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LARGE AD.

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GOULD DID IT ALL.

Byrnes Told How He Grew Wealthy.

MADE BIG MONEY IN STOCKS,

And Not Through the Police Corruption.

STORY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Having Accumulated Vast Riches, the Head of the Gotham Force Wants to Resign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—At 10 minutes to 9 o'clock to-night the Lexow committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair, closing a session of investigation which was brimful of startling revelations. Just as he was through answering Mr. Goff's probing questions, Superintendent Byrnes handed a letter to Chairman Lexow and said it was a copy of one he had sent to Mayor-elect Strong early this month. It was his resignation from the force of which he has been a member for thirty-two years. The Superintendent said on two occasions since he was appointed in Superintendent Murray's place he was on the point of resigning, owing to the continual conflict between the Commissioners and himself.

The Superintendent, he said, should have absolute charge of the discipline of the department, but all his efforts in that direction were frustrated by the Commissioners. The department was honeycombed with abuses which had been growing for thirty years and they could be remedied only by radical legislation. Local politicians, he claimed, were the curse of the department, and as long as politics was a factor in the force such a state of things would exist. Although he had done his utmost to procure substantial information as to corruption and bribery he was unable to get it, and the whole department was impregnated with the belief that protection had to be bought and merit was of no avail.

He claimed to have done a good deal toward bringing about the exposures. He paid a tribute to Dr. Parkhurst, who, he said, manufactured public sentiment, without which it would have been impossible for the committee to acquire the information it did.

His wealth, which he estimated at \$350,000, was made by speculation in Wall street, he said, through the instrumentality of Jay Gould and his son George. His purchases of real estate were also very profitable, and he claimed not to have a bank account.

The earlier part of the day was given to the examination of Inspector McLaughlin. When the Lexow committee took up its work in the morning Goff announced that Mott of the United States District Attorney's office wished to make a statement regarding the charges made by the brother-governor men, Louis S. Strep and an esteemed member of the New York bar, and he had every faith in his integrity as a citizen and a lawyer.

Lexow said: "It would be hardly fair to allow Mr. Mott to make an explanation when we refused a similar privilege to Mr. Comstock."

Mott then took off his coat and advanced to the desk said: "You say you have stricken the evidence as to me from your record. That is not enough. Destroy the smirching which you allowed to be thrown upon me. Had I known last Thursday evening that I was to be assailed in so disgraceful a manner, whether above ground or under the earth, I would have been here to denounce the charge of corruption so scandalously brought against me. Did any public official of the committee know what this man Strep was to testify? If so I should have been informed and some attempt made to ascertain whether the statements were true or not."

Lexow—We have done all in our power to striking out the record. You deny the charges made against you.

"Deny the charge?" shouted Mott. "Deny a charge made against me by a twice-convicted criminal! Why should I deny anything on such a man's statement?"

Goff looked uncomfortable. Lexow grew angry and said loudly: "If you wish to remain here you will remain as a witness, and can make denial on oath."

Mott grew still more angry. "You have no right, sir, to speak to me in such a manner. I have my rights as a citizen as well as you, and have the right to denounce here the base charges allowed to be made against me."

Chairman Lexow rapped the gavel violently on the desk. "You have no right to speak here," he cried. "You will confine yourself to the charges against you by your witness. You must keep quiet here. You may, if you choose, be sworn and deny this statement on the record."

given to him when excused yesterday. The captain denied he ever accepted any money, and added: "Sure, it would be very foolish for anyone to offer me money for protection. I would not touch it, for I'm an honest man." The captain was excused.

Inspector McLaughlin was next called, but was not on hand.

"He was subpoenaed again last night," said Goff, "and we telephoned police headquarters and received information that he had left town to come here."

When Inspector McLaughlin entered the courtroom he apologized for not being on hand earlier, but said he had been in constant attendance for the last three days.

"What age were you when you joined the police force?" asked Goff.

"Twenty-one years old."

"When did you join the force?"

"On November 26, 1866."

"How much money had you when you joined the force?"

"Six thousand dollars. I had three trunks in West Washington Market for four years previous and I saved \$4500 and sold my trunks and horses for \$1500. I gave the money to my mother to keep for me. She gave it to me before she died on September 12, 1870. I gave the money to my sweetheart, to whom I was married on November 14, 1870."

"Then you had no confidence in your mother when you gave your money to your mother, then to your sweetheart to keep for you?" inquired Mr. Goff.

"No, sir; I thought they could take better care of it than I could," was the reply.

"You were a business man and must have been a saving man to accumulate such a sum of money in four years. Was your sweetheart in the trucking business?"

The witness flared up at this question and appealed to the Senators. He said that it was an unnatural and unmanly question. Mr. Lexow told Mr. Goff to change the question and ask in what business the young lady was engaged.

"In the candy business," was the reply.

Mr. Goff then asked him if he ever got back the \$6000 from his wife, but the inspector finally said that his wife paid \$7000 on a house in 1885, but he did not take this as a payment to him of the \$6000.

Mr. Goff went on putting the same question repeatedly, "Did you ever get back that \$6000?"

Finally the witness said: "I have received several moneys from my wife, but as to that original amount I cannot say I ever got it."

"Were you ever engaged in any business since you joined the force?"

"Yes. In 1881 I invested \$1750 in a patent switch. My brother-in-law, Frederick Hills, bought the Jeffrey Clark switch patent for \$14,000. There were four notes of \$3500 each, payable at three, six, nine and twelve months. The business was in Chicago and known as the Jeffrey Clark Switch Company. The notes were met and I made about \$35,000 to \$40,000 out of it. My brother-in-law sold the royalty to several manufacturers and railroad companies."

"Name some of them."

"The Ajax Forge Company, the Adams Union Iron and Steel Company, all of Chicago; the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy."

"Were you ever in Chicago?"

"Never in my life."

"By whom were the notes made?"

"By my brother-in-law."

"Was your name on them?"

"No."

A recess was then taken.

The line followed by Mr. Goff after recess was an endeavor to ascertain the date of property now owned by Inspector McLaughlin.

The witness said that in 1884 the profits from the patent right were larger than in the previous year. He gave the money in his wife. "We bought a house in my wife's name at 449 West Twenty-seventh street at \$20,000 and paid \$7000 on it."

"Why, if, as you say, your wife had about \$40,000 lying idle, did you have a mortgage of \$13,000 on the property?"

"Because in case we wanted to sell the property it was much better to have a mortgage on it."

pector (then captain) had hit him in the face with brass knuckles on the night of November 7, 1888.

"I never hit him, and I was sitting in the station-house when he was brought in."

BYRNES ON THE STAND.

He Concludes His Testimony With a Resignation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—After the examination of Inspector McLaughlin was concluded, Superintendent Byrnes was called.

"How long have you been on the police force?"

"About thirty-two years. I was appointed captain in 1870, inspector in 1880 and was made Superintendent April 12, 1892."

"What property have you?"

The Superintendent gave the location of the property, which he said was all in his wife's name. It amounted to \$229,500, all free and clear.

"How did you become possessed of such an amount of wealth?"

"Well, at the time I was placed in charge of the detective department I was thrown among many prominent Wall-street men and I bought stocks. Among the stocks I bought were Wash. Union Pacific, Western Pacific and Southern Pacific. The late Jay Gould was my friend and he acted as my broker. He made for me \$230,000, and since his death his son George has made \$42,000. I have a letter from George Gould giving the amounts made, which is in my safe, and I will most willingly give it to the committee."

"Where did you first get your money?"

"A friend of Senator Palmer, named Burridge, a very old man, who lived in Dutchess County, left me \$7000. I bought property and sold it and made some money. Old Commodore Vanderbilt asked me on one occasion if I had any money and I said yes, I had \$3000. He asked me for it and I brought it to him. About six or twelve months afterward I got \$6000 back, as he had invested it very successfully for me. This made me worth some \$30,000 in 1875."

The witness then told a long story as to how he became acquainted with Jay Gould. It was through catching a man who wrote threatening letters. Mr. Gould offered him a present, but he refused. Then, Mr. Gould, he said, offered to buy stocks for him and did not want to accept any margins, but Byrnes insisted. He put up \$10,000, with the result that the amount was increased to \$270,000. He said he could not remember just where he got the \$10,000, but he had it all right he declared. At the present time he held 5400 shares of stock, some his own and some on margins.

"Every turn of the wheel," said he, "means \$5000 lost or gained." He testified that he was worth \$350,000. He refused to tell the names of the stocks, as many people might go downtown Monday and lose their money.

"I am willing to give the names in confidence to the committee and counsel, but I do not want them to be made public."

Then Mr. Goff asked him as to the suppression of prostitution.

"When I became acting Superintendent I put down about 500 houses in the city. After I became Superintendent there came a change, and these women, when they came before the Police Commissioners and said they were protected, would not be believed. If they went before the Police Justices they were not believed. If they went before the Grand Jury they were not believed. I endeavored to put an end to the evil and ordered these houses to be broken up if possible."

"I want to give Dr. Parkhurst all the help I can, although he is bounding me every time he gets a chance. Dr. Parkhurst has created a public sentiment, which would never have existed in this city if it had not been manufactured, and without which it would be impossible to have compelled the owners of these houses to give up their business as they have done."

"When I became Superintendent I believed the department was honeycombed with certain abuses. In order to put an end to that state of things I transferred many of the elements of other precincts, notably the Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth. If I thought the officers transferred were not doing their duty I transferred them again. I may say that I made it possible for the committee to conduct this investigation with the success that it has done."

[Applause.]

"Then," said Mr. Goff, "your evidence is that but for the efforts of Dr. Parkhurst and the public effect of the action of the committee you would be powerless to put an end to this state of things. Only for these things it would have continued?"

"No; it would to some extent."

"Why?"

"Because I am so tied up. I have no power to detail men in any precinct. I could not move a man from here to Fourteenth street without an order from the Police Commissioners."

"But two Commissioners have sworn that you exercise all the power."

"That is not so."

"Well, as to the blackmailing of merchants and storekeepers?"

"Oh, if I was to attempt to enforce corporation ordinances I would not be Superintendent of Police for a week."

Mr. Moss then read an extract from an interview in which Mr. Byrnes was reported to have said that the agents for the Parkhurst society were living on and fostering crime. He at the same time said he would not do all in his power to purge the Police Department.

"I never," said the Superintendent, "made these statements attributed to me in that interview. I reported several captains for not carrying out their duty and asked that a rule be made rendering the inspectors liable for their districts, but this the Commissioners refused."

"Have you ever accepted money for not carrying out the law?"

with the captains at the time of the 1892 election was then referred to and Superintendent Byrnes described the meeting as follows:

"Commissioner Martin told me he was going to attend the meeting of police captains I had called on the Sunday before election day to instruct them as to their duties. I told him I thought it better for him not to come there. He asked McLaughlin, the Republican commissioner, to come, but he refused. Mr. Martin insisted on addressing the captains, and told them not to allow the United States Marshals to interfere with them. I objected to this and instructed the men as to their exact duties."

"But Commissioner Martin swore that he went there at your request."

"He swore to what was false."

"And that you asked him to address the men."

"That is also false. When I refused to let his instructions go to the captains they were so pleased that two of them came and kissed my hand."

He denied that he had ever interfered with Dr. Parkhurst in his researches in the Eleventh Precinct.

Superintendent Byrnes then said that he had written a letter to Mayor-elect Strong tendering his resignation.

He handed the letter to Chairman Lexow, who transferred it to Mr. Goff.

Mr. Goff requested Mr. Moss to read the letter, which is as follows:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
300 MULBERRY STREET, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1894.
To Colonel W. L. Strong—DEAR SIR: I appreciate as fully as any man the tremendous responsibility that will come on you when you assume the duties of Mayor, and undertake the reform of the various departments of the city government.

I feel it to be an obstacle not an embarrassment to you in anything that you may propose to do with the Police Department. On the contrary, I wish to aid you in any way that I can. I assume that you are now considering what action you ought to take at the outset of your administration, and the legislation will be required to make such action practical.

I, therefore, now place in your hands my request to be relieved from the post of Superintendent, to be used by you or not at any time after the 1st of January as you see fit.

As I do not mean to say that you may be entirely free to command my services, advice and information at any time in regard to the affairs of the Police Department, with which I have been so long connected, your obedient servant,
THOMAS BYRNES.

There was considerable applause when the letter was concluded. As the witness was leaving the stand he said in reply to Senator Lexow: "The police force must be reorganized. The present system is all wrong."

Resolutions were then passed thanking all who had been concerned in the investigation for the facilities extended to the committee. The chairman then thanked the District Attorney for the courtesies he had extended.

Mr. Goff stated that he had examined Commissioner Martin's bankbooks and there was not an entry that needed explanation.

He then said he thought the thanks of the committee were due to Officer Degans, who was the first policeman to come and give information as to the wholesale corruption in the Police Department.

Chairman Lexow said when the committee went into session at Albany it could adopt any further resolutions they thought fit. He, on behalf of the committee, expressed the hope that the Commissioners would deal fairly with Captain Creedon.

Mr. Goff said he desired to make a few remarks.

He commenced by paying a tribute to the loyalty and devotion of his associates, Mr. Moss and Mr. Jerome, and especially Mr. Moss, who, as to the wholesale corruption in the Police Department long before he and Mr. Jerome had.

He then presented his respects to the numerous channels through which he had received information and to the gentlemen who had gone to the expense and trouble of employing private detectives to watch him, lest he might be subjected to assault or injury. Through this fear caused him some annoyance it never prevented him from discharging his duties.

"I have never been a moral censor," he continued, "for I am no better nor no worse than the average man. I have come solely in my capacity as a lawyer and do not propose to act as a moralist or as a reformer."

"I also desire to express my wish that the private detectives who were set by parties concerned to watch me will tell everything that they have seen. I ask that they should not stab me in the back, but here and publicly state the truth."

Mr. Goff also referred to the abuses in the police courts, excise department and department of charities and correction, and said the powers of the committee to complete testimony should be greater.

He thanked the public for their support. Chairman Lexow in a short speech returned thanks to the various officers for the courtesies displayed by them, and also to the counsel engaged in the investigation, and declared the committee adjourned sine die.

DENIES AND EXPLAINS.

Anthony Comstock Says He Is Not a Bribe-Taker.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Anthony Comstock has addressed a letter to the Lexow committee regarding the statement made by a witness named Strup on Thursday that he (Strup) had paid Comstock \$1000 to drop a prosecution against him for swindling. Mr. Comstock asks that, as he has been denied the right to refute upon the witness-stand the allegations of Strup, whom he characterizes as a perjurer and three-convicted criminal, his letter be given the same publicity as the allegations of the witness, Strup.

"The assault made upon me by the conviction and consent of the counsel of your committee," Mr. Comstock writes, "is a monstrous perversion of personal rights."

After further denunciation of Mr. Goff, Comstock states at great length the work he has accomplished as agent for the Society for the Suppression of Vice. He denies that he ever sought to obtain the dismissal of an indictment against Strup, and asserts that in fact he protested against it. The case of O in D. Gray he reviews in great detail, renewing his charge that indictments against that defendant were dropped at the recommendation of Mr. Goff while Assistant District Attorney.

A Spirit Merchant Falls.
LONDON, Dec. 29.—John Gassiot, wine and spirit merchant, has failed for the sum of £100,000.

STOFEN'S STORY.

How It Felt to Be Locked in a Vault.

ONLY A BREATH OF AIR,

That Came Through a Crack Under the Door.

WITHOUT IT HE MUST HAVE DIED.

There Is Yet No Clue to the Man Who Robbed Sonoma County's Treasury.

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 29.—A CALL representative saw Treasurer Stofen to-day as he lay in bed.

Relating his feelings as he lay entombed in the vault he said: "When I regained consciousness I put my hand and felt the safe. I then began to realize where I was. 'My God,' I said, 'my wife alone knows the combination to the safe and she is in Cloverdale. What if she does not return to-day?'"

"I crawled up to the door, knowing that if any air could get in it would be beneath it. I wet my finger and thought I could feel the slight draught at one corner. I put my mouth close to that corner and remained in that position all day, occasionally striking the door with my hand in the hope of attracting attention."

"I heard the scream of my wife and recognized her voice, when she came in and found my coat. The atmosphere was growing more and more stifling, and I do not think I would have lived much longer."

"I believe there were two men in the robbery, though I saw but one, and as that one came upon me like a thunder-clap from a clear sky, I am unable to give any definite description of him. He flashed upon me and two seconds afterward I was unconscious."

There are two rooms to the Treasurer's office and the vault is in the first room. Both rooms open on the hall. It is thought that the entrance was made either through the north door or a window. On getting into the office a recess in the wall between the Treasurer's and Sheriff's office would afford a hiding place for two persons. It is used as a closet.

The back door opens into the Sheriff's office and the front door into the back room of the Treasurer's office. It was a former entrance from the Sheriff's office to the jail when the jail was in the Courthouse. Both doors of this recess were locked from the Treasurer's side and the keys were in the doors. The first door, forming the closet and opening into the Treasurer's back room, was unlocked, and the second, leading from the closet to the Sheriff's office, was locked, as usual, from the inside.

In this place the robbers were probably hidden, and when Captain Stofen opened the vault door and went in the second time the robber slipped up on him in his stocking feet and with a drawn knife demanded that he drop the money. When Captain Stofen stooped over to put the money down he remembers nothing but that the man was in his stocking feet. About 10 o'clock on the day of the robbery THE CALL representative saw a stranger as he was entering the Courthouse near the Treasurer's office. He looked like a German, about 45 years of age, nearly six feet in height, stoutly built. He wore a brown beard and was fairly well dressed. The man has not been seen since.

The following notice has been sent out: One thousand dollars will be paid as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who assaulted County Treasurer P. N. Stofen, and robbed the Treasurer's office of Sonoma County, California, on Friday, December 28, 1894.

Santa Rosa, Cal., December 29, 1894.

At 8 o'clock to-night word was received here to the effect that a man answering to the description of a man seen in Santa Rosa had been arrested at Vallejo with considerable money on his person. No other clue has been found, but several detectives are at work on the case.

It has been found since the robbery that the electric burglar alarm system which is connected with the Sheriff's office had been tampered with. At any rate it will not now sound an alarm from any bell in the office. It will probably be found on further investigation that the wires have been cut, and that was probably done during the night or before the arrival of Captain Stofen.

Captain Stofen is not certain as to the amount of money taken. He thinks the sum is between \$6000 and \$7000, but cannot give exact amount until he is over the excitement and strain to which he has been subjected.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

About the Robber's Capture Has Been Disproved.

VALLEJO, Dec. 29.—The report in Santa Rosa that the treasury robber had been captured here is without foundation. The police of this city say they have made no such capture and are not looking for the robber here. They think he will be found in Santa Rosa.

BURNS AT WASHINGTON.

Enthusiastic Over the Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—John Burns, the English labor leader, lost no time in getting to work after arriving at Washington this morning. He was taken in charge by James A. Power, organizer of the International Typographical Union, and with his companion, J. William Benn, M. P., began an inspection of the Government Printing Office.

Afterward he called on Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright and before he had been in the city three hours he had collected a box full of statistical works to be shipped to England.

Concerning his observations Mr. Burns said: "I am enamored of the people of the Government doing its own work. I came to Washington with deep interest in the Government Printing Office and for that reason, and on my return I will to everything that I can to induce Great Britain to abandon the contract system of printing, as I have done in the past."

When the attack of Colonel Reid in Pittsburg last night was spoken of, Mr. Burns said: "I came to America on the whole a sympathetic and, I think, an unprejudiced observer of its municipal and industrial life. No American, I think, will say that a continent so near the Old World that it can easily absorb its bad as well as good influences, will not show black spots. Fortunately I have on my side the best critics of your municipal conditions—all of the newspapers and every municipal reformer."

"My only critic in Pittsburg was one who came to curse John Burns and went away to bless him. He ended his participation in the meeting by objecting to sessions in the city and all on account of the deplorable influences of its precincts, a most striking confirmation of my criticism. One swallow does not make a summer; one howling voice in the wilderness does not discourage me."

"You look to Washington for the legislative common-sense of the nation to display itself. In your Government printer you have your guide. Follow it while there is yet time."

WAS NOT DEAD.

Arrest of a Man Who Defrauded the A. O. U. W.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 29.—R. L. Banker of Portland, Or., has been arrested here at the request of the Portland police. It is learned that some time ago Banker joined the A. O. U. W. at Portland and took out a beneficiary for his wife for \$2000.

TAUGHT COURAGE.

Chinese Educated in This Country.

GALLANT RECORDS MADE.

Many Have Gained Distinction as Fighters

BOTH ON LAND AND AT SEA.

Minister Denby Sends an Interesting Sketch of the Young Officers' Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—United States Minister Denby has sent to the State Department an interesting sketch of the history of a number of Chinese students who were educated in the United States and afterward returned to China. Thirty of these boys were sent to this country in 1872 and others were sent afterward. They were put in charge of Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale. Charges were made that the boys were losing or had lost their patriotism, and in 1888 they were all recalled, and unfortunately for China, their system of education was abandoned.

Of ten persons recommended for distinction by Li Hung Chang four were former American students. Wo Ylen Foo studied in the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven and served in the northern squadron. He has been brevetted a commander with a red button of the second rank and with special decorations for bravery and good service. Tsao Kan Ching studied first in North Hadley, Mass., and graduated at Phillips Academy. He also served in the northern squadron, was brevetted captain, has a second-rank red button and is first officer of a cruiser. Shun So Quian studied in a Connecticut school, served in the northern squadron, was brevetted captain, has a second-rank red button, is first officer of a cruiser and chief of the gunnery department.

Two former American students have lost their lives after securing honors, as follows: Chin Tin Quai, studied at North Hadley and graduated at Phillips Academy. He served in the northern squadron and was first officer of the ill-fated cruiser Chin Yuen, sunk by Japanese shells. He was among a dozen men saved, but lost an arm and died the next day. His body was buried with honor and his family will be pensioned. Shun So Quian studied in Massachusetts and was in the torpedo service on the cruiser Chin Yuen. He was killed "scouring the Kow Shing and buried with honors. His name will be pensioned.

EDICT TO CATHOLICS.

How the Papal Caution Is to Be Enforced.

Church Members Must Withdraw From Secret Societies Under the Ban.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The manner of executing the Catholic church edict against membership in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and other societies, announced exclusively through the Associated Press, is now receiving the careful consideration of the church authorities. Monsignor Sattoli has transmitted the decision to the heads of all dioceses throughout the country, and it remains for them to convey it to parish priests and for the latter to give it practical application and execution, each having considerable latitude as to how he shall act.

No time is set within which the heads of dioceses may act, but some already have notified their parish priests to read the prohibition to the congregations to-morrow with the announcements preceding masses. Other bishops have not required a public announcement to the congregations, as the communications from Rome and from Monsignor Sattoli do not direct a formal publication, and they make it effective largely through the confessional.

It, therefore, may take some time for the papal decree to become fully effective and to reach those persons who continue their membership in secret societies after the order of the church becomes known. Communion is not taken necessarily more than once a year, though it is customary with most Catholics to take the communion, to which confession is an absolute essential, at