

J. L. WELLS ON EAST SIDE PLANS

TAX BOARD PRESIDENT SAYS IT WOULD ADD TO THE CITY'S DEBT INCURRING CAPACITY.

EFFECT ON REAL ESTATE

JAMES L. WELLS SAYS EAST SIDE SUBWAY WOULD ADD GREATLY TO ASSESSED VALUATION.

The construction of an East Side subway is an absolute necessity. The extension of the underground railroad will work out its own salvation. More rapid transit means a greater development of the city, and accordingly an increase in its taxable property.

This statement was made yesterday by James L. Wells, president of the Board of Tax Commissioners, in endorsing the proposition of beginning the preliminary work for an East Side subway immediately.

Mr. Wells, prior to his appointment as Tax Commissioner, was president of the North Side Board of Trade, which to a wide extent represents the interests of the Bronx.

"The prestige of this city, as the metropolis of this country," added Mr. Wells, "depends on the extension and improvement of its rapid transit system. People will come here to make their homes as fast as new homes can be built, and homes will be built in proportion as adequate means of transit are provided.

The city will spread out, and the sparsely settled parts will become densely peopled as fast these outlying districts are brought into close contact with the city's center by means of swiftly moving trains.

"The history of real estate improvement of the city has gone hand in hand with the improvement of its lines of rapid transit. I am speaking now of the surface and elevated lines. With the completion of the subway, as proposed, still greater facilities of travel will be offered our people, and the results in the improvement and the increase of population will be correspondingly greater than what has resulted from the extension and improvement of the present means of transit.

A casual glance at the plan of the present tunnel, which taps only a part of the Bronx, and, curving off to the west, leaves the great East Side without the facilities of an underground railroad; is sufficient to show the need of a direct East Side route on the lines recommended by John B. McDonald, which would connect with the Lenox-ave. branch at One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st. and Third-ave., and with the main line at Forty-second-st. or Fourteenth-st.

"With the completion of an adequate underground system of railroads connecting the Bronx with the lower part of Manhattan property along its route will be increased in value many millions of dollars. An East Side branch will especially benefit the Bronx, inasmuch as it will cut down the time of transit from this part of the greater city to the business section of Manhattan by the establishment of a direct line.

"In this connection I would call attention to the following table, which will show the tremendous jump in the real estate valuation of the Bronx since 1890, which is contemporaneous with the extension of the elevated line north of the Harlem River:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Assessed Value of Real Estate of the Borough of the Bronx. Rows include 1890, 1895, 1900, 1901, 1902.

"The official reports of the Tax Commissioners show, first, that the total assessed value of real estate in the Bronx is greater than the total equalized assessed value of real estate in any of the sixty-one counties of the State, except New-York, Kings and Erie; second, that the total assessed value of real estate in the Bronx is greater than the total equalized assessed value of the counties of Cortland, Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Lewis, Putnam, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Warren and Yates combined.

"One example of the rise in valuation caused by the extension of the elevated lines as far as Tremont, and one which I had personal knowledge of, is the following: In 1894 four acres, consisting of forty-seven city lots, at One-hundred-and-seventy-second-st. and Third-ave., were sold for \$26,000, or \$750 a lot. After the completion of the line as far as One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st., four of these lots were sold for \$24,000, or \$210 a lot. This would show an increase of valuation of more than 1,600 per cent.

"With the construction of the underground road, affording, as it will, better means of rapid transit, the valuations of property in parts of the city now undeveloped which will be reached by the road will increase tremendously. The construction of an East Side subway would thus increase the valuations of property, so that the expense of its construction (which, as we know, does not fall upon the city, but simply means an extension of its credit) would be returned many times over."

PUMPING TO START IN TUNNEL TO-DAY.

Pumps and machinery for pumping out the old unfinished tunnel between Fifteenth and Provoost streets, Jersey City, and Morton-st., this city, were placed in position yesterday, and the pumping will begin to-day. President E. F. C. Young, of the trolley syndicate which has undertaken the completion of the tunnel, said yesterday that the engineers had completed their preliminary arrangements, and that as soon as the excavation was pumped out they would take soundings to test the solidity of the tunnel, and the boring would be completed. The tunnel is completed for more than two-thirds of the distance.

MR. STRANAHAN AT APPRAISERS' STORES.

Collector Stranahan and H. C. Stuart, his secretary, visited yesterday the Appraisers' Stores, which constitute the sixth division of the department here. This is the last division to be visited personally by the new Collector. On his return the Collector said that he had nothing to say regarding the visit, except that it was being conducted in a dignified and proper manner, and that the appraisers were being paid an official visit to Appraisers' Stores, which are situated over the whole ground and watched the men at their work in all departments.

MORTGAGE AND SECURITY OFFICERS.

At a meeting yesterday of the stockholders and representatives of the New-York Mortgage and Security Company, the following directors were elected: Charles T. Barney, Cyril H. Burdett, Edward M. Burghard, John D. Cramm, James A. Deering, William F. Havemeyer, James B. Hodgskin, Clinton R. James, William Jay, Edgar J. Levey, Peter McDonnell, Theodore F. Miller, Andrew Mills, Charles W. Morse, William E. Harmon, Francis K. Apperly, Walter H. Burdett, John H. Stetson, George Thorne, Warner Van Norden and George Zabriskie.

The following officers were elected: President, Edgar J. Levey; vice-presidents, John D. Cramm and Charles T. Barney; secretary, Cyril H. Burdett; treasurer, E. F. C. Young.

The company's capital is \$1,000,000, and the surplus is \$200,000. The business to be transacted will be principally the guaranteeing of mortgages on New-York City real estate.

UNITED STATES STEEL BOND MEETING.

Official notice has been given that at the special meeting of the shareholders of the United States Steel Company, to be held at Hoboken on May 19, a series of resolutions adopted at the directors' meeting on April 1 will be voted upon as follows:

A resolution declaring it to be advisable that holders of two million shares of preferred stock consent to the redemption of that amount out of an issue of 5 per cent ten-year bonds, the proceeds of such bonds, the resolution authorizing a mortgage lien or pledge upon the property and the stocks of other corporations now held and owned by the United States Steel Company, the United States Corporation, and authorizing the offer to preferred stockholders of the \$20,000,000 bonds at par, payable \$200,000.00 in preferred stock at par and \$500,000.00 in cash; the resolution authorizing the issue of \$20,000,000 in preferred stock at par and \$500,000.00 in cash for cash of the additional \$20,000,000 bonds; the resolution authorizing the execution of contracts between the corporation and J. P. Morgan & Co., dated April 1, 1902, providing for the public offering of the \$20,000,000 bonds, and for the acquisition by them of the bonds not taken by the preferred stockholders.

MOUNT VERNON HARD UP.

CLEVELAND FIRM WILL NOT TAKE BONDS AND BACK SALARIES REMAIN UNPAID.

There is disappointment in Mount Vernon over the failure of W. J. Hayes & Co., a firm of Cleveland (Ohio) bond buyers, to take an issue of \$200,000 deficiency bonds recently awarded to it. The city expected to use the proceeds of the sale to pay the fines levied on the police and firemen to close their accounts for three months' services, the school board has overdrawn its account at the banks for teachers' salaries, and at a recent meeting of the aldermen a letter was read from the managers of the Mount Vernon Hospital in which they stated that if they did not soon receive the \$3,500 the city owes the institution it might have to close its doors. Some of the police officers, who have become so much in need of money that they are borrowing from saloonkeepers.

The floating indebtedness amounts to about \$175,000, which was accumulated under the recent Democratic administration. Included among the creditors are policemen, firemen, school teachers and all employees of the city, saloonkeepers and light companies and the Westchester Lighting Company's bill alone amounts to about \$30,000. The company has not been paid in six months. The deficiency bonds were put through by the Republicans, who are now in charge of the city and were authorized by law, but the bond firm, after bidding them in, decided that they were beyond the debt limit, and refused to take them and therefore decided to take only \$42,000 of the securities.

It is said that there is doubt as to whether the firm will even take this amount, and Controller Seder of Mount Vernon is in correspondence with its representatives on the subject. Mayor Fiske and Controller Seder have held the \$90,000 in temporary bonds running for periods of less than five years could not be counted against the constitutional debt limit, but the Cleveland firm in declining the deficiency bonds, has shown that it makes no distinction between them and the long term bonds. In order to secure the request of the city stands in regard to the debt limit, the Common Council has decided to employ ex-judge Charles H. Miller to draw up a bill authorizing the city and detailed report of all indebtedness.

In the mean while the city's creditors are having a hard time. The Cleveland firm in declining the bonds, the proceeds will not go to the local creditors, as it will require the greater part of this amount to pay interest now about \$42,000 of the bonds, the first relief that can come will be from the collection of taxes, which has been deferred for some time. The city is now trying to get just adopting the table of equalization of taxes and assessments, which should have been in two months ago.

TO SUE ENGLISH ALKALI COMPANY

American firm wants account of alleged secret promoting profits.

Camden, N. J., April 17.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the American Alkali Company was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the company after an assessment of \$10 a share had been levied on the preferred stock. The committee's statement was presented by Allen T. Dixon and gave the information that a full investigation of the company's accounts had been made, resulting in the discovery of certain discrepancies.

The annual report of the American Alkali Company of England, a concern engaged in the same line of business, was examined and showed receipts in compensation for patents purchased from the American Alkali Company amounting to \$108,652, but failing to account for nearly \$100,000 of the money shown by the Alkali company's books to have been paid for patents. The report also stated that the British company had on hand in further payment ninety thousand unassessable shares of the common stock of the American Alkali Company.

Mr. Dixon, who these facts had been submitted to counsel, who stated the information warranted a suit against the president of the Alkali Company for the secret profits, calling upon them to account for the \$10 assessment on the stock, despite any and all other payment made to the stockholders. The shareholders ratified the action of the management in deciding to enter suit.

SOLD LIQUOR; LOST INSURANCE.

Charge that the Excise Law was violated in a boarding house.

Violation of the Excise law was held to be a good reason why an insurance company need not pay a loss. The suit was brought by Joseph K. Elenbogen, a receiver for Michael Early, against the German American Insurance Company, to recover on a policy of fire insurance. The company set up the defense that the insured had violated the Excise law by selling liquor in a boarding house; that the law had been violated by the sale of liquor on the premises, and that therefore the policy was void.

The case was tried before Justice Stecker and a jury and a verdict in favor of the defendant was given.

ACCUSE CITY OF COMMERCIALISM.

Manufacturing druggists want sales of virus and antitoxin by health board stopped.

Bartow S. Weeks headed a delegation of druggists and manufacturing chemists that visited the Mayor yesterday to urge him to reduce the "commercialism" of the Department of Health in selling vaccine virus and antitoxin. A petition signed by over one thousand physicians and manufacturing wholesale and retail druggists, was left with the Mayor.

The petition said, regarding this selling: "First, it imposes duties on the bacteriologists to distract their attention from those that come within their legitimate province. Second, it teaches the principles of political science, unjust to mercantile interests and exercises a disturbing influence in commerce. Third, it causes a loss of confidence which all sections of the community ought to have in a department of the municipality that more and more is being called upon to perform its public in carrying out its important functions. Let the gratuitous distributions of vaccine virus and antitoxin continue, but eliminate the commercialism by stopping the sales."

Bartow S. Weeks said that Section 1226 of the charter gave the Board of Health the right to sell surplus vaccine virus. The money made by this sale was in two special funds, created in the Chamberlain fund, which had an unexpended balance of \$1,500, and (2) the antitoxin fund, which last year amounted to \$20,500, and had an unexpended balance of over \$5,000. He asserted that commercialism was being brought into the government by the sale of vaccine virus and antitoxin. The Mayor did not seem to be favorably impressed by the arguments. He said the question of vaccine virus and antitoxin is a matter that requires attention, he added. "I do not think it is practical to deal with this question in this budget. It cannot be dealt with out of hand, but we may deal with it in the fall budget."

TUNNEL WRECK SUITS BEGUN.

Action of Mrs. L. G. Dimon, who has a five children to support, on trial.

In the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday three suits of \$100,000 each for damages against the New-York Central Railroad for the killing of New-Rochelle residents in the tunnel wreck were begun. There is much speculation as to how much a Westchester jury will award for each death. Justice Keogh ordered the action of Mrs. Lottie G. Dimon, the widow of Henry G. Dimon, to be tried under the death-in-law act. Dimon was a brother-in-law of District Attorney J. Addison Young, and was one of the officers of the American Locomotive Company. His widow sues for \$100,000. She has five children to support. Mrs. Dimon, dressed in deep mourning, accompanied by her little ones, was in court.

The railroad is represented by John F. Brennan and Charles H. Phillips. H. C. Stetson, a New-York Central law firm, was also in court. The railroad is represented by John F. Brennan and Charles H. Phillips. H. C. Stetson, a New-York Central law firm, was also in court. The railroad is represented by John F. Brennan and Charles H. Phillips. H. C. Stetson, a New-York Central law firm, was also in court.

VIADUCT BILL THOUGHT TO BE DEAD.

It was reported in Mount Vernon yesterday that the bill enabling that city to build a \$400,000 viaduct over the New-York and Harlem Railroad in West Mount Vernon was probably dead. The bill provided that the city should pay one-fourth of the cost of the improvement, and this, it is said, is what led Governor Odell to decide not to sign the measure, as he feared that it would form a precedent and that other municipalities would be asking for similar assistance next year. Mayor Fiske heard yesterday that the Governor would probably veto the bill and wired him to set a date for a public hearing on the bill. He would run his cars over one-fourth of the expense of the viaduct, the State one-fourth and the city one-fourth. The Union Railway Company would run its cars over it between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, offered to bear \$5,000 of the city's expense, so that the viaduct, if built, would cost Mount Vernon only about \$35,000.

SPRITS DISTRIBUTING CO. DISSOLVED.

Tranton, N. J., April 17.—Acting on the advice of Attorney General McCarter, Samuel D. Dickinson, Secretary of State, has accepted and filed in court a bill of dissolution of the Spirits Distributing Company, the payment of dividends on whose preferred stock was guaranteed by the Distilling Company of America. The fight to enjoin the dissolution made by the minority stockholders in the United States was renewed when the certificate of dissolution was received last week. Various technical grounds were assigned for not accepting the certificate, which was filed by Dickinson to hold up the papers until advised by the Attorney General how to act.

SAY SIGNS FIGHT TO GO ON.

PRESIDENT CANTOR WILL PUSH ORDINANCE IN SPITE OF RIVES' OPINION.

Borough President Cantor does not agree with the Law Department that the city has no jurisdiction over sky signs. At a conference held by Mr. Cantor, Buildings Superintendent Stewart and Mr. Aiken, the supervising architect, it was agreed that the ordinance concerning sky signs, introduced at the request of the board, should be pushed vigorously, notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Rives, as it is deemed advisable to pass the ordinance if possible, and to have the courts determine its validity. President Cantor said: "This nuisance has become so great, both from an artistic and a public safety point of view, that it is imperative that some radical steps in this direction must be taken. The Board of Building is constantly beset with complaints for these projected 'sky signs,' and some of them are of formidable size, many of them unsteady, and all of them dangerous to life and limb."

BISSSETT RELEASED ON BAIL.

George Bissett, the former wardman of the Fifth-st. police station, to whom was granted a new trial by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court after he had served several months of his sentence at Sing Sing, was released on bail yesterday. He was brought to this city on Wednesday evening and lodged in the Tombs. Deputy Sheriff Kelly, who had the prisoner in custody, permitted Bissett to visit with relatives after reaching the city, before going to the Tombs with him. Yesterday morning F. B. House, Bissett's counsel, made an application for the release of the prisoner on bail. He asked Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, to fix the bail at \$2,500, the amount of Bissett's former bail.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford asked to have the bail increased to \$10,000, saying: "The District Attorney probably will take the case to the Court of Appeals. When Bissett's bail was fixed at \$2,500 before, he was a member of the police force and not likely to run away. While a man might respond to a bail bond when he expected a new trial, before going to the Tombs with him, I am unable to find in any of the decisions cited in the opinion below any rule which would justify a down which really conflicts with this conclusion."

Justice Bartlett says that the Governor's power of removal over county officials is not absolute under the constitutional provision. He limits it in the following language: "The language of the constitution in respect to this matter necessarily imports more than is expressed. It plainly means that the charges must be of such a nature that a public officer may reasonably be required to defend himself against them. It is clear that trivial allegations in no way justify the removal of a public officer from his office or his ability to discharge the duties of his office are not within the contemplation of the fundamental principle of the constitution. The charges to which this constitutional provision refers must be such acts of commission or omission as are of such a nature as to be of serious and public character."

OF INTEREST TO LIFE INSURERS.

THE LATEST MOVE IN LIFE INSURANCE IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO EVERY ONE WHO IS INSURED OR WHO ANTICIPATES BECOMING INSURED.

Albany, April 17.—This afternoon the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York received its charter as an old line company. Under its new title, The Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, the organization now is a purely mutual life insurance institution, incorporated under the legal reserve statute of New-York. The examination by the New-York Insurance Department preliminary to granting the right of incorporation has occupied three months. The condition of the company was determined from the standpoint of its ability to comply with the requirements of the statute governing legal reserve companies. The result of a most careful and thorough examination undertaken by the department shows that the company possesses a surplus in excess of all liabilities, including the full statutory reserve, amounting to a million dollars. The Insurance Department increases the value of the real estate holdings beyond the estimate of the company. At the beginning of the examination the management asked of the department the utmost strictness of inquiry into its affairs, and this course was rigidly adhered to. Superintendent Hendricks is satisfied that the company is amply able to comply with all the requirements of the law for reincorporation as a legal reserve or old line mutual life insurance company. On this showing, the Insurance Department has granted the charter to the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company takes its place as the third largest purely mutual life insurance company in New-York. President Frederick A. Burnham has thus fulfilled his pledge to the policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company to have the policy holders of any part of their ownership in the institution.

PHILIPPINES AT WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, April 17.—As a result of Civil Governor Taft's conference with the executive committee of the World's Fair, he indicated that body to cooperate financially with the Philippine government in the matter of its exhibit. He told the committee that that action would have a good moral effect on the Filipino people and would do more toward pacification of the islands than repressive military methods. The executive committee unanimously agreed to assume a proportion of the expense entailed by the Philippine exhibit. On his return to Washington, Mr. Taft will submit the agreement to Secretary of War Root for approval.

HAVEMEYER BUILD BEET FACTORY.

Fort Collins, Col., April 17.—Representatives of the Havemeyer interests have closed a deal for the purchase of 120 acres just north of the town for 300,000. Engineers will today begin to lay out side tracks and locate a beet sugar factory. The plant will be the largest in Northern Colorado and will begin operations with a capacity of 1,000 tons, and if proper acreage can be obtained will be enlarged to 2,000 tons the second year.

RAILROAD THROUGH CENTRAL ALASKA.

Seattle, Wash., April 17.—Men prominent in the business and political affairs of this State have announced their intention of constructing a railroad through Central Alaska. It is proposed to build from a point on Resurrection Bay by the Puget Sound to the Yukon. The proposed line is 574 miles. Among the promoters of the enterprise are ex-Governor John H. McGraw and United States Senator George Turner. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday.

JAIL BREAKERS CAPTURED.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 17.—The four prisoners who escaped from the temporary county jail, in the old Vassar brewery building, were captured to-day near Pine Plains, thirty miles from here. One of the prisoners was seen hiding behind a tree by the subject of a passing train, which reported the fact to Sheriff Hoffman. Sheriff Hoffman informed Deputy Sheriff Hart Stickle, of Pine Plains. The latter captured one of the prisoners, and the other three with a posse surrounded and took the other three.

MERCHANTS' TRIP TO CHARLESTON.

Details concerning the special train which the Merchants' Association delegation has arranged for the various New-York committees visiting the Charleston Exposition for New-York Day have been perfected. The train will be composed of a baggage car, three compartment sleeping cars, a Pullman diner and an observation car. It will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at 10:45 o'clock Monday morning next and return to New-York at 5:30 p. m. Friday.

The cost of the trip by the special train will be \$100 per capita, covering transportation, Pullman and St. John's Hotel. Governor Odell has ordered the delegation of State Senators and Assemblymen will be present, in addition to the New-York State Commission and the delegations from New-York city.

DECEASED DIVISION REVERSES JUSTICE GAYNOR AND SUSTAINS GOVERNOR ODELL.

By a unanimous decision handed down yesterday, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 11th Department, reverses Justice Gaynor's decision, and declares that Charles Guden was removed from the office of Sheriff of Kings County by Governor Odell in a legal manner. Therefore Colonel Norman S. Dike, who was appointed by the Governor to succeed Guden, is the legal as well as the actual Sheriff.

Jerry A. Wernberg, counsel for Mr. Guden, was much surprised by the decision, and declared at once that he would take the case to the Court of Appeals. The unanimous decision of the court seems to have lifted a great burden from the mind of Colonel Dike. He says that he will no longer tolerate the absurd spectacle of Guden trying to do the business of Sheriff. Colonel Dike now holds both the jail and the regular Sheriff's suite of rooms in the courthouse, so there will be no more shifting of possession.

The opinion, which is written by Justice Bartlett and concurred in by all his colleagues, finds that an ante-election promise to take certain action after election and installation is sufficient cause for removal. The charge against Guden was that, in order to get Bert Reiss's influence, Guden had promised to appoint him as counsel to the Sheriff's office in case of his election. Concerning this point, the essence of the opinion is: "Whatever the conclusion might be, if the acts committed before Guden entered into office had no direct relation to his subsequent official conduct, I am of the opinion that a corrupt promise, made before election, to exercise his official powers in a particular way affords a sufficient basis in law for the removal of the officer by the Governor, under Section 1 of Article X of the constitution. It seems to me that the relation of the promise to the subsequent official conduct is so close as to make the act of entering into such a corrupt agreement affect the usefulness of the officer as clearly and directly as could any misconduct committed wholly after the official term began."

I am unable to find in any of the decisions cited in the opinion below any rule which would justify a down which really conflicts with this conclusion."

Justice Bartlett says that the Governor's power of removal over county officials is not absolute under the constitutional provision. He limits it in the following language: "The language of the constitution in respect to this matter necessarily imports more than is expressed. It plainly means that the charges must be of such a nature that a public officer may reasonably be required to defend himself against them. It is clear that trivial allegations in no way justify the removal of a public officer from his office or his ability to discharge the duties of his office are not within the contemplation of the fundamental principle of the constitution. The charges to which this constitutional provision refers must be such acts of commission or omission as are of such a nature as to be of serious and public character."

Charles Guden looked much surprised and exceedingly depressed when he heard of the decision of the Appellate Division. He hurried over to Mr. Wernberg's office, and after a conference it was announced that the case would be appealed to the Court of Appeals.

Colonel Dike said: "I am glad that the uncertainty of the situation, which has puzzled the public is over. I do not think that Mr. Guden will attempt to transact business, nor will he even stay around the Courthouse. That has been a ridiculous situation, which I have allowed to continue only until the matter could be determined by the Appellate Court."

DAVIES DELIGHTED WITH DECISION. SUSTAINS HIS OPINION ON GOVERNOR'S ABSOLUTE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Albany, April 17.—Attorney General Davies expressed himself as greatly pleased to-day when he heard of the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, reversing Justice Gaynor's order directing Sheriff Dike of Kings County to deliver over to ex-Sheriff Guden the keys of the Sheriff's office. "As the Governor's legal adviser," said Mr. Davies, "I made careful examination of all statutes and forms of the constitution bearing upon the Governor's power to remove sheriffs, and I was satisfied as soon as I read the proceedings of the convention that framed the constitution of 1847 that the Governor has the right to remove a public officer from his office, and I am glad that the decision of the Appellate Division sustains the Governor in the various counties in maintaining order. If the Governor is to have authority to remove a sheriff, he must have absolute power to remove a sheriff that he thinks is unfit for the office."

JONES IN JAIL WITHOUT BAIL.

Detroit, April 17.—William M. Jones was arraigned to-day in the police court on a warrant charging him with the murder of George M. Heywood, whose body was found a week ago to-day on the street a short distance from his home. Jones's examination was set for April 23, and he was committed to jail without bail. After his commitment to jail Jones was seen by reporters for the first time since his arrest. He denied that he killed Heywood, or was in any way connected with the highest terms. After discussing his relations with Mrs. Heywood, for whom he expressed sorrow, Jones said: "What would I kill Heywood for? I had everything my own way. There was nothing I could gain with George dead."

"Did you know that he had insurance upon his life?" he was asked. "Yes, I knew it. I had heard it said that he had somewhere about \$50,000, but how could I get it? I could not marry Mrs. Heywood. I am a married man myself, with two children. Heywood being dead would not help me in the least who drew up a will. You would get a divorce on your wife," suggested the reporter. "Oh, look," replied Jones, "I could go out and find a good man. I suppose you can figure out all kinds of possibilities. I did not kill George Heywood, and there can be no evidence that shows that I did it."

Jones denied that he owned the revolver found near Heywood's body, one chamber of which had been recently discharged.

Advertisement for Emyadi Janos, a natural laxative mineral water. Text includes 'NEVER GRIPES', 'Is the BEST LAXATIVE known to the medical profession, and is A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSTIPATION', and 'ASK FOR Emyadi Janos (FULL NAME)'. Includes an illustration of a bottle.

Advertisement for Green Label Whiskey. Text includes 'When you do drink, drink Trimble.', 'And the night shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day Shall follow their tents like the Arabs, And as silently steal away.', and 'Green Label Whiskey'. Includes an illustration of a bottle.