HIDDEN FRIEND OF POLICE

WHO INVENTED THE THREE-PLATOON BILL AND WHAT FOR?

It Came Before the Legislature Fatherless and Will Apparently Depart a Lost Orphan—If Any Money Was Put Up Will the Poor Policemen Who Raised It Get It Back?

In spite of the fact that the proposed Charter amendment incorporated in the bill reported by the Senate Cities Committee which provides that the members of the police force of the city of New York shall not be required to work more than eight successive hours in any one day, with a normal eight hours of reserve duty added every third day, would in the judgment of the officers of the Police Department increase its expenses by not less than $2,000,000 annually, no one has been able to find out the name of the author of the proposed amendment or the name of the person who handed it to the Senate Cities Committee which had the bill of which it is a part rushed through to a third reading without any public discussion of the proposition.

The proposed change has aroused the utmost interest not only in the department but among Republican and Democratic politicians, and many efforts have been made to learn who the sponsor of the amendment was. As it stands to-day this revolutionary proposition is without a father.

The Senate Cities Committee is composed of these members: Chairman Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton; Horace White of Syracuse, George Allen Davis of Buffalo, Henry Marshall of Brooklyn, Nathaniel A. Elsberg of New York, James D Feeter of Little Falls, Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville, Arthur J. Audet of Brooklyn and George Edward Green of Binghamton, Republicans; John Francis Ahearn of New York and Patrick Henry McCarren of Brooklyn, Democrats; ex-officio, Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, Republican, and Thomas Francis Grady of New York, Democrat.

The amendment embodying the three-platoon system must have been handed to one of the members of this committee, and it was declared last night that so radical a measure would not have received the favorable attention of its members unless the person introducing it to their attention had been possessed of considerable influence among them. The bill does not meet with the approval of many eminent Republicans. Among those who are opposed to it is the Hon. Frederick Seymour Gibbs, National Republican Committeeman for this State. He said last evening:

"This proposal is entirely bad and should not receive the favorable consideration of any member of the Legislature. It is a distinct invasion of the right of home rule for the Legislature to dictate to a department of this city how long its employees shall work. The bill cannot be defended on this ground at all.

"As a political measure it is equally bad. It would be the rankest folly to make it a party measure. If anybody thinks that it will result in making votes for the Republican party in any campaign or against Tammany Hall in a municipal campaign, he is utterly mistaken. The bill will not help the Republican party with the members of the Police Department, nor will it aid the party in any other way. Its only effect will be to enrage the taxpayers, who will find that their bill of expenses from the Police Department is increased by $2,000,000 and over every year. It is a thoroughly bad measure from whatever point it is viewed. It should not be passed."

A singular story was repeated by persons who for the last two or three years have been acquainted with the disposition of certain New York city Republicans to introduce this platoon measure at Albany. They said: "It is a boodle bill, out and out, intended to line the pockets of certain Republicans who call themselves lawyers and who are ready at all times to accept any sort of fee."

It was asserted last evening that Senator Stranahan's committee would never have reported this measure had it not been convinced that very powerful influence was at work in favor of the bill, and then it was said that in the past three months members of the Police Department had paid an assessment which they were assured was to be used for "counsel fees" and that the men who had made this contribution had been informed that a portion of it had already been delivered to their "counsel." The members of the department, according to a patrolman who made his contribution in February, have been informed that their fund was divided into three parts, that one part was paid already, and that the other two parts were to be paid when the amendment became law. One report was that this fund amounted to $30,000 and that a third of it had already been paid out for services performed. A very important Republican remarked last evening that $30,000 was not a third of the sum that had been raised to bring about the passage of this law. This man said that there was no question that a vereat sum of money was involved in the matter.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt have said that they knew nothing about this amendment to the chapter on the police laws. As a matter of fact, the proposed amendment was a surprise to both of these gentlemen. They have started a quiet investigation to ascertain who presented this amendment to Senator Stranahan's committee.

The friends of the amendment are very active in its behalf. Lieutenant J. F. Robinson, who is a friend of William R. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and whose home is at 1272 Boston avenue, in the borough of The Bronx, issued a long statement in which he said:

New York, April 1, 1901.

In behalf of the amendment to the Charter which has been accepted and inserted by the Senate Cities Committee at Albany, the following statement of facts is submitted to the public press:

"The language of the amendment is as follows: 'It shall be the duty of each patrolman and roundsman of police to perform not to exceed eight (8) hours of continuous patrol duty or special duty in each calendar day in which he is on duty, and to perform not to exceed eight (8) hours of continuous reserve duty every third day except in cases of strike, riots or other unusual emergency, when the Commissioner or Chief of Police may hold on duty as many members of the police force as he may deem necessary.' It will be seen that this is not an eight-hour law. To be precise, it is a ten (10) hour and forty (40) minute law. It requires a patrolman to work 365 days in every year, eight (8) hours each every two (2) days and sixteen hours every third day, and it is asserted positively that the passage of this amendment will not require the employment of one single member of the force in addition to those now employed and will not cost the city one additional dollar for any purpose.

"Then he goes on with the argument that of the 6,296 patrolmen (to cover 2,268 posts) 3,000 are not employed in patrol duty, that of these 3,000 600 are loafing for the benefit and convenience of politicians, that the 450 men who are on leave each day will be on duty under the proposed law, and that the system has operated successfully in Buffalo and in other cities.

"The prospect of increasing the Police Department by at least 2,000 men would be welcomed by a number of gentlemen who derive a handsome income by selling what they say is their influence to would-be members of the force. It has often been asserted that the first thing that an applicant for a job in the Police Department goes under existing conditions is to pay $300 to somebody. Where this money goes the policemen do not know, but it is asserted that no man stands any show of appointment if he does not first make this contribution. These payments are usually made to persons who represent themselves to be attorneys, and are always referred to as retainers. It will easily be seen that 2,000 new policemen at $300 each would mean $600,000 in retainers.

"The last story about this proposed amendment to the Police chapter of the Charter was that $60,000 had been raised, and that a former important Republican in New York city affairs and a well-known lobbyist at Albany had fooled Senator Stranahan in the whole matter. This lobbyist has an office in 1 Madison avenue, which is the headquarters of the New York County Committee.

POLICE NIP BOOKMAKING SCHEME.

Association With a Grand Name "Guaranteed" 1 Per Cent. a Day.

Charles Kessel, 26 years old, of 57 Stagg street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with receiving money to invest on racetracks. Kessel is manager of the American Cooperative Book Association, with offices at the Arbuckle Building. The other officers are Thomas W. Boiles, President, and James H. Harrison, Treasurer. The capital stock is said to be $10,000, divided in 400 shares of $25 each. The association assumes to invest the money in making books on the racetracks at Gravesend, Morris Park, Brooklyn, Coney Island, Brighton Beach and Saratoga. Each of the shareholders is "guaranteed" 1 per cent per day out of the profits.

The police say the association is an attempt to get around the law prohibiting making books on races within the city limits. Detective Sergeant Roche sent Sutter to the place and the latter made an engagement to purchase some of the stock yesterday. The detectives were on hand also and as soon as Kessel had committed himself they locked him up. Kessel is a printer. He is also interested in an endless chain scheme in which tickets good for a ride on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad are sold.

NEW EFFORT TO END BOER WAR.

Cape Defence Troops Asked to Volunteer for Another Month.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, has appealed to members of the Colonial Defence Force and the Town Guards to volunteer for an additional month's service.

The correspondent of THE SUN understands that when the whole of Gen. Baden-Powell's police force is ready to take the field a final and determined effort will be made to end the war.

DE WET IN SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL.

Reported Close to Standerton With a Force of 700 Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, April 1.—As a further precaution against the introduction of the plague here a military doctor has been appointed to meet all trains arriving from Capt Town. All these trains have been ordered to fly a yellow flag.

Gen. DeWet is reported to have passed Vlaklaagte near Standerton with a force of 700 men.

PRINCE OF AUSTRALIA.

Suggestion That the Title Be Conferred on the Duke of Cornwall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Standard* says it learns that a suggestion has been made to King Edward from a representative colonial quarter that the Duke of Cornwall and York be created Prince of Australia in commemoration of the foundation of the Australian Commonwealth. The matter has been referred to the Ministers.

Several difficulties in the way of conferring such a title are pointed out, especially the fact that if such a recognition of the colonies should be contemplated Canada has the first claim. An alternative suggestion is now made that the Duke's eldest sons be created Princes of Canada and Australia respectively.

SIR JOHN STAINER DEAD.

Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral Dies in Verona.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 1.—Sir John Stainer, Vice-President of the Royal College of Organists, formerly professor of music at Oxford University, organist at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the author of numerous publications on church music, died at Verona, Italy, yesterday. He was born in 1840.

Sir John Stainer was born in London in 1840. He entered Magdalen College, Oxford, where he made a special study of music, receiving at his graduation the degrees of M. A. and Mus. Doc. Later he took the degrees of D. C. L. and Mus. Doc. at Durham, and was made an Honorary Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, his alma mater.

Sir John was at various times the organist of the churches of St. Benedict and St. Peter and of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and of Oxford University. He was the Vice-President of the Royal College of Organists, an Honorable Member of the Royal Academy of Music and a member of the council of the R. C. M. From 1889 to 1899 he held the post of professor of music at Oxford. He was the composer of "The Crucifixion" and of other church music. Besides his church music, he published a number of educational works on harmony, composition, organ playing and similar subjects.

KAISER NOT INTIMIDATED.

Says the Recent Attack on Him Has Not Influenced His Actions.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 1.—Replying to the congratulations of the President and officers of the upper house who congratulated him on his escape from the attempt of the man Welland to injure him, Emperor William said to-day: "I have read much of what the newspapers have printed regarding myself after the recent occurrence in Bremen. My frame of mind has not been influenced by that affair and I am now just as I was before. Such occurrences cannot intimidate me."

30,000 COLLIERS STRIKE.

Scotch Mine Laborers Demand an Eight-Hour Workday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 1.—Thirty thousand colliers and colliery engine men in Lanarkshire have struck for an eight-hour day. The trouble is spreading.

Gov. Allen Coming North.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 1.—Governor General Allen sailed for New York yesterday on the station ship Mayflower. He will remain in the United States about a month. While there he will visit Washington and confer with the President about the tariff and other matters.

Says Diaz Is in Good Health.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, April 1.—The Foreign Office has received a despatch from the Marquis de Corvera, the Spanish Minister to Mexico, stating that he saw President Diaz on March 28, and that the President of the republic was then in perfect health.

Woman Named Junior Surgeon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 1.—Miss Marion Ross, who is 27 years old, has been appointed junior surgeon of the Macclesfield Infirmary. She took high honors at Glasgow University.

Spanish-Japanese Commercial Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, April 1.—Spain and Japan have exchanged ratifications of the commercial treaty between these two countries.

A New Orleans Criminal Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1.—William, alias "Crooked Neck" Delaney was shot and killed this morning by Peter Johnes, whom he attempted to rob. He was one of the worst criminals in the city. He had served three terms in the penitentiary and was under indictment for highway robbery at the time of his death.

Body in the River.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the water at North pier, Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, yesterday. In his pocket was a paper showing that Joseph Fay had been discharged from the steamship Glenneck at Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 20, 1900. He also had one cent and a briarwood pipe in his pocket. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Correct Dress for Men

Spring Top Coats and Suits at prices as low as is consistent with good materials and workmanship. $12 to $35.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

DEATH NOT DUE TO HAZING.

REPORT OF THE MILITARY BOARD OF INQUIRY IN THE BOOZ CASE.

The Court Says Booz Was No Doubt Forced Into a Fistic Encounter and Severely Hazed, but Did Not Receive Injuries as to Cause His Death Two Years Afterward.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Secretary of War to-day made public the report of the court of inquiry convened by the President for the investigation of the treatment of former Cadet Oscar L. Booz at the Military Academy at West Point. Secretary Root, in disposing of the case, says in part:

"The findings of the court of inquiry, which are sustained by the evidence, show that the statements which led to the convening of the court, to the extent that former Cadet Oscar L. Booz came to his death by reason of injuries received by hazing at the Academy, were not true. They show that at the time Cadet Booz was a member of the Academy hazing was prevalent there to a deplorable extent; that the present officers of the Academy have shown commendable energy, zeal and efficiency in detecting and punishing offences of this character, and that they greatly decreased the practice and improved the public sentiment among the cadets upon the subject."

After detailing the charges made by the cadet's family, the report says:

"The examination resulted in the development of the fact that members of the class to which the late Cadet Booz belonged while fourth class man were subjected to severe hazing, having been required to perform so-called 'exercises,' to the limit of their utmost endurance, these so-called 'exercises' taking an exaggerated form of the exercises laid down in the drill regulations in the school of the soldier' and were known as 'eagling,' 'wooden-willying,' &c. In addition thereto fourth class men were required to take 'sweat baths.' So-called ridiculous and nonsensical performances were also required from fourth class men.

"While there is no doubt that Cadet Booz was forced into a fistic encounter, was severely hazed, was required to take small doses of tropical pepper sauce, and had at least on one occasion a few drops of grease from a lighted candle dropped on his bare feet, a careful examination of the testimony elicited does not disclose any proof that he, while at the Military Academy, received any personal permanent injury, or that his treatment at that place had any causative relation to the disease, tuberculosis, from which he died more than two years afterward.

"An examination of a number of cadets entering the Military Academy in June, 1899, showed that hazing, in the character of physical persecution in its worst phases, reached its highest point during the encampment of 1899, some of the new cadets having been brutally exercised until completely exhausted physically, causing convulsions or involuntary twitchings of the muscles of the body subjected to an excessive strain. As in the preceding year fourth class men were also subjected to performing all sorts of ridiculous acts, but at no time were violent hands laid upon any of them by any of the upper class men during any form of hazing. Personal services of new cadets were required to the same extent as in the previous year. In both years the authorities labored assiduously to combat the cruel evil of hazing and rigidly sought to enforce the regulations designed to punish such conduct, and lists of severe punishments inflicted upon upper class men were submitted by the Commandant of Cadets and Superintendent of the Military Academy covering all cases of hazing detected by the authorities. All of which shows the earnestness of their endeavors to suppress the vicious practice. But the lower class men subjected to hazing always defeated justice by concealing the names of their persecutors and the latter shielded themselves by a regulation then in existence which permitted them to remain silent when inquiry was made, whenever they believed the answers sought would incriminate them. Finally, however, through the efforts of Col. Ira M. Mills, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, the cadets in the present upper classes realized that certain forms of hazing were highly injurious to the good reputation of the Academy, and they concluded to take class action, the members of each of the upper classes pledging themselves to abstain from all hazing in the form of 'physical exercises.'

After referring to measures which had been taken to suppress hazing at the Academy the report says:

"Football especially excites the interest of cadets and all four classes participate in it. The sentiment would be strong against subjecting a new cadet, a likely player, to any hazing that might physically harm him. The game also brings cadets in contact with college men and enlarges their horizon."

In regard to the system of arranging a fight between cadets the Board remarks in conclusion:

"While the character of the encounters is an offence under the general articles of the academic regulations for the punishment of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, it is nowhere specifically denounced as an offence or a specific punishment attached to it."

The report does not make any recommendations. The report is signed by Gen. John R. Brooke, President of the Court of Inquiry.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Rewards for Col. Meade and Lieut. Powell, M. C., for Conduct at Tientsin.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Treasury—Joseph B. Stewart, Collector of Customs for the District of Richmond, Va.

Navy—Joseph N. Hemphill, Abraham B. H. Lillie, Henry N. Manney and William T. Swinburne, to be Captains; Arthur M. Hughes and Samuel P. Comly, to be Commanders; Roy G. Smith and Robert S. Griffin, to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

Emery Winship to be advanced four numbers in rank on the list of Lieutenants, junior grade, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Col. Robert L. Meade to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, in the Marine Corps for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at the battle of Tientsin, China.

Lieut. William G. Powell, to be Captain, by brevet, in the Marine Corps for distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy at Tientsin, China.

Thomas F. Hobby, to be a warrant machinist in the Navy.

Coinage of the Mints in March.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The coinage executed by the United States mints in March amounted to $9,302,917. Of this amount $8,182,152.50 was in gold, the largest value of gold coins being in eagles $3,120,580.50 in silver, and $90,181 in nickels and one-cent pieces. Responding to the popular demand caused by the popular demand for small change the Government turned out an unusual amount of minor silver coins, the number of quarter dollars being 3,290,350 and of dimes 5,829,600. The requirements of trade in the Far West and on the Pacific Coast, where silver dollars are popular as a circulating medium, called for an output of 1,342,350 of these coins in March.

Automobile Postal Service in Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Post Office Department issued an order to-day for the establishment of an automobile mail service in Buffalo, this being the first service of the kind ever attempted. A contract has been made with the proprietor of an electric vehicle company in Buffalo, and the route is to be between the city Post Office and the postal station on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition. Not more than seven and not less than five round trips a day are to be made.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—These army orders have been issued:

Major George W. Mathews, surgeon, from the division of the Philippines to Fort Warren, relieving First Lieut. Frederick M. Phillipps, assistant surgeon, ordered to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Cortes and Capt. John F. Morrison, twenty-third Infantry, are added as members and recorders, respectively, of the Examining Board at Fort Sheridan, vice Lieut. Col. Alpheus E. Bowman and First Lieut. John M. Campbell, Fifth Infantry, relieved.

Major Henry C. Fisher, Surgeon, from division of the Philippines to Jackson Barracks, relieving Major Aaron H. Appel, Surgeon, ordered to Manila.

First Lieut. Harry C. Grant, Assistant Surgeon, from the division of the Philippines to San Francisco.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, Twenty-third Infantry, further extended two months.

Capt. Guy G. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon, recently appointed, from San Francisco to Manila.

Major Abel L. Smith, Commissary, from this city to Chicago, temporarily, for general work. By direction of the Chief of Bureaus, as Commissary at Chicago, relieving Lieut. Col. William J. Alexander, Deputy Commissary-General, ordered to Havana as Chief Commissary. By direction of the Chief of Bureaus, Capt. Philip Mottershead, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Tenth Cavalry.

Col. John G. Clark, Assistant Commissary General, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, relieved from active service.

This naval order was also issued:

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, from the command of the Winslow to the Franklin.

ATTACKS ON MINISTER LOOMIS.

Insulting Cartoons in Venezuela Papers—Sails for Home on Gunboat Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Mr. Loomis, our Minister to Venezuela, who has been ordered home, has been directed by the State Department to embark on the gunboat Scorpion and proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, where he will sail for home on a passenger vessel. The Scorpion was ordered back to La Guayra to take Mr. Loomis away.

Copies of cartoons and translations of newspaper attacks on Minister Loomis, published in Venezuela papers, have been received at the State Department. They are believed here to reflect the bitter feelings of the official set at Caracas against Mr. Loomis and the United States Government. One cartoon represents Mr. Loomis holding out one hand to President Castro in a friendly fashion while in the other he holds a knife and is reaching over Castro's shoulder to stab him in the back. Another shows Mr. Loomis with two faces, one of the worst forms of insult that can be placed on a man in Latin-America.

The State Department and the Navy Department deny a report that the North Atlantic squadron, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, will go to La Guayra. The squadron is under orders to return to the United States, stopping only at Kingston, Jamaica.

It was said at the State Department to-day that it would be for Mr. Loomis to decide whether he shall return to Caracas. This indicates that the Government will determine its course of action on the statements of Mr. Loomis. There is now little attempt made in official circles to conceal the opinion that Mr. Loomis has been treated discourteously by the Venezuela authorities and that his presence in Caracas at this time is a source of danger to the diplomatic relations of the two countries.

PROTEST FROM MANILA BANKERS.

Act to Prevent Discrimination Against American Gold Causes Trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representatives of the principal banking houses of Manila have filed with the Secretary of War complaints against the operation of an act of the Philippine Commission entitled "An act to prevent discrimination against money of the United States by Banking Institutions."

The act provides that every bank of deposit in the Philippine Islands shall accept deposits both in the money of the United States and in Mexican and other local money, and shall honor checks on, or repay such deposits in, the kind of money in which they are made. This means that deposits in gold must be paid to depositors in gold. The banks claim that this is unjust, that frequently gold deposited is not retained in the bank and that they are willing to pay depositors in silver equal to the value of the gold.

The act of the commission provided the following penalty for a violation of the law:

"A willful violation of the requirements of this act shall subject the manager or officer of the bank causing such violation, or taking part in it, to a punishment for each offence by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Nothing herein contained shall prevent a bank or its officers from declining in good faith to accept deposits so small in amount as to be unprofitable, but a discrimination in that respect between Mexican or other local money and that of the United States shall be deemed to be a violation of the requirements of this act."

The papers filed with Secretary Root allege that the act is unconstitutional and ask that it be repealed.

TO TESTIFY REGARDING TRUSTS.

Witnesses Who Are to Be Heard Before the Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Witnesses are to appear before the Industrial Commission during the ensuing fortnight to testify as to general problems of transportation and industrial combinations. Four prominent men are to be heard after Wednesday of this week—A. S. Randall, chairman of the Committee on the Governmental Ownership and Control of Telegraphs of the International Typographical Union; E. C. Burt, President of the Union Pacific; O. M. Pelton, President of the Chicago and Alton, and M. O. Markham, assistant traffic manager of the Illinois Central.

For the week beginning April 8 most of the witnesses will testify as to trusts. While it is not certain that all who are expected by the commission can attend it is announced that the following will submit statements: Gen. Samuel Thomas of New York city, Irving Stearns, President of Coxe Bros. of New York, James F. Waterbury of New York, E. R. Chapman of New York, A. S. White of New York, John Norris, business manager of the *New York Times*, who will speak on paper trusts; W. E. Dillon, President of the Great Northern Paper Company; Henry Seligman of Seligman Bros., New York; Lyman E. Hopkins, President of the American Thread Company; Isaac Rice of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company, New York; J. M. Quigley, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, and Col. T. M. E. Talcott, President of the Seaboard Air Line.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Total Debt, $1,385,586,430—Decrease During March, $9,872,594.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day by the Treasury Department shows that in the month of March the debt decreased $9,872,594. The interest bearing debt was unchanged. The debt on which the interest had ceased decreased $60,550, the debt bearing no interest decreased $247,672, while the cash in the Treasury increased $9,558,372. The debt on March 31 stood: Interest bearing debt, $1,040,510,010; debt on which interest had ceased, $1,770,140; bearing no interest, $382,315,880; total, $1,385,596,430.

The cash in the Treasury is made up of the following items: Reserve fund: Gold coin and bullion, $150,000,000. Trust fund to redeem outstanding certificates: Gold coin, $276,704,989; silver dollars and bullion, $485,772,000. General fund: Gold coin, bullion and certificates, $69,046,844; silver dollars, bullion and certificates, $17,664,559. United States notes, $9,701,535; other assets, $18,819,846; in National bank depositories, $97,649,687; total, $1,125,359,210.

Against this there were outstanding: Gold certificates, $276,704,989; silver certificates, $431,841,000; treasury notes of 1890, $53,831,000; miscellaneous liabilities, $84,528,709; reserve fund, $150,000,000; leaving an available cash balance of $138,453,521.

North Atlantic Squadron at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama and Massachusetts, has arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico.

PROMPT DELIVERY

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1901.

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Dear Sirs—Suit received in good order. I am more than pleased with it. The fit is good and the material is up to your usual standard. Please accept thanks for the prompt delivery. Yours truly,

P. B. BUSH.

Our facilities as custom tailors for handing the usual rush prior to Easter are second to none in the city; still we urge you to order your clothing as early as possible, so that when you come to try it on, should you desire any alterations made, it will allow us plenty of time to make them and deliver your purchase when wanted.

Remember the price: $15 suit or top-coat, and that next Sunday is Easter.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
CUSTOM TAILORING ONLY,
1191 Broadway, near 28th St.
OUR ONLY NEW YORK STORE.

LURED HERE FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL SCHOOLGIRLS ACCUSE MEN THEY MET AT A THEATRE.

Sixth Avenue Restaurant Keeper Who They Say Persuaded Them to Run Away and Tried to Assault Them in a Hotel. Under Arrest—Police Looking for Another Man.

Joseph Trafton, the proprietor of a restaurant at 452 Sixth avenue was arrested last night at his home by detectives of the Mercer street station on complaint of two Canadian girls each of them 15 years old, who charge him with having induced them to run away from home and having attempted to assault them.

The girls are Anna Brown who says she lives at 19 St. Charles street, Montreal, and Mary Frienly of 9 St. Francis street, Montreal. Both say that they live with their parents and that they have been going to school. On March 18 they went to a theatre in Montreal together, they say. Next to them sat Trafton and another man whose description the police have. The two men spoke to them, the girls say, and the acquaintance was renewed the next day when the men met them in the street on their way home from school, and Trafton asked them to run away to New York with him promising to get them employment in his restaurant and pay them good wages. The girls refused at first but the two men held out such glittering promises of the money to be made here that finally they decided to run a way.

According to the girls' story they came to this city on Thursday with the two men. Trafton took them to the Hotel Colombo in Bleecker street and engaged a room for them. The other man they did not see again but Trafton called on them each day telling them each time that they would have to wait for another day before a place in the restaurant would be vacant.

He did not make any improper proposals to them on these visits the girls say but on Sunday night after they had gone to bed they were awakened by a knock at the door. When they opened it they say that Trafton pushed his way in and after locking the door attempted to assault them showing a knife and telling them he would kill them if they screamed.

The girls did scream, and their screams were heard by the proprietor and the people downstairs. Before they had time to get to the room Trafton, according to the girls, opened the door and went down a back stairway. The girls told the hotel people about it and yesterday morning they were taken by the proprietor to the Mercer street police station and told their story to Capt. Thompson.

The Captain put detectives on the case and turned the girls over to the Children's society. The detectives waited around the restaurant all day but Trafton did not appear until 6 o'clock. He denied the girls' story but he was arrested.

The girls will be sent back to Montreal by the society after they have appeared against Trafton. They had only a few cents when they were found.

COLORED GIRL KEPT IN BELLEVUE.

District Attorney Wants Her, Why, Nobody Knows—She Has Consumption.

Mrs. Lucinda Greene, a colored woman, whose husband is the janitor at 242 West Sixtieth street, took her fourteen-year-old daughter Betsy to Bellevue Hospital two weeks ago on the advice of her doctor, Dr. A. G. Terrell of 406 West Fifty-seventh street. The girl had consumption. She was placed in Ward 22, so the mother says.

Last Monday Mrs. Greene heard that her daughter was to be removed to North Brother Island because Bellevue better facilities for treating consumptives there. North Brother Island is the site of the smallpox hospital. Mrs. Greene hurried to Dr. Terrell and he asked the hospital to postpone the transfer until the mother could make arrangements to have the girl cared for somewhere else.

Mrs. Greene, through a friend, got an order for the admittance of the girl to St. Luke's Hospital. Yesterday afternoon she went to Bellevue to fetch her. She was told there that the girl had been taken to the hospital as the District Attorney wanted her. Mrs. Greene could not understand this, but she went home without making further inquiry, believing there was a mistake somewhere.

At the hospital it was said that an order to detain the girl had been received from the District Attorney in the afternoon over the telephone. No one at the District Attorney's office, however, seemed to know anything about the case. Dr. Terrell was as mystified as anyone when informed of it. He said that as far as he knew there was no earthly reason for the fuss.

SPRING HEELS FOR SOLDIERS' SHOES.

An Inventor Has a Device That He Asks Secretary Root to Test Personally.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Among the letters that come to the Secretary of War are many advising remedies for the ailments of soldiers and suggesting means for making them more comfortable in the field. All sorts of devices are submitted for the use of the army. Wicker basket hats, ventilated boots, waterproof clothing, and powder for perspiring feet are among the articles received at the Department. The latest invention is a spring insole, which the inventor wants the Secretary of War to place in his own shoes to give it a personal test. His letter to the Secretary submitting the insoles says:

"I have sent a sample of a spring cushion insole for your inspection. I think they would be of some benefit to the soldier, as they prevent the strain on the fine muscles of the leg and back when walking, and as soldiers sometimes have a good deal of walking to do, they could accomplish it with less exertion. Please put the ones I have sent you in your own shoes and wear them, then you can tell by experience whether they would be of any advantage to the men or not. Please give them a fair test, as they may be the means of preventing a good deal of suffering in the army, as soldiers on the march are often troubled with their feet. If you wish to give them a thorough test I will send you a few pair and you can give them to some of your soldier friends to wear and then they can tell from experience whether they would be of any benefit or not. Please let me know how you like to wear the ones I have sent you, whether you adopt them or not."

The patent cushion insoles were duly received at the War Department and were sent to the Quartermaster's Department, together with the inventor's letter. The insole consists of a thin piece of leather properly stiffened and having attached a spiral spring, which is intended to be placed in the heel of the shoe to give the wearer a springy motion while walking. The strength of the spring is such, however, that it is a question whether it would not cause the wearer greater exertion to keep it pressed down in the heel than it would to wear the shoe without it.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The collier Pompey has arrived at Cavite, the tender Potomac at San Juan and the training ship Essex at St. Thomas.

The training ship Lancaster has sailed from Boston for Tompkinsville, the collier Leonidas from Pensacola for Lambert's Point, the gunboat Eagle from Key West for Havana, the gunboats Annapolis, Frolic, Wompatuck and Piscataqua from Colombo for Singapore, and the gunboat Gloucester and torpedo boat Thornton from Annapolis for the Barren Island trial course.

Cruiser Brooklyn Going to Australia.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Rear Admiral Remey has informed the Navy Department that, in compliance with the directions sent to him on Saturday by Secretary Long, to have a warship in attendance at the ceremonies of the opening of the Federal Parliament of Australia, he has assigned his own flagship, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, and will proceed in her to Melbourne, to remain from May 6 to May 9.

Young Soldier Who Scaled Pekin Wall Appointed a Cadet.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Musician Titus of the Fourteenth Infantry, who scaled the wall at Pekin, was to-day appointed by the President a cadet-at-large to the Military Academy at West Point. Titus will be notified of his appointment and ordered before a board for examination.

Gov. Allen Sails on Mayflower.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The United States station ship Mayflower, formerly Ogden Goelet's yacht of that name, sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, to-day with Gov. Allen of Porto Rico on board. She will proceed direct to Hampton Roads.

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IN FAVOR OF VACCINATION.

Supreme Court Ruling That a Pupil Not Vaccinated May Be Excluded From School.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the suit of Charles J. Field against Martha L. Robinson, principal of the Keystone Grammar School, to compel her to admit his daughter, who had been refused admittance because she was not vaccinated, sustained the decision of the lower court, which decided that the teacher was right in excluding the girl. The court said:

"We think the court below did not err in the ruling referred to in the assignments. In Duffield vs. Williamsport School district we held that school directors, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may exclude from the public schools pupils who have not been vaccinated. Whether a resolution excluding from the school pupils who have not been vaccinated is a reasonable one is to be judged in the first instance by the school directors. In the present state of medical knowledge and of the opinion of those having charge of the public health the courts will not say that such a resolution is an abuse of official discretion. It has not been shown to our satisfaction that the act of June 18, 1895, is unconstitutional. For the reasons above stated we dismiss the assignments and sustain the conclusion of the court below."

ROPER DIED A HERO'S DEATH.

Condolences Telegraphed by Secretary Long to the Lieutenant-Commander's Widow.

Official news of the death of Lieutenant-Commander Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., in the fire on the gunboat Petrel at Cavité, reached his widow in this city yesterday in a telegram of condolence from Secretary Long of the navy. Secretary Long's message to Mrs. Roper contained a brief account by Admiral Remey of how the Lieutenant-Commander met his death. Secretary Long sent this personal message to Mrs. Roper:

"With this sad news the Department sends to Mrs. Roper deep sympathy in the great loss she has sustained, and the highest appreciation of the gallantry and self-sacrifice with which Lieutenant-Commander Roper gave his life for his fellow men. It was a hero's death."

Admiral A. R. Crowninshield sent the following message to Mrs. Roper from Washington:

"It is my painful duty to tell you of your husband's noble death at the post of danger. There was a fire on board his ship and he gave his life to save the lives of others in peril. May I add my sympathy in this great grief."

Mrs. Roper is staying temporarily with relatives at the Iroquois in West Forty-fourth street. Word was sent to her yesterday from the Navy Department that her husband's body would be sent home on the Buffalo, which will arrive here in about six weeks.

COMPTROLLER COLER MAY MOVE.

But Not Out of Brooklyn Borough—Eyes on the Park Slope.

Comptroller Bird S. Coler, who has been indisposed for a few days, was much improved yesterday and expects to be around shortly as