MONEY FOR RAPID TRANSIT

BOARD MAKES FORMAL REQUISITION ON CITY FOR IT.

It Also Takes Up the Proposed Extension to the Battery and the Tunnel Thence to South Brooklyn—The Board's Engineer Ordered to Make Estimates for the Work.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon at its offices, 320 Broadway. All the members were present, as was also John B. McDonald, the contractor who has undertaken to build the road. The first business taken up was that of formally extending the scope of the contract beyond that portion of the road reaching from the Post Office to Fifty-ninth street and Broadway, known as Section 1, and making it include the four sections with lines reaching to Kingsbridge on the north and Bronx Park on the northeast. As the contract stands, the rapid transit railroad as referred to in a legal sense therein, includes only the first section and the terms of the bid provide only for the building of this section unless the commission should elect to build the second, third and fourth sections in the order named, and in this case the road would consist of the first and second, first, second and third or of all the sections. The bid of $35,000,000 was divided up into separate bids for each section and the additional appropriation made by statute to pay for sites for stations is similarly divided. When Mr. McDonald's bid was accepted he was notified that it had been accepted for all four sections.

As soon as the commission had formally resolved yesterday to build all four sections at once a letter was prepared by President Orr, notifying Mr. McDonald of this, thus putting the whole contract into force at once. This letter was delivered to Mr. McDonald in the meeting room. He signed a receipt for it and then left. This formality cleared the way for the next step of importance toward getting the great work fairly launched—the making of a requisition upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the whole sum to be expended, so as to render that amount legally a part of the city debt and not available for any other purpose. The board accomplished this by the adoption of the following:

Whereas, The city of New York has by this Board duly made with John B. McDonald, a certain contract bearing date Feb. 21, 1900, for the construction and operation of a rapid transit railroad as therein prescribed, and has further made with the said John B. McDonald a certain agreement bearing date on the said Feb. 21, 1900, modifying the first-mentioned agreement, and the city of New York has duly elected that the rapid transit railroad therein mentioned shall include sections 2, 3 and 4 thereof and shall consist of all four sections thereof and had duly notified the contractor of such election, and

Whereas, The full amount sufficient to pay the entire estimated expense of executing the said contract on the part of the city of New York is the sum of $35,000,000 and in addition the sum of $1,000,000 for terminals subject to modification as in said agreement provided and also the sum of $500,000 for real estate as therein provided, such entire estimated expense being the sum of $36,500,000. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board does hereby in pursuance of section 45 of chapter 378 of the laws of 1897 as amended by the act of the Legislature, passed in February, 1900, make requisition upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York for the authorization of the full amount of capital stock of the city of New York, sufficient to pay the entire sum of $36,500,000.

Under the law the functions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in regard to the issue of the city bonds for the building of the road are purely ministerial and the bonds will now be at the disposition of the commission to pay Contractor McDonald as fast as he gets any work done. The time when work will be begun and the spot are not yet determined. Mr. McDonald said yesterday that he expected to have bids in hand from sub-contractors in a couple of weeks and to put men at work soon after that. As a matter of fact no time has been lost by the delay in executing the contract for no contractor would be willing to begin work until the spring was fairly on. The date for the breaking of ground and a celebration in honor of that event will probably be fixed by the Municipal Commission today.

While the commission was sitting yesterday a sub-committee of the joint committee of the two houses of the Municipal Assembly, appointed two weeks ago to arrange for this celebration, waited upon it and asked the commission to fix a date for breaking ground. This committee consisted of Councilmen Wise, Hottenroth and Murray and Aldermen Marks, Holler and Muh. They told how it was proposed to have a brass band and a silver shovel for the occasion, and to have as the city's guests the heads of all the public departments and the Mayors of many cities. The commission told them to go ahead and fix the celebration to suit themselves. "Let us know, and we shall be glad to be your guests," was the conclusion of the commission's answer. The sub-committee went to consult Comptroller Coler as to when to hold the celebration, and incidentally, it is supposed, to find out whether they were likely to meet with difficulty in getting an appropriation. To-day they will report to the main body. The celebration will probably take place in City Hall Park. The talk of March 17, St. Patrick's Day, as the date, has no authority, although it is not improbable that this date may be chosen. Mr. McDonald first mentioned the date in banter, when he was asked when he would begin work, but there is a strong tendency to stick to it on the part of the Councilmen and Aldermen.

The committee consisting of President Orr, Comptroller Coler and Charles Stewart Smith, appointed to report upon a plan for organizing a force of engineers, inspectors, bookkeepers and others to supervise the work of the contractor, was not ready to report yesterday, but the board began the work by appointing George T. Rice as an assistant to Chief Engineer Parsons with the title of Deputy Chief Engineer and a salary of $7,000 a year. The board also authorized Mr. Parsons to hire a suite of rooms on the tenth floor at 320 Broadway, to be used for his working force, at an annual rental of $3,500.

When these matters were disposed of Comptroller Coler brought forward his scheme of extending the road from the Post Office south and carrying it from the Battery to South Brooklyn by tunnel. With reference to this project the Board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer investigate and report to this board his opinion as to the practicability and cost of an extension of the rapid transit railroad from the City Hall to the South ferry and thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn.

Resolved further, That for the purposes of such investigation the chief engineer may employ assistants and incur expense, subject to the approval of the President of the board, to an amount not to exceed the sum of $10,000.

Mr. McDonald has already aid that in asking for bids from sub-contractors he would not advertise, but would invite bidders selected by himself to submit figures. For this purpose, he said, he should divide the work into fifteen sections, upon which estimates have already been made for quantities and cost. It transpired yesterday that in doing this Mr. McDonald was availing himself of work already done by Chief Engineer Parsons in preparing his own estimates.

Among the probable bidders are Andrew Onderdonk, Mr. McDonald's unsuccessful competitor for the contract; Naughton & Co., the Crimminses and Snow, Smith & Co. These had all contemplated submitting bids for the entire work, and had high-priced engineers working for months in Mr. Parsons's office going over the plans, and it probably cost each one of them at least $10,000 to prepare to make a bid. This money would be wasted if they did not use the information obtained, as they will now do, in making minor bids.

William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, said yesterday that the New York and Long Island Terminal Company would apply to the Rapid Transit Commission for a franchise for its projected tunnel under the East River, if unable to obtain a franchise from the Municipal Assembly, in which its application has now for some time been pending. Mr. Baldwin also said that the company had always anticipated a connection in Manhattan between its tunnel and the rapid transit tunnel whenever the latter should be extended to South Ferry. It would not necessarily be more than a station connection, he added, since, as at present planned, the Long Island tunnel would pass beneath the rapid transit tunnel. A track connection, however, would be of far greater utility, and the developments of the future might bring it about.

On March 8, Mr. Baldwin continued, the Long Island Company would open bids from a number of the best tunnel contractors, and, if the Municipal Assembly was hesitating through apprehension that the proposition had not been made sufficiently tangible, he would be able to present a definite bid from a trustworthy contractor. It is understood that Mr. McDonald is one of those who have been invited to bid for this work.

HO DING CUT FOR A BRIBE.

Brooklyn Newspaper's Accusation in Reference to Long Island Tunnel Franchise.

The sub-committee of the Council Committee on Tunnels and Bridges which was appointed last Friday to draw up a skeleton report on the application of the New York and Long Island Railway Terminal Company for a franchise reported to the full committee yesterday. The skeleton report was discussed and several changes were decided upon. The committee will report progress at to-day's meeting of the Municipal Assembly, and on Friday will hold a joint meeting with the Aldermanic Committee.

The *Brooklyn Citizen*, which has been conducting a crusade in behalf of the application, contained this statement yesterday:

"One of the members of the Municipal Assembly, who has been most active in preventing affirmative action on the franchise, has placed himself on record. He declares that he wants $2,500 to vote on it before he will relinquish his present attitude. He will not get it. Sufficient time will be given him to act honestly in the matter by voting for the granting of the franchise. If he does not the brand of bribery will be put on him so indelibly that time will never eradicate it. What is more he will be driven out of public life.

"All this is plain talk, but the *Citizen* is in possession of facts which justify it. These facts show that the man who wants $2,500 for his vote is fully informed concerning the ways and means by which to get it without making himself a principal in the matter. The man however, can no more be separated from the proposed bribe than respiration from human existence."

CO-RESPONDENT SAYS HE WAS HIRED.

Kassman, He Declares, Paid Him to Get Evidence Against His Wife.

In the suit of William A. E. Kassman, a builder and architect of Jamaica, L. I., against his wife, Ida E. Kassman, for absolute divorce before Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday, James Shortell, one of the co-respondents, took the witness stand and volunteered the information that Kassman had engaged him at $5 a day with an extra bonus of $100 if he obtained evidence of Mrs. Kassman's infidelity.

Until recently the Kassman family lived in Lowell avenue, Jamaica. Mrs. Kassman is about 30 years old. Her husband is about 32 years old and according to the sworn statement of Mrs. Kassman, who has begun a counter suit against him for limited divorce, he is worth $20,000 and is in receipt of an income of $6,000 a year. They have two children. In his sworn complaint Kassman names Nathaniel Harvey, Charles E. Grasser and Shortell as co-respondents.

According to Shortell's testimony he had been out of work for some time when he was introduced to Kassman as a detective. Kassman said he knew his wife was untrue to him, but he was unable to obtain the necessary evidence against her. "I'm the man for the job," witness Shortell says he informed Mr. Kassman. According to his testimony the terms of the compact were that Shortell was to receive $5 a day and a present of $100 when the desired evidence was forthcoming. According to Kassman's own admission in rebuttal he paid Shortell $15 in advance. Later he gave him an additional $15, and finally, when Shortell told him he had clinched the evidence, Kassman admitted that he gave him the $100 bonus promised. When he was engaged, Shortell asserts, Kassman outlined his suspicions against Mrs. Kassman. He wanted Shortell to follow Mrs. Kassman and find out what she did during his absence from home. Several days later, Shortell avers, he visited the office of Kassman's lawyers and told Kassman in the presence of the lawyers that he wanted nothing more to do with the case as Mrs. Kassman was a good woman.

"You're dead wrong to say anything against her," said the witness, "she's a decent woman."

This testimony on the part of Shortell however did not agree with some of the testimony given on the direct examination of witnesses for the plaintiff, particularly that of a servant named Annie Klein, who testified to having caught Shortell and Mrs. Kassman in a compromising position.

In rebuttal Kassman testified that Shortell was introduced to him as a detective and that later on he was dismissed from the case because he was convinced that the alleged detective was intimate with Mrs. Kassman. Decision was reserved.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.

Laboratory and Chapel Dedicated—Miss Moore Received Into a Sisterhood.

The annual service of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island was held in St. John's Chapel in Atlantic avenue, near Albany avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Archdeacon Henry C. Swentzel conducted the service and the annual address was made by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church on the Heights. The afternoon services included the opening of the new pathological laboratory and the dedication of the new mortuary chapel, which is in the lower part of the building. The laboratory was erected through the efforts of Mrs. A. A. Low and her friends working in behalf of the medical staff. It is well equipped. Dr. Archibald Murray is to be pathologist and Dr. Duffield will serve as assistant pathologist with Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott as consulting physician.

Miss Elizabeth K. Moore of Norfolk, Va., was received into the Sisterhood of St. John the Evangelist in the morning. Archdeacon Swentzel officiated in the absence of Bishop Littlejohn. Archdeacons A. B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, and the Rev. Dr. Alfred C. Bunn, Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, assisted in the service. When Miss Moore entered the chapel she wore the garb of the order, excepting the cape and the cross. Archdeacon Swentzel impressed upon her the importance of the step she was taking, and requested the prayers of the assemblage in her behalf. After answering questions as to her willingness to enter the order she received the cape from Superior Sister Julia and the ceremony was ended at the chancel rail by the bestowal of a silver cross suspended from a white ribbon and the benediction by Dr. Swentzel. Miss Moore, who will hereafter be known as Sister Elizabeth, has served a novitiate of two years at the Church Charity Foundation, being connected with the orphanage.

PATRICK O'SULLIVAN WAS FIRST.

But He Lived Outside the District and So Can't Go to West Point Yet.

Two young ladies came to THE SUN office last night with a grievance. They wanted to know why Patrick J. O'Sullivan had not been mentioned in the published accounts of the competitive examination for the appointment to West Point which was made by Congressman Riordan on Sunday. One of them said that she was Patrick O'Sullivan's sister and the other one said that she wasn't. Miss O'Sullivan said that her brother, who lives at 7 Jackson street, had passed the highest examination of all the candidates for the appointment, and that his name had not been so much as mentioned. She had not heard, nor had her brother, apparently, that young men who lived outside Mr. Riordan's district were not eligible for the appointment. When this fact was communicated to the young women, they said they didn't care, and that Patrick was too young to go to West Point, anyway, but that they did want him to have the credit of having passed the best examination. They were pleased to find out that he had not been discriminated against because he had an Irish name, as they had been informed.

WHIPPED BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T WED.

Kupfer Had His Girl Arrested, but the Magistrate Wouldn't Punish Her.

Regina Biecefeld, a Bavarian girl, living at 586 Lexington avenue, admitted to Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem police court yesterday that she had whipped Louis Kupfer of 126 Spring street, in Madison avenue. She had been arrested for the assault, but the Magistrate refused to entertain a charge against the woman and released her from custody.

The girl told the Magistrate that she met Kupfer in Bavaria two years ago and he promised to marry her. He came to this country soon afterward but promised to send for her. After a while he stopped writing to her, and she came here six months ago and sought him out. He still said he would marry her, but he kept putting her off, so on Sunday afternoon she waited for him on Madison avenue with a dog whip under her cloak, and when he appeared flogged him with the whip until she was arrested.

Kupfer's face showed the marks left by the whip. He didn't deny the woman's story.

DELANEY WASN'T NEGLECTFUL.

Police Board Upholds the Captain Against Complaints of Smith E. Lane.

Smith E. Lane, whose house at 111 Lexington avenue has been twice robbed by burglars within the last month, filed complaints of neglect of duty against Police captain Delaney when the robberies were committed. The Police Board yesterday accepted a report of Inspector Harley exonerating the captain. Mr. Lane complained that Capt. Delaney, in whose precinct he lives, didn't send a detective to watch his house, though he warned the Captain that thieves were trying to enter it. Inspector Harley reports that all of Mr. Lane's property but $51 has been recovered for him and one of the burglars caught. The captain says that Mr. Lane wouldn't have a detective in his house.

The condition of Croton water is frightful. Write or 'phone the Hygeia Distilled Water Co. of 349 West 12th st. to deliver at your residence or office a supply of Hygeia Water. Tel. 2582 Spring.—Adv.

FERRARO PUT TO DEATH.

MURDERED A MAN BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T PAY A SMALL DEBT.

Took Five Shocks to Kill Him, Although He Was Unconscious After the First—Laughed at the Priests Who Tried to Extend to Him the Comforts of Religion.

Antonio Ferraro, the Brooklyn barber who murdered a friend because he could not collect a small debt from him, was put to death by electricity in Sing Sing Prison yesterday. He was the thirteenth murderer to suffer the penalty in Sing Sing and he died like the rest of them, without a scene and without a protest or a struggle. He had been dead a half hour when two undersized, swarthy-faced men came to the prison. They talked English brokenly. They insisted upon seeing Ferraro. "He is dead," said State Detective Jackson. "Do you want to take his body away?"

"Say good-by," said one of the men, "say good-by." He evidently did not understand what Jackson had said to him.

"Dead," said Jackson again, "dead—dead."

The men looked at each other a moment and turned away. One was Joe Ferraro, the brother of Antonio.

Antonio was spoken of as a nuisance in Sing Sing. He was unlike other condemned men in that religion didn't comfort him and, feeling miserable himself, he seemed determined to make the other condemned men feel miserable, too. There were eight others in the dead house, including Roland B. Molineux and Dr. Kennedy, and Ferraro would yell at them and taunt them on their approaching fate. He wouldn't be quieted, and further than that he was of such filthy habits that the floor of his cell will have to be taken up. When Ferraro was not cursing and taunting the other inmates he would be lying face down on the cell floor either sleeping or mumbling. He was not crazy, for the doctors who examined him determined that. The news that the Court of Appeals had refused to grant him a new trial was told him the day that Roland B. Molineux got to the prison and took his place in the dead house, and that day the Italian created a great scene. After that he had been a little better prisoner, but he scoffed at the priests and cursed them in Italian. He was cursing them when he went to bed at half-past 9 o'clock on Monday evening. He did not undress and merely threw his coat over his shoulders when he lay down. He woke up at half-past 6 o'clock, the hour when the men from New York who were to witness his death were starting from the Grand Central station for Sing Sing. Before he had begun to move about in his cell and before the other condemned men had awakened, long black curtains were pulled down over the fronts of their cells and by this they knew that one of their number was to be killed, but they could see nothing and no one could see them. There was no curtain over Ferraro's cell, which was the nearest to the door leading to the room where the killing is done.

A little while after Ferraro woke up, the Rev. Father Cheroste Russi and the Rev. Father Smyth were admitted to his cell. Ferraro laughed at them, but did not speak to them. They started in to pray for him, and Ferraro laughed again. He was not loud or boisterous, and the other condemned men could not hear what was going on. Soon after this Principle Keeper Connaughton came to the cell with another keeper who had breakfast for Ferraro. Mr. Connaughton passed a new suit of clothes into the cell, and said to Ferraro: "We'll be ready for you soon." Ferraro laughed at him, too. He ate his breakfast while the priests prayed. When Warden Johnson called on him Ferraro had not put on his new clothes. The warden told him to do it. Ferraro put on a clean undershirt and the trousers of the new suit. He said he wouldn't put on anything else. The warden told him to put on his slippers. He did that. The warden told him they would come after him in a little while. The priests prayed on and did their best to get Ferraro to get his mind concentrated on the future.

At ten minutes after 8 o'clock Warden Johnson invited the guests who were to witness the execution to go to the house where it was to take place. State Electrician Brown had things in order there. The electric current had been tested and everything was ready. The guests arranged themselves around the walls of the room. Mr. Connaughton waited until they were fixed, and then went into the dead house. "Come Tony," he said to Ferraro. The man started out of his cell. Mr. Connaughton took his place beside him, and after them came the priests, praying. Ferraro did not speak a word. As the party came into the execution chamber the Italian priest began calling to him to repent. "Tony!" he cried. His voice was sharp. It startled the guests. "Tony!" he cried again. After each cry he would repeat in Italian to Ferraro to repent and then would say a prayer, always concluding with "Tony." Then, speaking rapidly, he prayed again. Ferraro walked straight to the chair. His head was bent downward and he looked at the floor. He did not raise his eyes until after he had seated himself. "Tony!" exclaimed the priest, standing directly in front of him. "Tony!" and again the prayer.

The moment Ferraro was seated the keepers grabbed his arms and his legs and began to strap him into place. "Tony," repeated the Italian priest again, his voice sharper than it had been. Father Smyth in the meantime, with clasped hands and uplifted eyes, prayed silently. The word "Tony" and the mumbled prayer that followed it each time were the only sounds in the room. The keepers worked quietly and quickly. The electrode that swung over Ferraro's head was pulled down and fastened on like a cap. The other electrode was fastened to his right leg. The Italian priest spoke more quickly and the "Tony" came more frequently. It was ringing in the murderer's ears as the warden waved his hand and the current shot into the body. The straps strained and tugged as the force of the current expanded the muscles. The full current, 1740 volts and 9 amperes, was kept on for seven seconds. Then it was reduced to 250 volts, and at that strength was kept on for one minute and eight seconds. Then it was turned off. The body sank down in the chair. At that instant the priest exclaimed "Tony!" again more sharply than at any time. Father Smyth whispered to him, "He is dead," and not until then did the praying cease.

When the current was turned off Dr. Ervine felt the pulse and then placed his hand over the heart. He stepped back and again the current was turned on. Ferraro still had life in his body, but it was only animal life. His consciousness was dead. The second current was kept on for nine seconds. Then it was turned off an instant and was quickly reapplied, as is the custom, this time for thirteen seconds. The doctor stepped forward again and examined the heart and pulse. There was still a trace of life. A fourth shock was given. It lasted three seconds. Another examination showed still the trace of life and for the fifth time the current was turned on. It remained on for five seconds more and the execution was over. There was no longer a trace of life. The doctors said that Ferraro was the hardest man to kill that they had ever had, but they agreed that so far as conscious life was concerned, it was gone the instant of the first stroke.

Ferraro was buried in quicklimeup in "Gallery 25" on the hill, where his predecessors in the chair were buried when their friends did not claim their bodies. Before his body was taken away Joe, the brother, was permitted to see the face.

Half an hour after the execution was over, the curtains that covered the cells of the other condemned men were drawn up. Each looked around to see who was gone, and then began again the daily routine of prison life.

BISHOP BOWMAN IN PERIL.

Went to Bed With One Part of a Combination Gas Burner Turned On.

Bishop Thomas Bowman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, narrowly escaped death by gas asphyxiation on Saturday night while a guest of the Rev. W. H. Lawrence, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenpoint. The Bishop, who is 82 years old, reached the parsonage on Saturday afternoon and was shown to a front room on the second floor, where there is a combination gas burner attached to a wall. One burner lights the room and the other connects with a gas stove. Before the Bishop went to bed he turned off the burner lighting the room and inadvertently turned on the stopcock for the gas stove. Gas filled the room and half an hour later the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, who was on the same floor, traced the odor to the Bishop's room. The cause was discovered and the gas turned off and the windows opened. Bishop Bowman was considerably affected by the gas, but he soon revived and on Sunday preached at the morning service.

Independent Brewery to Start Up in March.

The new brewing plant at Sixty-eighth street and the East River, which has been erected by a company composed of retail liquor dealers in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City, is to be opened about March 15. The company controlling the new brewery has about three hundred stockholders, each of whom is a retail dealer, and the object of the concern is to start an opposition to the "brewers' trust." For this reason all of the three hundred stockholders in the company, according to Patrick McCarle, who is Second Vice-President, have agreed to use the product of the new plant exclusively, which will furnish a good trade to start with. The President of the new company, Mr. Kearns, owns two large retail liquor stores at Fourteenth street and Third avenue and 683 Third avenue. The other officers are P. Gminder, First Vice-President; Patrick McAdle, Second Vice-President; James Holmes, Treasurer, and C. Knoche, Secretary.

HOW TO MAKE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Archbishop Corrigan States Conditions for Gaining the Plenary Indulgence.

Archbishop Corrigan has officially announced that he will start for Rome on his *ad limina* visit on April 21. With this announcement he has issued the following letter concerning the Pope's Jubilee:

"*Reverend Dear Brethren and Beloved Children in Christ Jesus:*

"In order to carry out more effectually the wishes of our Holy Father, I desire to call your attention to the classes of persons in this diocese, who may make the jubilee of the Holy Year without going to Rome, and to place before you the conditions which are prescribed for their gaining the plenary indulgence.

"First—Who may gain the jubilee this year at home? The sovereign pontiff has graciously excused from the obligation of visiting the Eternal City the following classes of persons: "First, religious women, living in community, whether cloistered or not, and all others dwelling constantly under the same roof with them—as, for instance, young girls receiving their education, women employed in domestic duties, &c.; second, girls and women residing in charitable institutions destined for their own sex, even though they have no vows, nor belong to any religious community; third, persons of either sex who are detained in custody or in exile; fourth, the infirm, of whatever condition, who, in the judgment of their physician, are unable to undertake the journey to Rome, either on account of actual illness or chronic weakness. Under the latter category are included all who are over 70 years of age.

"Second—Conditions for gaining the indulgence. The conditions for gaining the jubilee are the following: (a) A good confession and communion; (b) devout prayer, according to the intention of the sovereign pontiff and of the Church for the welfare and prosperity of holy Church, for the extirpation of error, the concord of Christian Princes, and the peace of all Christian people; (c) appropriate works of charity and piety, both voluntary and those imposed by one's confessor, in place of the twenty visits prescribed to be made to each of the four great basilicas of Rome, namely, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John Lateran's and St. Mary Major's. The good works substituted for the visits to the basilicas are to be adapted to the state, condition and health of the individual making the jubilee and to the circumstances of time and place. In this diocese religious women and others living in convents or similar pious institutions will make ten visits to their respective church or chapel and recite the Litany of the Saints for the intention of the Holy Father. If for any reason these visits cannot be made, confessors will enjoin other suitable exercises of piety, according to their discretion, as they will likewise do for the sick, the infirm and other classes of persons, excepting members of religious communities, mentioned above.

"Third—Confessors. In addition to the most ample facilities granted by the Holy Father, we authorize all confessors in this diocese, when there is question of making the jubilee, to absolve from all cases reserved to the ordinary. Members of cloistered communities have the privilege of selecting at once, as their confessor, any clergyman, secular or regular, authorized to hear sisters' confessions. Members of all other religious communities may, in like manner, choose any confessor, who has the faculties of the diocese. If the various conditions enjoined be duplicated, the indulgence of the jubilee may be gained twice during the year. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my great satisfaction at the recent exhibition of piety and devotion manifested throughout the entire diocese, on occasion of the midnight mass on New Year's Eve. Besides the good order everywhere observable, the crowds that attended the services, and especially the vast multitudes that approached the holy altar, were phenomenal. It is estimated that in this city alone, on that night, over 100,000 devout souls received Holy Communion, and similar scenes were witnessed also outside the city wherever these solemn services were held. You will be glad to know that the Holy Father, on being informed of the great concourse of devout souls attending the midnight mass on New Year's Eve, was pleased to express his cordial gratification, and to impart to the clergy and faithful of the diocese his Apostolic benediction.

"In union with our brethren in the faith throughout the world, let it be our earnest endeavor to sanctify this year of grace, that by the divine mercy in answer to our prayers and good works, copious blessings may descend on the Church and on our country, and earth be made, as it ought to be, a vestibule of Heaven."

KATHARINE GREY NEEDN'T SPECIFY.

What Happened in the Mansfield Company to Drive Her Out of It.

A motion of the Richard Mansfield Company to compel Katharine Grey, the actress, to make her complaint more definite in an action brought by her to recover $8,500 for alleged breach of contract, has been denied by Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court. The parties made a contract by which the actress was to play for thirty weeks beginning last October at $125 a week. She alleges that Richard Mansfield was the leading actor of the company and she was to have the leading female roles. She threw up the engagement on Dec. 27 last, she alleges, because "in consequence of acts and conduct of defendant, its agents and employees, it was impossible for her to continue with the company."

A. J. Dittenhoefer, for the defendant, wanted to know what those acts were. For plaintiff, A. H. Hummel contended that defendant did not need the particulars in order to plead and that as it has not pleaded the motion should be denied.

ROUNDSMAN O'LOUGHLIN BEITER.

Friends Congratulate Him on His Plucky Rescue of John McGrath.

Roundsman Michael J. O'Loughlin, of the Amity street station, Brooklyn, who jumped in the East River at the foot of Amity street and saved the life of John McGrath early Sunday morning, had sufficiently recovered yesterday from his icy bath to receive the congratulations of his South Brooklyn friends. He has been on the police force for about ten years, and within the last two has saved five lives. On Nov. 5, 1899, he rescued James O'Brien, who had fallen overboard while taking a case of freight on board the steamship Advance. For this O'Loughlin received a silver medal from the Humane Life Saving Society. In April of the same year, he carried a woman and two small children from a burning tenement house, at 389 Hicks street. For this act of bravery he got a vote of thanks from the Police Board and was promoted to roundsman. McGrath was discharged from the Long Island College Hospital.

DR. M'COSH HAS BLOOD-POISONING.

Recovering From an Infected Wound—Poisoned in a Surgical Operation.

Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, son of the late James McCosh, who was President of Princeton University, is lying ill at his home, 22 East Fifty-sixth street, of blood poisoning, contracted while operating several days ago at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city. The patient was a woman who had been poisoned from a boil on a baby she was nursing, absorbing the poison through a cut in her hand. Dr. McCosh took the poison from her through a scratch in his hand. He has been attended by Drs. G. E. Brewer and G. M. Smith, who left the following bulletin for friends of the sick man yesterday: "Dr. McCosh has been suffering during the past week with an infected wound of the left arm. The activity of the poison has subsided and Dr. McCosh will probably be convalescent and about within a few days."

ALIMONY FOR MARION MANOLA.

Her Husband, John Mason, Makes No Objection, Though Denying the Charges.

Marion Manola Mason, the actress, obtained an order from Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court yesterday for $25 a week alimony and a counsel fee of $250 in an action she has brought for an absolute divorce against John Mason the actor. Since their separation several months ago Mason has been paying her alimony at this rate and he did not oppose the motion. He is playing at Daly's at a salary of $125 a week. It is alleged that he has been intimate with Mrs. Fannie E. Colgate of Manchester, Mass., a woman said to be more than 60 years of age. Mason and Mrs. Colgate deny the charge. Mrs. Colgate appears in defence of her reputation under the recent statute by Leonard S. Wheeler as separate counsel.

MR. WHALEN GOES TO ALBANY.

To Demonstrate to the Lawmakers That Mr. Coler's Bills Are Not Needed.

The Hon. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, packed a small gripsack yesterday morning and departed for Albany where he will put a brake on the wheels of Comptroller Coler's bills designed to abridge the power of the Law Department to confess judgment against the city. Mr. Whalen is confident that he will be able to convince the lawmakers that Comptroller Coler's bills are not necessary or for the best interests of the city.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.—Adv.

W. C. T. U. VICE-HUNTERS.

SHERIFF WALTON INSTRUCTS THE NEW PEACE OFFICERS.

Tells Them When and How They May Make Arrests and Call on Citizens for Aid and What They Should Do With Prisoners—He's Not Responsible for Their Acts.

The seventy citizens whom Sheriff Walton of Brooklyn had appointed as special deputies to aid in the suppression of vice among children at the request and on the recommendation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union gathered in the County Court last night to receive their badges and certificates and also for instruction as to the scope of their duties. In the body were half a dozen ministers, many Sunday school superintendents and a score or more of active temperance workers. Mrs. Annable, President of the union, who was present with other officers of the organization, said that the Rev. William McLeod, pastor of the Church of the Covenanters, would have to decline his appointment, having found that the acceptance of a badge had been forbidden by his ministerial vows. After the distribution of the badges Sheriff Walton thus advised the special deputies as to their powers and duties:

"In the first place, I tell you that the authority given to you by me is to act solely as peace officers. You have no right to perform any act beyond that of a peace officer. The Sheriff is not responsible for your acts. You are, each of you, personally responsible for unlawful exercise of authority. Your duties are to preserve the public peace. You are authorized to arrest all persons found by you committing a crime. Your duty upon such arrest is to take the person arrested to the nearest Magistrate's court and lodge a complaint. Should there be no Magistrate's court open you should take the prisoner to a police station. As the chief purpose of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in having these appointments made is to protect youth from vice I advise you that in case of any children found by you violating the law, or being used by others in violation of the law, you should take these children to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where they will be cared for. You should take note of all persons present and any witnesses to the crime whom you can find, and these names should be entered upon the records of the Magistrate. If the prisoners arrested have been taken to a police station, then it will be your duty to appear before the Magistrate so soon as the Magistrate's court shall be opened.

"As to the selling of cigarettes and liquor to children, or the using of children for the carrying of liquor, and, in fact, any misdemeanor, I have to advise you that unless you see the persons committing the act, and know of your own knowledge that the essentials of a crime exist, you should not arrest, but should obtain a warrant, or, better yet, make a charge and have a summons issued by a Magistrate requiring the parties accused to explain. Thereupon a warrant will be issued, should there be sufficient reason to believe that an offence has been committed. Should a felony be committed, however, and the same come to your notice, you may arrest, whether you see the act or not, if you are satisfied that a crime has been committed, but you should insist that the person who makes the charge shall go with you to the Magistrate or to a police station. Should you come across an assemblage engaged in fighting or in riot (and this means more than three people) you may disperse the same and arrest the leaders. Should those engaged in such riot or fighting refuse to disperse you may call upon bystanders, or any other persons, to assist you, and if they fail to do so they may be punished under the Penal Code. You may at all times ask the aid of the police—in short, it is your duty to do so.

"You are authorized to preserve the peace, but not to punish. That is the prerogative of the judicial and not the police power. You should at all times be careful lest you exceed your authority. You should keep records of everything you do, noting the names of witnesses, places and facts. You are not obliged to arrest every person you find in dispute or apparently violating the law; it may be that the persons do not understand that they are violating the law, and a warning may be sufficient.

"I take it that this general explanation will be quite sufficient for your purposes. You are intelligent, reputable men, who are serving without pay and solely out of regard for your duty to the people of Brooklyn. My hope is that the movement in which you and the organization which you represent are interested may be attended with beneficial results."

The formality of swearing in the deputies was dispensed with, Mr. Hyde, counsel for the Sheriff, holding that it was not necessary under the circumstances.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

Gen. Roe and Staff Present and a New Chaplain Sworn In.

Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe reviewed the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. David E. Austin commanding, at the regimental armory, Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The galleries surrounding the drill floor were filled with a crowd of young men and women, most of whom participated in the dancing which followed the review. After the regiment had been formed for review and before Gen. Roe appeared, the new Chaplain, the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, was sworn in on the floor. He made a speech, following the example of Henry Ward Beecher and T. De Witt Talmage, former chaplains of this regiment. Although he spoke in resonant tones, his words could only be heard by those soldiers directly in front of him, as the wind made a racket on the roof that sounded as though a company of small boys was racing over it.

After the chaplain had finished talking he took his place in the line of officers behind Col. Austin. Then Gen. Roe, accompanied by his staff, appeared for the review. There were 550 men in line out of an enrollment of 600, a very high percentage. This being over, the commander of the State's National Guard retired and an evening parade was taken by Lieut.-Col. Russell. Gen. J. V. Messerole, a former Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment was present and said it was the best drill he ever saw.

Adj.-Gen. Hoffman, who was recently appointed to succeed Avery D. Andrews, was present in civilian's dress.

EXAMINATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

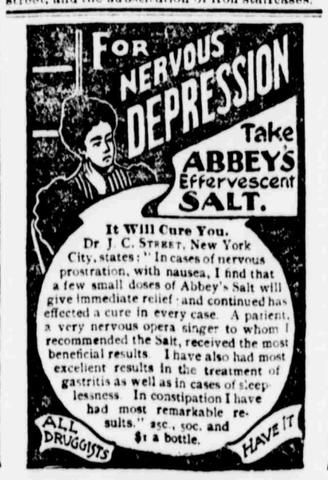
Fifteen Captains in the Artillery Service Are Candidates for Staff Duty.

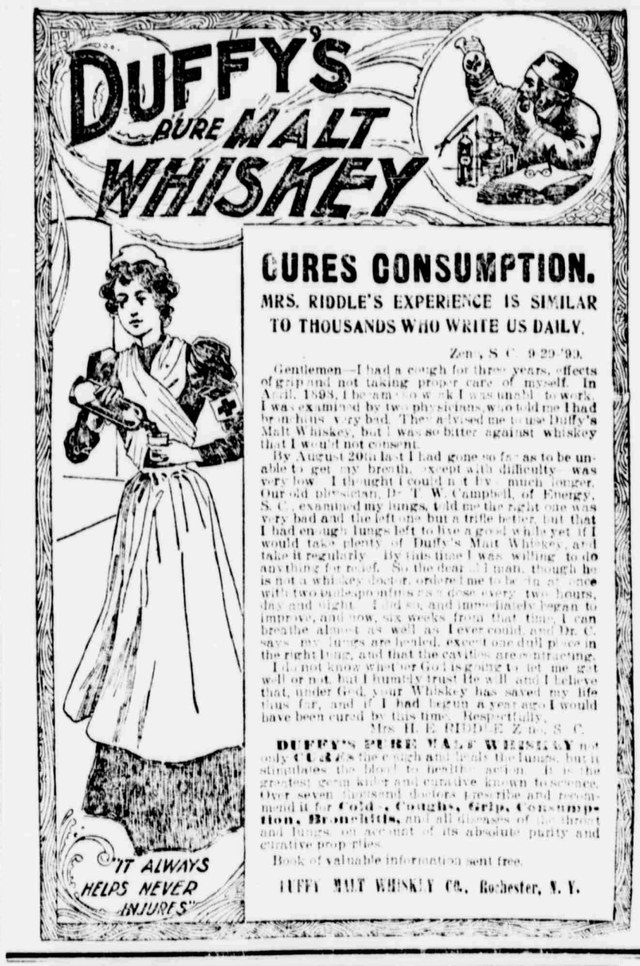
The examination of fifteen officers of the line of the Army for transfer to staff duties in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's departments was begun at the Army Building in this city to-day by direction of the Secretary of War. The board is composed as follows: Col. Edward Moale, Fifteenth Infantry; Major John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, Acting Inspector-General; Major James B. Burbank, Fifth Artillery; Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon.

The candidates are: Capts. Walter S. Alexander, Fourth Artillery; Samuel E. Allen, Fifth Artillery; Constantine Chase, Fourth Artillery; Clarence K. Edwards, Tenth Infantry; Adelbert Cronkhite, Fourth Artillery; William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery; John L. Chamberlain, First Artillery; Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry; Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery; Charles L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery; Thomas Ridgeway, Fifth Artillery; William F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; Frederick S. Strong, Fourth Artillery; Clarence P. Townsley, Fourth Artillery, and Leverett H. Walker, Fourth Artillery.

Fireproof Staircases for the Grand Opera House.

Plans were filed with Building Commissioner Brady yesterday by architects for the Jay Gould estate for improvements to the Grand Opera House. The changes include the removal of the wooden staircases of the gallery entrance to the theatre in West Twenty-fourth street, and the substitution of iron staircases.





CURES CONSUMPTION.

MRS. RIDDLE'S EXPERIENCE IS SIMILAR TO THOUSANDS WHO WR