretary of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, said:

We rarely have a defalcation, and in the foreign mission work $1,000,000 a year is handled. The auditing is done by paid accountants, and no money can be spent except by order of the Finance Committee. The accounts are not only open to inspection, but have to be printed and circulated throughout the entire city, with the official audit of the trained accountants. We have had no defalcation in sixty-two years. The treasurer cannot pay a dollar without the approval of the Finance Committee and the Board of Trustees. Every Presbyterian church is run by trustees, and the treasurer cannot spend any money without their authority. Once a year they report to the conference. There is the most careful system in vogue in the Presbyterian Church in handling funds in the churches and presbyteries and the funds under control of the General Assembly.

### HORSE AND CARRIAGE NOTES.

The Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, at Broadway and Prince-st., has recently added to its stock a splendid line of smart carriages suitable for the demands of Horse Show purchasers. They include two and four wheelers for tandems, pairs, four in hands and single drivers. The harness department is of the same class as the carriages. The company shows a body brake with a dark green body and red running gear, shooting carts, wagonettes, going to cover carts and spider phaetons.

The Fashion Coach Horse Company, Nos. 147 and 149 West Fifty-fifth-st., has eight entries in the Madison Square Horse Show this week. George W. Leihy, the manager, has been busy getting the horses ready. The company has nearly a hundred head in stock selected for Horse Show buyers.

The Fasig-Tipton sale of trotters, pacers and carriage and road horses, commencing on Monday, November 20, is almost bewildering as to its size. One thousand horses are to be sold this week. It will of necessity be a lively sale, for if they sell every day from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. they will be compelled to sell on the average a horse every three minutes. There will be some great bargains for purchasers.

Captain J. M. McDonald, of the One-hundred-and-fortieth-st. stable, has won his legal battle, and gets the office of Superintendent of the Speedway, which has been held by John Quinn, the Harlem liveryman. He was one of the original promoters of the Speedway, and helped to get the Speedway bill through the Legislature.

Dr. D. L. Campau, of No. 429 East Ninth-st., Brooklyn, has invented a concussion pad for fast horses that will certainly be adopted by many horsemen. The pad is made in six sizes and is placed between the shoe and hoof. The pad is made of two sheets of vulcanized leather inclosing the pad of sponge rubber. The pad also will not allow the horse to slip on wet pavements, nor will it allow the hoof to ball up in the snow. It weighs only three ounces, and its resilient properties will do away with toe weights in jogging. It only wears down as the shoe wears, and the pads can be replaced. The Speedway Carriage and Harness Company, No. 121 West Forty-second-st., has them for sale.

W. D. Grand's great Horse Show sale will be held at the American Horse Exchange the week beginning November 20. It promises to surpass all previous sales, as the brilliancy of the consignments will show. Dr. Seward Webb, of Shelburne Farms, will send a lot of young stallions and mares, sired by Matchless of Londesboro, out of champion mares like Lady Alice and White Socks. Tichenor & Co. will sell their second consignment of about fifty head, among them being Bella Belles, by Bow Belles, and Willetts, by Red Wilkes, which are entered at the Garden. They can go together better than 2:20. Other consignors are Gilligan & Kenyon, of Chicago, and John F. Bratton, of East St. Louis, Ill. Jewell & Patterson, of Lexington, Ky., bring saddle and harness horses.

T. E. Gordon, jr., & Son, of No. 155 West Fifty-sixth-st., sold a magnificent pair of carriage horses on Friday. They brought $4,000—the best sale of the week. They have a stableful of good ones left.

The Speedway Carriage and Harness Company, No. 121 West Forty-second-st., has taken the second story and basement of the Rose Building for its growing business. The company shows a new speed wagon, 130 pounds, with dark green body and light green running gear. The Werner speed wagon, sixty-three pounds, however, is a specialty of this concern. It sold two of them yesterday.

William H. Beers dates back to 1862, and was a partner of "Tom" Canary. He sold all the horses for the Twenty-third-st. stage line, the Bleecker-st. railroad and the Eighth-st. stage line, owned by Augustus Ivans. Afterward he owned the Mutual Club Stables, in Thirty-first-st., and later the Goodenough Stables. Mr. Beers drove "Billy" Moore and Lady Watson against Startle, who was owned by Robert Bonner, on the Harlem Lane, the Speedway of twenty years ago, and says the team could go a quarter in 0:32 in those days. Mr. Beers has his stables with Charles T. Proctor, No. 221 West Fifty-eighth-st.

J. B. Brewster & Co., Broadway and Forty-ninth-st., show a splendid line of park vehicles and fancy traps for Horse Show week. Their line of fine inclosed carriages is complete.

The recent sales of fast horses have given the Blaurock Carriage Company, Broadway and Forty-eighth-st., all it can do to supply the demand for Crawford & Caffrey wagons. It alleges that recent additions to its factory will relieve the congestion and it will have plenty of stock in a week or so.

"Al" Reeves, of the Blaurock Carriage Company, was married on November 8 to Miss Mabel Strutt, an English woman. They have gone to Niagara Falls.

W. R. Rose and A. M. Rose, of the Speedway Carriage and Harness Company, stand ready to put their team, Sir Eld and Island Belle, against any team of trotters or pacers that can be brought to meet them in the Speedway, owners to drive. They will not even bar The Abbott and Tommy Britton. Good judges who timed the team on Friday last caught the quarter at 0:32½.

M. McDonald, of Bull's Head, has both stables full of high class saddlers and harness horses. He has four finely matched pairs, and a chestnut horse, a green trotter by Huron Boy, dam Malavy, who can go in 2:20, with the last quarter in 0:32. The horse has just been sent in from Michigan. This stable is one of the best in the city.

### GRAVESEND METHODISTS BUY A CHAPEL.

Gravesend Methodists have purchased the chapel belonging to the Reformed Church, on the Neck Road, and will move it to the old Hicks property, where the Methodist society has organized a new church. The Ladies' Aid Society is raising funds with which to build a new church in the near future.

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Canvasser—I have here a work—

Master of the House—I can't read.

Canvasser—But your children—

Master of the House (triumphantly)—I have no children; nothing but a cat.

Canvasser—Well, you want something to throw at the cat.

He took the book.—(Tit-Bits.

### A PIETA SET UP IN HOBOKEN.

SCULPTURED OUT OF SARRAVEZZA MARBLE FOR THE PASSIONIST MONASTERY.

There will be a dedication of a new marble group, the Pieta, at St. Michael's Monastery Church, West Hoboken, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a sermon will be preached by Father Fidelis, C. P. (the Rev. James Kent Stone). The group represents the Blessed Virgin supporting the Christ on her knees at the moment He was taken from the cross. This is said to be the only Pieta in marble in America, and is by Joseph Sibbel, a sculptor of this city, who devoted a year to its production and went to Serravezza, Italy, for the purpose of procuring a block from the same quarry which supplied the material for Michael Angelo's Pieta at St. Peter's, Rome, and the colossal statues of Day, Night, Dawn and Twilight on the tomb of the Medicis at Florence. The Pieta at St. Michael's was made from life studies, the faces being idealized, and the figures are life size. Two of the largest alto rellevos in the world, by the same sculptor, have been recently set in the church, which is a fine example of Roman basilica architecture and decoration.

THE PIETA IN THE PASSIONIST MONASTERY, WEST HOBOKEN.
To be dedicated to-day.

### WILSON CALLS FOR HARMONY.

HE SAYS REPUBLICANS SHOULD GET TOGETHER FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Postmaster Wilson will not encourage any factional strife in the Republican party for some time to come. Mr. Wilson is able to convince any one almost that his antagonism this year to Messrs. Woodruff, Atterbury and Dady was fully justified and had a wholesome effect. But now that the fall election is over and the party will soon be entering on the National campaign, Mr. Wilson is vigorously opposed to factional strife. Yesterday, when asked by a Democrat to discuss the majority against the Republican local ticket in Kings, he said:

I decline to discuss the last election. We are approaching an important campaign, in which great interests are involved. It is the duty of every Republican in this county to forget the factional differences which have prevailed here and unite in giving President McKinley a rousing majority in this county next year. The recent elections in the various States have demonstrated that the people are in hearty accord with him, and these elections also show that when he goes before them next fall he will be elected by a larger popular and electoral vote than he was in 1896. I trust that the Republicans in this county will get together and do all they can toward bringing about such a result.

### SEVERAL COLONELS TO BE PROMOTED.

THE PRESIDENT ABOUT TO FILL VACANT BRIGADIER GENERALSHIPS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Washington, Nov. 11.—It is understood that the President will avail himself of the opportunity offered by the existence of the vacancies in the Regular Army caused by the death of General Henry and the retirement of General Shafter to promote and retire with the rank of brigadier general in the Regular Army several of the few remaining colonels of the Regular establishment who rendered conspicuous service in the Civil War. This would be a revival of the movement which led to the retirement in this manner of five of those colonels when General Shafter's retirement occurred. Since that time efforts have been made by friends of the officers who were not advanced to secure some such recognition for them, and it is believed the President is inclined to grant their requests. At least he has secured from the War Department full records of the military services of the officers deemed eligible for promotion and retirement. The list does not, of course, include all the colonels in the service, nor all of those who are veterans of the Civil War, for not all of these are anxious to be retired, even in consideration of the advance in rank. Two of the names under consideration are those of Ohio colonels—Colonel Andrew S. Burt, 25th Infantry, and Colonel Gilbert S. Carpenter, 18th Infantry, both of whom stand well up on the list and have records of the highest excellence.

### EXTRADITION WITH CHILI.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE RETURN OF AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER FOR TRIAL AT BOSTON.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The State Department is making efforts to secure the return to the United States for trial on the charge of embezzlement of F. T. Moore, a Boston bank clerk, who is now held under arrest at Valparaiso, Chili. The Chilian Government, it is understood, is willing to surrender the man to the United States if the legal requirements are met, as would be the case where an extradition treaty existed. On being informed by the United States Minister at Santiago that Moore was under arrest in Chili, the State Department informed the Massachusetts authorities, and they have just received the papers on which the request for surrender is to be based. Minister Wilson in answer to an inquiry as to how long the man could be held replied that the Chilian authorities had agreed to hold him until November 14. As it was manifestly impossible for the papers to reach Chili, if dispatched immediately, before that date the Minister was requested to endeavor to secure an extension of the period of detention. He has replied that the request has been made and is now before the Chilian Congress for decision.

Boston, Nov. 11.—Police Inspectors Andrew Houghton and John Harris, of the Boston bank squad, were instructed to-day to go to Santiago, Chili, and secure the extradition of Frederick T. Moore, formerly assistant teller of the National Bank of Commerce here, who on May 28, 1898, it is alleged, disappeared with $50,000 belonging to the bank. Several weeks ago Moore was arrested in Valparaiso. Inspector Houghton goes as the direct representative of President McKinley, and has received the necessary credentials from Secretary Hay. The officers will start on Tuesday, and if successful in their efforts Moore will be tried in the United States courts here.

### GRAY INVESTED $5,050 ON THE ELECTION.

John Morrissey Gray, the defeated Democratic candidate for Register in Kings, filed his sworn statement of campaign expenses yesterday, and in it he says that he contributed $4,000 to the Democratic General Committee, spent $650 for printing, $400 for advertising and $50 for carriages. His total expense was $5,050.

### THE REV. J. D. ADAM MADE A D. D.

Rutgers College, in New-Brunswick, N. J., at its 109d anniversary on Friday, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the Reformed Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, who was present by special invitation to receive it.

"CREATORS OF STYLES."

S. Koch & Sons

24 West 23d Street.

Exclusive Millinery.

That the richest Millinery confections at the

Horse Show

will be from our establishment is evidenced by the very large number of "special" orders we have filled for that event.

That our store the coming week will be the Mecca of all admirers of everything that is chic, dainty and stylish in the Millinery world, is a statement which we also feel justified in making.

TWO SPECIALS

In Untrimmed Dept.

which cannot be equalled anywhere at our prices.

(Ground Floor.)

Draped Velvet and Draped Taffeta Toques, Turbans and Flare Hats at

$1.65 each;

Heretofore $3.00 to $4.50.

Turbans of Fur, Velvet and Grebe Skins at

$3.50 each;

Heretofore $6.00 to $7.50.

S. KOCH & SONS, 24 W. 23d St.

### INSTITUTE NEEDS MONEY.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND OF $100,000 TO BE RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

PROFESSOR HOOPER'S REPORT SHOWS THE NEED OF MORE LIBERAL SUPPORT FOR THE ORGANIZATION.

The report of Professor Franklin W. Hooper, the director of the Brooklyn Institute, was made public at the November meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Institute on Friday afternoon in the Art Building, in Montague-st. President A. Augustus Healy was the chairman, and a large proportion of the trustees was present. The report dealt with the progress of the Institute since its inception, what it stands for in the community and what is necessary for the continuance and the enlargement of its educational work.

Professor Hooper in his report says in part:

The enrolment of new members in the institute during the autumn weeks up to and including November 10, in the last five years, has been as follows: 1895, 529; 1896, 602; 1897, 786; 1898, 858, and 1899, 535. The net increase in the membership during September and October was 333.

The receipts from annual dues, initiation fees, tuition, sales of tickets, etc., for October, have been as follows: October, 1897, $18,193 29; 1898, $20,060 93, and 1899, $15,731 25. The decrease in the receipts this season, as compared with last, is $4,329 68. This decrease is due chiefly to two causes: (1) The discontinuance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra of the matinee series of five concerts, and (2) the unpaid dues and tuition fees of teachers in our Brooklyn schools, whose salaries have not been promptly paid by the city.

It is believed that most of the teachers will settle their accounts during the present month.

After speaking of the great advantages in education furnished by the Institute at a minimum price, the report says that the work of the Institute cannot be carried on indefinitely without an increase of the endowment funds.

It is the duty of the Institute to do that kind of work that will lead a man of large means, of generous and humane impulses, to feel that it is his privilege and duty to give to it, and the report in another part, says:

It is because the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is a creative force in this community, making Brooklyn a better place in which to live, that it deserves support.

After the report had been read, discussion followed, and a resolution was adopted which authorized the officers of the Institute to raise by subscription, a fund of $100,000, to be added to the endowment funds of the institute.

### SAYS SYSTEM IS ALL RIGHT.

PRESIDENT ROSSITER ANSWERS COMPLAINTS ABOUT RAPID TRANSIT—STATE BOARD TO MEET.

Willis Van Valkenburgh, of No. 438 Seventh-st., secretary of the association formed to bring about improved rapid transit between the Bridge and the Bay Ridge district of Brooklyn, has received word from the State Railroad Commission that the Board will hold a public hearing to listen to the grievances of suburbanites against the new transfer system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in Parlor D I, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Manhattan, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. The South Brooklyn Board of Trade and other organizations in the southern section of the city will assist Mr. Van Valkenburgh in making a strong presentation of the case.

President Rossiter says that the new system is working as well as was expected.

"The surface cars are for the short riders," said he, "and the elevated transfer is for the suburban rider. The latter is being carried through to Manhattan in shorter time than ever before. The complaints are coming from people living on the other side of the terminals. This suburban traffic, for instance, amounts to about 7 per cent of our business, and we are expected to sacrifice the interests of the 93 per cent to give the 7 per cent continuous travel on the surface. We have established the only logical means of solving the rapid transit problem for people in the suburbs by giving them transfers to and from the elevated. It is the only means of accomplishing quick transit, and it was for that purpose that we bought the elevated roads. We have four inclines now in operation, and a new one will be built at Sixty-fifth-st., where a good deal of the complaint comes from, as soon as we can get to it. I made it a point on Monday last to get the record of traffic on the Bridge cars for two hours, from 7 to 9 o'clock. There were 46,000 passengers carried on the Bridge cars to the elevated, or at the rate of 400 a minute. There were 22,000 carried on the surface cars. We are not trying to save money. Any suggestion that will help will be adopted, regardless of cost. The trouble of walking up and down stairs at Sixty-fifth-st. will be done away with eventually."

### NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL TO BE OPENED.

The new German Hospital, at St. Nicholas-ave. and Stanhope-st., Brooklyn, will probably be open for the reception of patients on December 4. Appropriate ceremonies will be held and a number of well known Germans of Manhattan and Brooklyn will be present. The finishing touches have been put on the interior of the centre and right wing of the hospital, which will accommodate two hundred patients. The left wing will not be built for the next year or so. The legacy left by John Hein, amounting to $40,000, has enabled the trustees to open the hospital sooner than expected. The cash on hand amounts to $60,976 49, and the property is valued at $248,169. In many respects the hospital will have the finest equipment of any institution of its kind in the city. Colonel Louis Finkelmeyer is manager of the hospital.