WHITEWASH FOR POLICE.

NONE ARE GUILTY FOR CLUBBING COLORED MEN AT RACE RIOTS

RESULT OF THIS "FAKE" INVESTIGATION WAS PREDICTED WHEN COUNSEL WERE EXCLUDED.

The expected "whitewash" of the police for promiscuous, wanton, unnecessary and brutal clubbing of harmless citizens in the race riots of last summer was officially applied yesterday. The report embodying it is signed by President Bernard J. York, as chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Police Board, to which the task of making an alleged "investigation" of the well founded charges against the patrolmen of Acting Captain Cooney's precinct was delegated. At the very first meeting which this committee held it refused to let the complainants be represented by counsel, and this was at once understood by the entire force as well as by all citizens familiar with police methods in this city to be a sure and certain sign that the clubbers were to be exonerated. Hence the report of the committee, made public yesterday, will cause no surprise.

The committee declares that it could find no evidence on which to base a charge against any policeman sufficient to warrant a trial by the Board

ELLIOTT'S CHARGES DISMISSED.

The report contains some ludicrous arguments. Here are extracts from it:

At the first hearing before your committee the charges made by William J. Elliott were investigated.

At the hearing Israel Ludlow requested to be permitted to appear as counsel, and claimed the right to examine and cross-examine witnesses. In view of the fact that he, as counsel for a large number of colored people, filed claims against the city of New-York, claiming damages in large amounts for alleged assaults committed by police officers, and believing that the desire and intention of said attorney was to use the investigation of the charges made by Elliott before your committee more as a means to aid him in his litigation than to assist the committee in arriving at true facts, he was denied the right to appear as counsel. Elliott and every other person who was shown in any way to have any knowledge in regard to the assaults were examined by your committee under oath. The testimony accompanies this report. From an examination of the same it will appear that Elliott's conduct on the night of August 15 was such as to justify his arrest.

No claim is made that he was assaulted on the street, or while in custody on the way to the station house, but that the assault was committed in the muster room of the station house. The testimony of Elliott is corroborated by that of three disinterested newspaper men who, while not in all respects agreeing as to the particulars of the occurrence, substantially agree in stating that Elliott was pushed or misused while on his way through the muster room to the cells. At the time of the occurrence there were sixty or seventy officers in the room, which made it necessary for the doorman to push his way and the way of the prisoner Elliott, through the officers while going to the cell room, which was at the extreme end of the muster room. The testimony of Elliott and the other witnesses is flatly contradicted by the acting captain, the doorman and a number of officers.

COWARDS IF THEY DID IT.

An officer who would commit an assault on a prisoner in a station house or permit such an assault is a coward and unfit to wear the uniform of the force. The gravity of such a charge is apparent, and the evidence to sustain it should be clear and convincing. The evidence in this case is very contradictory, and the bias of the complainant is apparent. No conviction of a violation of the rules of the Department could be sustained on this evidence. It is not such as would justify the placing of a commanding officer on trial, charged with such an offence.

Your committee took means to ascertain the name of every person who claimed to have been maltreated by the police. Such names were taken from the blotter of arrests and also from the public prints. They were subpœnaed and publicly examined under oath, as well as all officers who were shown to have any connection with the different cases, or with the riotous trouble, as a whole.

While it is apparent from the testimony taken that many people were clubbed, it must be borne in mind that the conditions existing in the neighborhood of the trouble were very serious. A few days previous a policeman, while in the discharge of his duty, had been killed by a colored man, which created an uneasy feeling on the part of the colored residents of the district.

THE ARREST OF WALTERS.

On the evening preceding the day of the funeral of the officer a colored man named Walters was arrested for attempting to shoot a white man named Healey. During the trouble a large crowd gathered, and Walters, breaking away from Healey, discharged his revolver in the direction of the crowd. Walters was placed under arrest, and while being conveyed to the station house the crowds of people increased. This was undoubtedly the immediate cause which led to the disorder and the assaults which followed.

Your committee has had submitted reports from the Inspector of the district and the acting captain of the Twentieth Precinct, in which precinct mostly all of the trouble occurred; they have also had reports showing the number of officers and men performing duty in this district, and the means taken for the protection of the public during the existence of the disorder in the district, and while it is apparent that the officers on duty used their clubs in their efforts to restore order there is nothing in the evidence taken by your committee which will justify the preferment of charges against any officer for the use of his club, as in the specific cases where the officer has been identified by a complainant the evidence taken is of such a contradictory character and the bias of the complaint is so apparent, that the facts of clubbing would not on a trial of a charge be so proved as to justify a conviction.

In the case of Officer Ohm, who was accused by one John Haines of having assaulted him, Haines was not examined by your committee for the reason that he could not be found, having been sentenced by a Magistrate to prison for six months.

ELLIOTT HIT FROM BEHIND.

The impossibility of Elliott identifying any of the cowardly policemen who assaulted him should cause no surprise. He was hit from behind and knocked down. As he lay on his face on the floor a shower of blows and kicks was rained upon him so quickly and so fiercely that, of course, he could not tell which of the crowd did it. The committee could easily have ascertained that he entered the police station in fairly good condition and came out a battered wreck. The remark in the report that the killing of a policeman by a negro a day or two before the riots began and that this "created an uneasy feeling on the part of the colored residents of the district" bears out the newspaper accounts that the negroes knew the police "had it in for them." It is a curious fact, moreover, that none of the negroes who were regular frequenters of certain notorious dives in Cooney's precinct were clubbed, but revenge was had on the better element of the colored people in that region.

The statement that the committee could not find one important witness because he had been sent to prison for six months is a fair sample of the truthfulness which runs all through this report. Here is another extract:

IMPUGNS COUNSEL'S AUTHORITY.

Certain counsel appeared before your committee demanding the right to appear as the representative of the colored people of the city of New-York. Proper authority to appear in such capacity was not shown. It was shown to your committee that the neighborhood in which the trouble occurred was covered by agents of some of these attorneys seeking complaints; that the personal columns of newspapers were used for the purpose of inviting persons to submit their grievances to counsel. Your committee did not feel justified in permitting itself to be used in the furtherance of such purposes, nor did it believe that the self-respecting colored people of the city would permit themselves to be placed in the position of sustaining disturbers of the public peace. It may be that some innocent people, both colored and white, were injured during the progress of the trouble, but it should be borne in mind that a portion of the district in which the trouble occurred is thickly populated with a mixed class; that it calls for at all times extra vigilance on the part of the police. From the evidence taken by your committee, and considering the action of the courts in cases before them, your committee finds no facts which would justify it in recommending the preferment of charges against any officer.

Accompanying the report are copies of all the correspondence that grew out of the case, including a number of letters from Frank Moss, Ludlow and Moss demanded that Chief Devery, Acting Captain Cooney and Inspector Thompson be placed on trial for inefficiency, and Moss filed formal charges against them, but they have never been placed before the Board and will in all probability be allowed to die.

No Christmas Table
COMPLETE WITHOUT
The World-Renowned Appetizer & Invigorator.
DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
The only genuine.
IMPORTED FROM
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Trinidad, B. W. I.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

ALDERMEN TO FIGHT REVISION.

COMMITTEE WILL GO TO ALBANY AND OPPOSE AN ENLARGED BOARD—ALL FAVOR MORE PAY.

The Board of Aldermen, dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Charter Revision Commission, have appointed the following committee to go to Albany to fight for what they deem their rights as officeholders: John T. McCall, the Tammany leader; Patrick S. Keely, Brooklyn Democrat; Luke Otten, Queens Democrat; John J. Vaughn, Richmond Democrat, and Louis F. Cardani, Manhattan Republican.

This committee is empowered to go to Albany and stay at the best hotels. The Aldermen are opposed to the proposed increase of the Board to 123 members, and want the number to remain as at present—sixty. With one accord they are opposed to the proposition to continue the salary of the Aldermen at $1,000 a year, and demand an increase to $2,500 a year.

It is not unlikely that the Council will appoint a Legislative Committee to protest at Albany against the proposed abolition of the upper house. President Guggenheimer is in favor of the abolition of the Council. In commenting on the subject yesterday, he said:

The fact that the Charter Revision Commission has decided to abolish the Council is no surprise to me. Nor is it an unpleasant fact to contemplate. I had long advocated the abolition of this body. I saw almost from the start that it was not only a useless body, but that it could develop, as it did develop, dangerous obstructive tendencies.

Alderman John Wirth, of the XVIth Brooklyn District, Republican, said:

I presume that the Charter Revision Commission in enlarging the size of the Board took into account the abolition of the Council. They probably thought to provide places for the Councilmen. I do not believe that an enlarged Board is a good thing. It is hard enough now to secure a quorum.

Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader, said:

The Board is large enough now. We have our hands full in trying to get a quorum, in the first place, and in trying to keep one, in the second place.

Alderman John Diemer, Republican, said:

Leave the Board as it is. Give the Aldermen more money, say $2,500.

Alderman McInnes, the Republican leader, said:

Let the membership of the Board remain as it is. The salary would stand increasing.

SIELCKEN AND STEEL AND WIRE.

REFUSES TO DISCUSS REPORT OF HIS DISSATISFACTION WITH STEAMSHIP PURCHASE.

Herman Sielcken yesterday declined to confirm or deny the report from Philadelphia that he had resigned as a director of the American Steel and Wire Company because of dissatisfaction at the purchase by the American Steel and Wire Company of the American Steamship Company, which was owned principally by directors of the Steel and Wire Company. Mr. Sielcken was quoted as having said to the Philadelphia News Bureau:

I notice that a director defends the action of himself and his associates by the statement in Philadelphia that the steamship purchase was a good trade because it required no money.

This argument is incomprehensible to me, but perhaps I was brought up in a different school of finance. I must still confess myself unable to understand why the American Steel and Wire Company, professing to have $50,000,000 of capital, should issue $5,630,000 in bonds for the purchase of twelve ore steamers when twelve new boats of the same tonnage could to-day be contracted for and delivered in the spring of 1902 for between $3,000,000 and $3,300,000, and there is plenty of tonnage to be had for the intervening season.

Seventy-five per cent of the American Steamship Company's stock was right there in the American Steel and Wire's directors' meeting. Of course I resigned.

Mr. Sielcken, who is widely known as a financier, is a member of the big coffee house of W. H. Crossman & Bro., No. 77 Broad-st., and is understood to be closely identified with the Havemeyer interests, being the coffee expert of the American Sugar Refining Company. It was generally supposed at the time of his entrance into the Steel and Wire Board, in May, that he was friendly to John W. Gates, with whom he had long had intimate business relations. It is said that a meeting of the Steel and Wire directors will be held tomorrow in this city.

NO MORE DINNERS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The new Hudson County (New-Jersey) Board of Chosen Freeholders has introduced one reform that will save the county many dollars. It has abolished the weekly banquet at Snake Hill, in which the old Board used to indulge. The former Board had twenty-eight members, and the cost of the dinners to the county was considerable.

FOR A NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

A bill will be introduced at the next session of the New-Jersey Legislature providing for a bipartisan commission to attend to the naturalization of citizens, and thus relieve the County Court of the work, which seriously interfered with trials and other court business last fall. The measure is favored by Hudson County Democrats and Republicans.

MAJOR MILLER ASKS FOR DISCHARGE.

In the 71st Regiment Battalion Sergeant-Major John Miller, jr., has applied for his discharge, after fifteen years' service. He has been one of the most popular members of the non-commissioned staff. On Tuesday evening next the non-commissioned officers of the entire regiment will form a permanent organization. Sergeant-Major J. J. Adgate is slated for the presidency of it. Among the contests at the regimental games, which will come off next Saturday evening, will be a 440-yard scratch race in heavy marching order, and a regimental championship scratch run at 880 yards.

GENERAL ROE PRAISES THE TWELFTH.

Major-General C. F. Roe has officially notified Colonel G. R. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, of his pleasure in noting the improvement in the last year. Permission has been received from General Headquarters to organize the Drum and Fife Corps as a separate body. In Company E Lance-Corporal Schmidt has been promoted to be corporal, and Private Romonali has been promoted to be lance-corporal. W. F. Whitehouse, from civil life, is a candidate for second lieutenant. The official figures show that the regiment has qualified during the last season at Creedmoor, 40 experts, 146 sharpshooters and 676 marksmen. Sergeant A. B. Van Heusen holds the top record as to the number of qualifications, having qualified annually for the last twenty-five years.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S NEW ARMORY.

The plans for the new armory of the 69th Regiment, which are practically completed, have been examined during the week by Colonel Duffy and other officers. The administration building, which will contain rooms for officers and the company rooms, will be three stories high, and the drill hall will be one of the largest in the city, having seat room alone for two thousand people. There will be a plunge bath, 50 by 100 feet. An election will soon be held in Company E to fill the vacancy for first lieutenant. The annual ball of Company C will be held at Webster Hall to-morrow evening. An Advisory Board has been appointed to examine officers-elect before they appear before the Brigade Board, which will practically operate to coach candidates for examination, and is considered a valuable adjunct for promotion. This Board consists of Surgeon Emmet, Major Devlin, Captain Sullivan, Captain Reville and Captain Foley.

NINTH REGIMENT NEWS.

Veterans of the 8th Regiment have been ordered to assemble at the armory to-morrow night to elect a commandant and other officers for the ensuing year. In the active regiment the following corporals have been elected in Company G: Privates Bartholomew Vandernoort, Theodore C. Reed and Charles J. Hackett. A review of the regiment will be held on Thursday evening by General McCoskry Butt. Company H has selected January 28 as the date of its annual entertainment and dance at Wendel's reception rooms. One of the features of the entertainment which will particularly interest the military guests will be the military minstrels, the men appearing in full dress uniform. Olio specialties will follow, and the windup will be a one act farce, "A Night in Skinner's Hotel," written by "Jack" Arnold. Lance Corporal Cohen, of Company E, has passed the Board for corporal.

VERDICT FOR $22,500 SUSTAINED.

A decision has been handed down by the Court of Appeals in the suit of Howard Williamson, eleven years old, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, denying the application of the company to appeal to that court. In February the case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Keogh and a jury, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $22,500 for the loss of a leg.

AGAINST THE LAKE CLEAR SITE.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OPPOSES ITS SELECTION FOR THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Developments yesterday make it apparent that the plan of certain members of the Board of Trustees of the new State Tuberculosis Hospital to locate the hospital at or near Big Clear Lake, on lands belonging to Paul Smith, has been utterly knocked out. It was learned that the State Board of Health is practically solidly opposed to this site. There are nine members in the State Board of Health, and they can outvote the State Forestry Board, which has only three members. Besides, it is said, State Engineer Bond and Commissioner Babcock, of the Forestry Board, are opposed to the Big Clear Lake site.

It seems that the owner of the proposed site at Big Clear Lake has not placed a definite price on it, and there is a suggestion of advantage being taken of the State in case the Big Clear Lake site is decided on without first knowing what it is likely to cost. Many of the members of the State Board of Health are in favor of having a cottage colony for the consumptives, rather than a large and expensive building.

One of the members of the State Board of Health, in referring to the subject yesterday, said to a Tribune reporter: "The $50,000 appropriation given as a starter for the hospital does not represent to any extent what the hospital is likely to cost before we get through with it. The State Institution for epileptics in Livingston County started out modestly enough, but to-day it is a large and costly institution, having nearly a thousand inmates. If the different counties of the State should send their consumptive patients to the State hospital, as they would be entitled to do under the existing statutes, it would not be more than five years before the State would have spent $17,000,000 for its tuberculosis hospital. The counties should be required to take care of their own patients."

NEW IMMIGRANT STATION ALMOST READY.

BARGE OFFICE FURNISHINGS TO BE MOVED ON DECEMBER 16.

It is expected that the new immigration station on Ellis Island will be ready for occupancy on December 16, and the steamship companies have been told that no immigrants will be received by the Bureau on that day, as the office furniture, papers, etc., will be in transit from the Barge Office to Ellis Island.

Commissioner Fitchie and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney, with the heads of the various departments of the immigration service, visited the new station yesterday and inspected the buildings.

THE REV. MR. VOORHIS TRANSFERRED.

The Rev. Ernest Voorhis, who has been connected with the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society in the work of the latter in Ludlow Street Jail and the Tombs Prison, has been transferred by Bishop Potter to the staff of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. Dr. Irvin B. Correll will take Mr. Voorhis's place as chaplain in the two prisons, where the Sunday services will be continued.

PLANS FOR THE FRENCH BALL.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie is making a special effort on behalf of its annual ball, which will be held at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening, January 8. In honor of the advent of the twentieth century the members will spare neither pains nor money in presenting "a lavish picture of mediævalism versus the progression of the modern age." Many imported novelties will be introduced and a ballet of three hundred will be a leading feature.

RUGBY NOT THE ONLY GAME.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL POPULAR IN BROOKLYN—THE MANHATTAN CLUB'S RECORD.

Association football has taken hold in Brooklyn. Every Saturday afternoon large crowds witness the games which the Manhattan Club plays at Prospect Park, and the remarks heard on all sides are most complimentary to the mode of play. Association, or "Socker," as it is known familiarly on the other side of the Atlantic, is an English or Scotch production. It has been played in the United States for many years, but has never obtained much popularity except in New-England and in Paterson and Newark, where one may see on every vacant lot the young American kicking a round ball and protesting vigorously if it be touched by the hand.

The fact that the ball is continually in play and that it can be seen from start to finish commends the game to many. The science displayed in "dribbling" and passing is much admired, too, and when the wings succeed in taking the ball down the whole field, avoiding the forwards, halfbacks and finally fullbacks, until a pass to the centre and a goal kick by that important player produce the looked for point the excitement and enthusiasm becomes intense.

The Manhattans are only in their second year of existence, but have already a large membership and have improved wonderfully in skill during the present season. So far they have played eleven games, and succeeded in scoring 41 goals against their opponents' 19. In the last four games played they scored 26 goals to their opponents' 1, so that the improvement in their play can be readily seen. Their record to date is as follows:

Date.	Opponents.	Goals for.	Goals against.	Result.
Oct. 6	Staten Island	2	3	Lost
Oct. 13	Scottish Americans	0	3	Lost
Oct. 20	Greenville Hustlers	2	0	Won
Oct. 27	Steamship Campania	7	2	Won
Nov. 3	Greenville Hustlers	3	5	Lost
Nov. 6	Cedar	1	3	Lost
Nov. 10	Staten Island	0	2	Lost
Nov. 17	Steamship Majestic	9	0	Won
Nov. 24	Steamship Oceanic	4	0	Won
Nov. 29	Steamship Campania	8	0	Won
Dec. 1	Staten Island	5	1	Won
Totals		41	19	

The Manhattans are endeavoring to get some of the colleges to take up the game, with a view to giving the undergraduates who are unable to compete for places on the regular eleven an opportunity to participate in a good winter sport from which most of the rougher features of football have been eliminated.

ROENTGEN RAY SOCIETY TO MEET.

The Roentgen Society of the United States will hold its first convention December 13 and 14 at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington-ave. and Forty-third-st. Three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening—will be held on the first day and two sessions—morning and afternoon—on the second day. The society is composed of scientists who are investigating the medical and surgical possibilities of the X ray, and many valuable papers will be read by eminent men from various parts of the country. The members of all interested professions are invited to attend the sessions.

NAVY YARD MEN APPRECIATE BOOKS.

A. Wakeman, secretary of the Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, has received the following letter from Admiral W. T. Sampson, commanding the Boston Navy Yard, in response to a gift of books sent to the men at the Navy Yard by the association:

Navy Yard, Boston,
December 7, 1900.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of December 1, with inclosures, and will post the same in the pay office, where it will be seen by all the officers and employes of this station. Allow me to thank you in behalf of the officers and men under my command for your interest in their welfare, and again to assure you how much your very practical philanthropy is appreciated by the large element in the service that appreciates good reading, but who have not the same opportunities to obtain it that are given to people that live ashore. With all best wishes, I am, yours sincerely, W. T. SAMPSON.

SOLICITORS BARRED ON 'CHANGE.

The Committee on Commissions of the Stock Exchange has adopted the following resolution:

The attention of the Committee on Commissions having been called to a practice believed to exist among some members of this Exchange of having in their employ persons denominated either clerks or agents for the soliciting of business, the Committee on Commissions rules that such practice is a violation of Section 1, Article 43, of the constitution.

This section is the commission law of the Exchange. The penalty for violation of it is, for the first offence, suspension for from one to five years; for the second offence, expulsion.

DUTCHESS COUNTY SOCIETY OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Dutchess County Society in this city was held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry A. Gildersleeve; first vice-president, J. Walter Righter; second vice-president, Charles A. Fowler; third vice-president, J. A. Westervelt; secretary, William S. Cross; treasurer, Conrad N. Pitcher; historian, General James Grant Wilson; Board of Directors, J. Leonard Varick, Alfred T. Ackert, Dudley G. Culver, Edward White, Dr. Irving Townsend, George Place and William H. Van Steenbergh.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

NOTHING TO SAY ON CANAL AND POLICE LEGISLATION—"I'VE DONE MY WORK," HIS COMMENT.

Governor Roosevelt spent a comparatively quiet day yesterday at the Union League Club, and dined last night with General Joseph E. Wheeler. He took luncheon yesterday with Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, a member of the Republican National Committee and one of the Western managers of the National campaign, and he saw Mr. Snyder, of the Nebraska State Committee. These men are personal friends of the Governor, and different topics were discussed. The Governor said he expected to call on Senator Platt before he returned to Albany, but if he were too much pressed for time he would see the Senator in Washington on Wednesday, at the Centennial celebration of the foundation of the Capital. The Governor called on George L. Rives, of the Charter Revision Commission, to tell him that he could not dine with him on Wednesday night, when Governor-elect Odell is to be Mr. Rives's guest.

When asked about the proposed police and canal legislation Governor Roosevelt shook his head and said:

"Nothing to say, gentlemen. I've done my work. That's all."

"But you wanted a single headed Police Commission two years ago," it was suggested. The Governor seemed pleased at the suggestion, smiled significantly, but wouldn't make any comment. When asked about his hunting trip in Colorado the Governor said:

"It is planned almost wholly for rest. I shall start shortly after January 1, and go straight to the wilds of Colorado, without stopping off on the way out. There won't be much hunting. It will be against the law to shoot elk and deer, and about the only things left will be mountain lions and bobcats."

"You might shoot a few Indians at a place called Victor," said one of the Governor's friends.

"I guess," said the Governor, cocking his head to one side and grinning, "that those Victor fellows can justly be considered allies in the light of events."

GOVERNOR IS GOING TO WASHINGTON.

WILL ATTEND THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Albany, Dec. 8.—Governor Roosevelt will attend at Washington on Wednesday next the centennial celebration of the establishment of the seat of the National Government at Washington. The celebration will be National in its character, and it is expected that the Governor of every State and Territory will attend.

Governor Roosevelt will be accompanied by General Hoffman, his Adjutant-General, and by Colonel George Curtis Treadwell, his military secretary. The Governor will return to this city on Monday and will leave for Washington on Tuesday evening.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S LETTER.

CONTROLLER COLER RECEIVES A RELIC HE ORDERED BOUGHT IN LONDON.

Controller Coler received a package through the foreign mail yesterday which he said he prized as highly as anything he owned. The package contained an original autograph letter of St. Vincent de Paul, the priest who, two centuries ago, devoted his life to the poor.

Mr. Coler said that in a catalogue of an auction sale in London, received some time ago, he saw this letter advertised. He sent a cable dispatch to have it purchased for him, and Brown Brothers & Co. were deputed to purchase it.

The letter is of the old style, dated 1659. The first and second pages are written on each side, and a third page is inserted, which contains the signature. The bookworms have got in their deadly work through parts of the first and second pages, but the signature has not been touched. The letter, which is in old French, was addressed to a Frenchman, and was folded as the custom was in that time. The name of the person to whom the letter was sent is on the outside page, after being folded. Mr. Coler would not say what he intended to do with the letter. He had the letter translated by one of his assistants. As it was in old French and many of the words were in peculiar script, it took some time, but after several hours' hard study the letter was found to be as follows:

From Paris, this 19th of September, 1659.

Sir: The grace of Our Lord be with you forever. I have received your letter of the 29th of August, and have much joy at the good account which you give of the Missions of Loretto. God be praised for the graces which He sends to the laborers and poor people. I cannot enough thank Him for the fact that you have taken possession of the house of Monseigneur the Cardinal Bagny. There is reason to hope that God will bless those who shall inhabit it, through the merit of the kind Sir (Seigneur) who has ceded it to you, and for the sake of him who has procured it for you, I mean Monseigneur the Cadinal of Gency, who is admirable in his goodness as well as for the confidence which he has in that of the Lord. There is, therefore, nothing left for us but to admire him in all his virtues, and find ourselves confused in the thought of our having gone away from him and his benefits in consequence of our unworthy folly. May it please our Lord to crown his apostolic life with immortal glory, and to be Himself our virtue, in order that we may respond to the expectations of this Holy Cardinal.

We expect the last decision of Monseigneur, the Cardinal Antboine, regarding the execution of the foundation which he approved for Loretto, since he did not wish to see him at his last visit.

I send you a letter and memorandum which have been sent me by Mr. Rignoux, doctor, who has the direction of the priests (?) of the Grand Hospital for the rehabilitation of an Apostate who has returned to the Church. I beg of you to work for him.

We have had Mr. Soudier sick for the past two months, and Mr. Perraud having been near his end, is better since a few days ago, but dropsy followed the fever, so that we have reason to fear that he will be taken from us. I am in the love of Our Lord, Monseigneur (Sir) your very humble Servant, VINCENT DE PAUL.

ON HER MAIDEN TRIP.

THE VADERLAND, OF THE RED STAR LINE, LEAVES ANTWERP FOR NEW-YORK.

The new steamer Vaderland, of the Red Star Line, left Antwerp for New-York yesterday on her maiden trip. She is said to be the largest steamer that has ever sailed from Antwerp, and her departure was witnessed by enthusiastic crowds. She was accompanied down the River Scheldt by tugboats and other craft.

The Vaderland is the first of six new steamships which are being built for the Red Star Line. When these vessels are completed the fleet of this line will number seventeen vessels sailing under three flags—the Belgian, British and United States. The sister ship of the Vaderland, the Zeeland, will leave the Clyde, where both were built, in January or February, and two other vessels, the Kroonland and the Finland, now building at the Cramps' yards in Philadelphia, will be finished early in the spring. The two other steamers, the Merion and the Haverford, are being built on the Clyde. These are intended for the Philadelphia service.

The Vaderland is a twin screw steamer, with a length of 580 feet and a beam of 60 feet. Her gross tonnage is 12,000. With her passenger accommodations all taken and a full crew, she would have on board nearly two thousand persons. Captain Roberts, formerly commanding the New-York and the St. Paul, is bringing the steamer over. She will stop at Southampton.

TO KEEP BRYAN TO THE FRONT.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO MAINTAIN HEADQUARTERS AND SEND OUT LITERATURE.

Chicago, Dec. 8 (Special).—Apparently with the idea of heading off the anti-Bryan-Jones-Johnson movement of Democrats throughout the country, the present managers of the Democratic National Committee are preparing to maintain headquarters in this city for the next four years, and to keep the country flooded with "literature" on the Bryan side of Democracy. Subscriptions from party workers in 26,000 organized precincts in the country and the Congress postal frank will be utilized to pay the expenses of the propaganda. New methods and new ideas are things scoffed at wherever the Jones-Johnson-Walsh people have control, and when Secretary Walsh announced that this plan would be followed local Democrats who have declared their intention of reorganizing the party in Illinois and assisting in a National house cleaning immediately declared it was nothing more than the old scheme of keeping the old line Democrats out of the party and perpetuating the control of the crowd that has twice led the party to defeat.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS IN THIS STATE.

Washington, Dec. 8 (Special).—The recommendations from the Treasury Department for increases in expense of public buildings contracted for on account of increased cost of building materials are as follows for New-York State: Buffalo Exposition, from $200,000 to $220,000; Elmira postoffice, from $185,000 to $225,000; Jamestown postoffice, from $75,000 to $125,000; Lockport postoffice, from $50,000 to $125,000; Rome postoffice, from $50,000 to $75,000.

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BIG INCREASE OF MONEY.

MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN WRITES ON THE SUPPLY FOR THE NATION'S DEVELOPMENT.

The following article, on "The Supply of Money for the Nation's Development," by Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States and an authority on the subject of which he treats, will appear in the December issue of the magazine "Money":

There is one most important factor in the recent and continuing growth in our industrial and commercial development that has not received in public discussions the attention which it merits; I refer to the remarkable increase in the supply of money—the "tool of exchange," as Bonamy Price terms it—without which all enterprises would be seriously hampered. I have prepared a few concise tables illustrating this point, comparing the statistics of the supply of money for October 1 in the years 1892, 1896 and 1900. The first mentioned year was one of fairly active business, the second a period of depression, and the last a period of unprecedented expansion of trade.

The first table gives the total volume of available coin and paper money, as shown by the monthly Treasury statements, indicating the amount which is in use by the public, in millions of dollars; also the estimated population and the amount of the money in use per capita.

I.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL MONETARY STOCK AND LOCATION.

	1892.	1896.	1900.	Increase, 1900 over 1896.
Total stock	2,357	2,413	3,053	640
In Treasury in trust	697	564	667	103
Belonging to Treasury	154	267	273	6
Population (millions)	65.7	71.0	76.7	—
Per capita circulation (dollars)	23.88	22.28	27.55	5.27

The amounts held in the Treasury "in trust" represent the gold coin, silver dollars and Government notes held respectively for gold, silver and currency certificates; these amounts are therefore not available for actual use and are actually duplicated in the item showing the "total stock"; the Treasury statement prior to March, 1900, always included these items, however, and I have, for purposes of comparison, added them in to obtain the figures for 1900 given above. The estimated population in my tables does not correspond with the same items in the Treasury statements; I have prepared my estimates by using the actual census for June, 1900, which gives 76,300,000, whereas the monthly Treasury statement for June estimates the population at 77,700,000, which, of course, causes a material change in the per capita circulation.

It will be seen that there was an increase in the amount of money available for the banks and the people of $531,000,000 in the four years from 1896 to 1900, an average annual increase of nearly $134,000,000; the increase per capita for the period was $5.27.

The influence of this increase of currency upon the development of the country's resources can hardly be overestimated; it was, in fact, indispensable, and had it not been provided a serious paralysis of enterprise would have been experienced.

The most encouraging feature is the fact that so large an amount of gold was added to our monetary stock during the four years under consideration. Not only were we able to retain our own product of the yellow metal, averaging, after allowing for the industrial consumption, about $55,000,000 annually, but by reason of our favorable trade balance we imported $196,000,000 more than we exported. The total increase of gold amounted to $418,000,000, of which the Treasury reserve gained $106,000,000, and the stock outside the Government vaults increased $312,000,000. The basis of our paper money has thus been materially broadened, even though the reported stock of gold in the country was in previous years overestimated.

The second table shows the volume of the currency outside the Treasury, by kinds, for the years stated and the increase during the last four years:

II.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION BY KINDS (IN MILLIONS).

	1892.	1896.	1900.	Increase, 1896 to 1900.
Gold coin and certificates	533	517	829	312
Silver dollars and certificates	386	411	492	81
Subsidiary silver coin	65	69	79	19
Government notes	447	373	394	21
National bank notes	165	221	319	98
Totals	1,596	1,582	2,113	531

More than three-fifths of the increase, it will be noted, was in gold coin and certificates representing such coin held by the Treasury outside its reserve. The increase in Government notes does not signify an additional issue of this form of paper money, but represents merely the amount which the Treasury paid out in excess of its receipts, its balance having been diminished to that extent. Actually the total of Government notes cannot be increased, but must be diminished, since those issued under the law of 1890 (commonly known as the Sherman law) are to be retired, and have been, in fact, cancelled to the amount of about $80,000,000. We have thus a substantial reduction in the amount of notes which are dependent upon our gold reserve, and a substantial increase in that reserve, thus strengthening the Treasury's relative position materially.

A third element worthy of consideration in the discussion of this subject is the manner in which this increase of currency was rendered useful to the people. I have therefore prepared a table showing the amount of notes of $20 and under, and of silver coin, the forms of money in which our retail trade is usually transacted. It may be stated that the demand at the present time for small notes, particularly ones, twos and fives, is greater than the supply.

III.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF "RETAIL MONEY" (IN MILLIONS).

	1892.	1896.	1900.	Increase, 1896 to 1900.
Ones and twos	68	77	100	23
Fives and tens	530	585	675	90
Twenties	222	211	292	81
Silver dollars	60	56	71	15
Subsidiary silver coin	65	60	79	19
Totals	945	989	1,217	228

We have, therefore, without including the gold coin which may be actually in use (all gold being in denominations of $20 or less), an increase of $228,000,000, or nearly $3 per capita, in the kinds of money necessary for the small transactions of our people, for payrolls, etc. Much more than half of our present money supply is in these forms, and, compared with 1892, the increase of the amount of these denominations has been $283,000,000.

The greater money volume, especially the greater increase in gold, has made it possible for the banks to increase the basis of their deposits, thus expanding their credits and affording to commercial and industrial enterprises the financial assistance so imperative to their successful development. The National banks alone show an increase of gross resources from $3,510,000,000 in 1892 to $3,263,000,000 in 1896, to $5,048,000,000 in 1900; the banking institutions and trust companies organized under State laws no doubt show a corresponding growth; showing a satisfactory increase in our banking power which must go hand in hand with increased commerce, manufactures and human activities in general.

The use of checks, which nowadays constitute by far the larger part of our means of payments and which, hence, is of interest in this connection, has increased enormously during the period covered. I have as a further interesting comparison introduced in the final table, which gives clearing house operations, the exchanges of checks in London compared with New-York, and with those of all of the clearing houses of this country.

IV.—CLEARINGS IN LONDON, NEW-YORK AND ALL CLEARING HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES (IN MILLIONS).

	1892.	1896.	1899.	1900.	Increase 1896 to 1900.
London	31,562	36,863	43,534		7,329
New-York	36,230	28,870	55,051		26,181
All United States	62,109	51,174	88,571		37,397

The increase at New-York for the four years was over 90 per cent. It is also apparent that the depression of 1896 did not affect London as it did New-York.

It is not logical to deduce from the above figures that New-York is likely to displace London as the financial centre of the world; but the tremendous increase in volume of business at our metropolis is a satisfactory index of the country's growth in commercial and financial importance. It is equally satisfactory to know that, despite our heterogeneous money system, we have been able to provide the necessary means to carry on the enormous business without appreciable friction.

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