HAMMOND'S LIFE SPARED.

HE AND HIS COMRADES WILL NOT BE PUT TO DEATH.

What Their Fate Will Be Is Not Yet Known—No Agreement to Give Them Lighter Sentences If They Pleaded Guilty—Bitter Feeling Among the Prisoners—It Is Said the Boers Have Proof that the South Africa Company and Cecil Rhodes Were Implicated.

PRETORIA, April 29.—Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State of the South African republic, informed Sir Jacobus A. De Wet, British Diplomatic Agent, to-day that the death penalties imposed upon John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, and others of the Johannesburg Reform Union yesterday, had been remitted, but it had not yet been decided what form of punishment would be substituted for that which had been abandoned.

The Executive Council are now in session considering all of the sentences imposed by the court yesterday.

In passing judgment upon the prisoners yesterday the Judge said it was his painful duty to impose extreme sentence, but he hoped that the Executive would exercise the same decree of clemency toward the prisoners that he had shown at the beginning of the year.

The State Attorney has officially denied the statement that any agreement had been made in accordance with which lighter penalties would be imposed upon the leaders in the reform movement in consideration of their pleading guilty to the charges against them.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow will publish a despatch from Pretoria, dated April 28, saying that the accused reform leaders, without exception, received their sentences with dignity. John Hays Hammond after being sentenced collapsed, and was taken immediately to the jail, where he was placed under the care of a doctor and the chief jailer.

The bitterest feeling exists among a majority of the prisoners, who consider that they were badly advised in pleading guilty. Fully forty of the prisoners avow that they could have proved their innocence except so far as joining in the movement at the last moment constituted guilt.

A number of interviews have been had with English residents of Pretoria who were summoned as jurors, and all of them concur in the opinion that it would have been impossible for Judge Gregorowski to have imposed any other sentences upon the prisoners.

It was unfortunate, those persons thought, that all had pleaded guilty. Had the case gone to the jury many of the latest adherents to the movement would have been acquitted.

There is a strong feeling in Pretoria that many persons against whom no accusations were made were far more guilty than those who have been sentenced by the court.

The *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow will allude to the reported intention of the Government at Pretoria to publish certain documents bearing upon Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal as involving Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony.

PARIS, April 29.—The *Temps* publishes a despatch from Pretoria saying that the Government of the Transvaal republic intend to publish documents proving than an understanding existed between the Chartered Company and the Johannesburg Reform Committee fully four days prior to the time of Dr. Jameson's starting on his raid into the South African Republic.

Numerous telegrams in cypher and a code for their translation were found among Dr. Jameson's personal effects, and several communications are alleged to have passed between a prominent London financier and Lionel Phillips, one of the leaders in the reform movement, in connection with the projected revolution.

These show that the company had opened an account to the amount of £40,000 to the credit of Col. Rhodes, with which to pay for stores and provisions which were to be collected at Johannesburgh for Jameson and his forces.

It is also alleged that Cecil Rhodes had personally instructed Jameson how best to explain the assembling of armed forces at Pitsani. The documents which it is said to be the purpose of the Transvaal Government to publish are alleged to compromise other prominent persons.

A TALK WITH KRUEGER.

He Said He Was Earnestly Weighing in His Mind the Decision of the Court.

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from Pretoria under yesterday's date gives the substance of an interview with President Krüger, in which the Boer President said, in regard to the sentences passed upon the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Union, that he was earnestly weighing in his mind the developments of the day. He trusted, he added, that the people of Johannesburg would calmly await the decision of the Government. The judgment of the court would be presented to the Executive in writing on April 30, when the matter would be promptly dealt with.

John Hays Hammond's physician stood by him while the sentence of death was being pronounced. Hammond was weak in health, but firm and strong in spirit, and showed not the slightest sign of fear.

Among the sixty other Uitlanders who received minor sentences for their participation in the reform movement were two Americans named Butters and Sampson. [Sampson was recently described in a London newspaper as an "Afrikander," with no particular occupation.]

The list published in the *St. James's Gazette* of the prisoners sentenced at Pretoria yesterday to £2,000 fine, two years' imprisonment, and three years' banishment, does not contain the name of the American, Butters, which is given in the list sent out by the Central News, but it does include the names of F. L. Lingham, H. J. King, and Sampson.

EVEN PRETORIA PLEADED.

Largely Signed Petitions for the Pardon of the Condemned Men.

PRETORIA, April 29.—Monster petitions were signed here and in Johannesburg asking the President to pardon the members of the Reform Union upon whom sentence was pronounced yesterday. The Boer jurors before whom the condemned men would have been tried had they not pleaded guilty have also signed a memorial asking that executive clemency be extended to the reformers.

JOHANNESBURG, April 29.—In Johannesburg the sentences shocked the entire town. The people were greatly excited and thronged the streets, discussing the event. An immense public meeting was held yesterday afternoon to protest against the severity of the court's judgment. The consensus of opinion in Johannesburg was that the sentences would be commuted. The greatest sympathy is felt for those among the condemned reformers who did not take any active part in the movement. Most of the theatres in Johannesburg, as well as a majority of the stores, were closed last evening, and business was practically suspended. The town was quiet.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

He Touches Lightly on Great Topics at the Primrose League.

LONDON, April 29.—At the annual meeting of the Primrose League at Covent Garden to-day Lord Salisbury said that he was sure President Krüger would not use unworthily the power which circumstances had placed in his hands.

Lord Salisbury referred to the leaders of the reform movement as struggling for what they conceived to be their rightful liberties in the Transvaal. This assertion was received with loud cheers. President Krüger's name was received with hissing from some parts of the Premier's audience.

As regards the situation in Armenia, Lord Salisbury said the last Government was to blame for having adopted a policy of coercion toward Turkey without sufficient support. The Premier defended the campaign in the Soudan as being in accordance with the responsibilities which Great Britain undertook when she occupied Egypt.

IN BEHALF OF JOHN H. HAMMOND.

Secretary Olney in Communication with the British Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Secretary Olney received a cable despatch to-day from Vice-Consul Knight at Cape Town saying that the sentence of death passed upon Mr. John H. Hammond had been commuted.

The Secretary was in telegraphic communication with the British Foreign Office to-day with regard to securing the most favorable treatment of Hammond by the Boer authorities. This action is made necessary by the fact that the United States Government has no diplomatic officer at Pretoria, its only representatives being a Consular Agent at Johannesburg and a Vice-Consul at Cape Town.

THE PRETORIA JUDGE.

His Remarks When He Sentenced Hammond and the Others to Death.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Vice-Consul Knight, at Cape Town, cabled to Secretary Olney to-day the remarks of the Judge at Pretoria when he sentenced Mr. Hammond and his comrades to death. The Judge said:

"It is my painful duty to pass sentence according to law. I can only act according to law, leaving it to the President and Executive Council to show you any mercy. The great mercy and incomparable magnanimity which we have exhibited to the civilized world during a time of great trouble, and when a dastardly attack was made on the country, may yet be shown to you. But with that I have nothing to do."

VIEWS ON THE SENTENCES.

Various Newspaper Comments Before the Death Penalties Were Remitted.

LONDON, April 29.—Commenting upon the judgment of the High Court at Pretoria, the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says: "It is with peculiar satisfaction at the grim irony of the situation that Irishmen now witness the authors of coercion in the act of making a petition for mercy based upon the principle that political offences must not be regarded as ordinary crimes."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The condemned reform leaders do not command overmuch sympathy. They had no business to fail as egregiously as they did; yet the commutation of their sentences is imperative. Their death in pursuance of the judgment of the Pretoria court would mean war."

The *St. James's Gazette* says: "The outrageous sentences imposed upon the reformers is a mere bluff to enable President Krüger to posture as a magnanimous executive, but yesterday's brutal injustice will still remain to deepen the indignation of the country."

The *Globe* is similarly sarcastic at the expense of President Krüger's despatch to the Government saying that he hoped for a peaceful settlement of the troubles.

The *Westminster Gazette* counsels patience, but foresees the gravest troubles, even if the sentences of fine, imprisonment, or banishment imposed upon the sixty lesser members of the Reform Committee are carried out.

CAPE TOWN, April 29.—The *Cape Argus*, in an article upon the action of the High Court at Pretoria, says:

"The awful sentence pronounced upon these men has created a painful sensation throughout the civilized world."

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET.

M. Meline Completes the New Ministry—Their Statement Will Be Read To-day.

PARIS, April 29.—M. Meline has completed his Cabinet, which is constituted as follows:

M. Meline, Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture.
M. Boucher, Minister of Commerce.
M. Darlan, Minister of Justice.
M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works.
M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Barthou, Minister of the Interior.
General Billot, Minister of War.
Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine.
M. Cochery, Minister of Finance.
M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.
M. Leton, Minister of the Colonies.

M. Meline and his colleagues visited the palace of the Elysée this evening, when President Faure signed their decrees of nomination, which will be published in the *Official Journal* to-morrow.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have adjourned until to-morrow, when M. Meline will read the statement of the new Cabinet which he is now preparing.

GREEN BOOK ON ABYSSINIA.

It Says Many Guns Were Sent from France to King Menelek.

ROME, April 29.—The Green Book on Abyssinia was issued this evening. It contains important documents from January, 1895, to April, 1896, showing that there was a continued importation of arms from France into Ethiopia.

The negotiations for peace between Italy and Abyssinia, the book says, were broken off because King Menelek refused to immediately give up the Italian prisoners in his hands and also declined to accept the condition excluding him from accepting any other European protectorate, which Italy proposed as an exchange for her consenting to abrogate the treaty of Uccialli, whereby an Italian protectorate was established over Abyssinian territory.

THE KAISER AT POTSDAM.

No Changes in the German Ministry Will Be Made at Present.

BERLIN, April 29.—Emperor William arrived at the new palace at Potsdam at 7 o'clock this morning. At 10 o'clock he granted audience to Dr. von Lucanus, chief of his Majesty's Civil Cabinet; at 11 o'clock he received Chancellor von Hohenlohe, and at noon he was waited upon by Gen. von Hahnke, chief of the Imperial Military Cabinet. Later in the day the Emperor received Dr. Kayser, director of the Colonial Office, and Baron Marschall von Biebersteinn, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that no changes in the Ministry will be made at present.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe, owing to the state of his health, will start on his vacation earlier than usual, and will probably leave Berlin at an early date.

TREMBLIE AGAIN CONDEMNED.

He Packed the Body of One of His Victims in a Barrel.

DOUAI, France, April 29.—Raoul Tremblie, who was convicted of the murder of François Farbos, and sentenced to be guillotined, but received a new trial, has again been convicted of the crime and condemned to death.

Tremblie induced Farbos to go from France to Buenos Ayres, and after his arrival there murdered and robbed him. The body was decapitated and cut into twelve pieces, after which it was salted in a barrel. Tremblie then fled to France, but the authorities at Buenos Ayres had in the mean time discovered the murder and cabled for his arrest, and he was taken into custody at Dunkirk on May 28, 1894. He having murdered a French citizen, his trial took place in France.

DROUGHT IN SPAIN.

The Crops of Cereals Almost Destroyed—Farm Hands Out of Work.

MADRID, April 29.—The crops throughout Spain, especially cereals, have been almost destroyed by drought, and the Government is about to organize public works for the purpose of furnishing employment to a large number of farm hands who are without work. It is calculated that unless there are heavy rains within a fortnight the losses to the farmers will amount to 900,000,000 pesetas.

AMERICANS AT BUDAPEST.

A Great Celebration Is Expected There on the Glorious Fourth.

BUDAPEST, April 29.—Emperor William of Germany will visit the Hungarian capital in June, and it is expected that 20,000 Americans will be in the city at one time or another during the summer. Messrs. Theodore Havemeyer, late American Consul-General at New York, and Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont of New York, have already engaged rooms. It is planned to hold the greatest American celebration ever held abroad on July 4.

Ferdinand Is "His Royal Highness."

BERLIN, April 29.—The *North-German Gazette* says that since the European powers have recognized Prince Ferdinand as the legal ruler of Bulgaria, the Emperor has conferred upon him the title of "Royal Highness."

The Champs Elysees Salon.

PARIS, April 29.—President Faure formerly opened the Champs Elysées this afternoon. The attendance of visitors was very large. The exhibition is far superior to that of the Champs de Mars salon, which was held last week.

Morgan & Brother, storage warehouse, 232, 234, 236 West 44th st. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, bonggage, &c. Boxing, packing, and shipping. Padded vans for moving, city or country. Telephone 113 38. —Adv.

INSURGENTS ADVANCING.

20,000 FROM THE WEST ARE NOW IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

Patriots Capture 380 Spanish Troops and Take Their Uniforms to Put On Their Own Men—Rescue of a Shipwrecked Crew by Insurgents—Spanish Murders.

HAVANA, April 24.—The insurgents have been gradually massing their forces in the province of Havana for the last thirty days. Now there are about 20,000 in that province, commanded by the following officers:

José Maceo, with about 5,000, at Guira de Melena; Lacret, with about 5,000, in San José de las Lajas, about eight miles from Havana city; Pedro Diaz and Castillo, with about 4,000, near Guines; José M. Aguirre, near Bainva and Jaruco; Juan Masso, near Quivican; Francisco Carrillo, near Bejucal, and Collazo, near Santiago de las Vegas.

Col. Pedro Diaz is the military governor of the western division of the province of Havana, and has permanent headquarters in that province. José M. Aguirre has been in the province over twenty days. José Maceo came from near Cienfuegos by rapid marches and has been in the province about a week, and the others have gradually moved in from the positions which they occupied. Gen. Gomez is in the province of Puerto Principe, gradually moving westward with his command, and Gen. Calixto García is still further east at the head of a large force also moving westward.

Col. José M. Aguirre had occupied the plantation called Loteria, near Bainoa, for considerable time with a portion of his forces. Recently fifty firemen enlisted as Spanish volunteers were sent to dislodge the insurgent forces from the plantation. After reconnoitring the commander of the Spaniards concluded that the insurgent forces were too numerous for him to attack. He ordered his men to return, but thirty-eight of them refused and went over to the insurgents with their arms and ammunition.

Outside of the large cities the firemen have all been enlisted as volunteers in the Spanish army and make up a part of the 85,000 volunteers in that command. These firemen are supplied with arms and ammunition, but are left to engage in their various pursuits until called upon for active duty; then they receive the uniform of the regular soldiers and are sent to the front. As long as they are not called upon for active service they are content to be considered as Spanish volunteers; but when they are sent to the front most of them embrace the first opportunity to give over to the insurgents.

At Guanabal, on April 20, José Maceo surrounded 380 Spanish troops with a superior force, and captured them without a fight. He disarmed them, stripped them of their clothing, and sent them naked to Guanajay. The Spanish troops are not provided with underclothes. The object in stripping the Spanish troops is for the purpose of getting their uniforms. These Spanish uniforms, donned by the insurgent forces, have been playing an important part in the guerrilla warfare.

About two weeks ago a company of Spanish troops, near Guines, saw what they supposed was another company of Spanish troops on the top of a hill near by. The Spanish troops saluted the troops on the hill with a blast from their bugle. The troops on the hill touted with a bugle in reply. The Spanish troops went considerably nearer and then waved their hats. The troops on the hill waved their hats also. The Spaniards then marched up the hill, cheered, and waved their hats again. The troops on the hill cheered, waved their hats, and gesticulated with great enthusiasm. When the Spanish troops came within 300 yards the troops on the hill proved to be insurgents and poured a deadly volley into the ranks of the enemy. Although the Spanish troops greatly outnumbered the insurgents the volley broke them so completely by surprise, and it was followed by such a vigorous attack, that they were compelled to retreat in disorder.

In the latter part of March a Danish sailing vessel was wrecked off the coast of Pinar del Rio. The crew reached the shore safely and were picked up by a company of insurgents. They were fed, clothed, and cared for for about twenty days. One of the crew became sick, and medical attendance was provided for him, but after a short illness he died. He was buried by the insurgents, and a certificate of burial was given to the Captain of the crew, giving the exact location of the grave, so that the body might be removed.

The insurgents had a number of skirmishes while this shipwrecked crew was with them. The crew was always sent to the rear or placed in the centre of the column, where they would be protected. The Captain of the crew said they had the same fare as the insurgents, which was always plenty—not a great variety, on account of the trouble of cooking, but enough to eat. The insurgents finally conducted the crew to within fifteen minutes' walk of the city of Pinar del Rio, and then they were turned over to Gen. Suarez Valdez, the Spanish commander of that department. This letter was sent to him:

"CITIZEN SUAREZ VALDEZ: We send you a crew of sailors who have been shipwrecked. We have taken the best care of them that our circumstances would permit, and expect you to care for them as well and send them to the Danish Consul at Havana. Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter, so that we may be able to make a proper record on our Government books."

The letter was signed by the Captain of the crew. When the crew reached the Spanish pickets, they were obliged to advance with the rifles of the pickets pointed at them, and they were closely detained until they could be sent to Havana by boat. They were sent to Havana in a Spanish coaster, but a good round charge was made for their fare. The above statement was obtained from the Captain of the crew. The crew have since been sent to New York, it is said, by the Ward line.

A few days ago the papers in this city reported that the "insurgent leader" Narciso Lopez had been killed in the district of Sagua, province of Santa Clara. It has just been learned that he was riding along the highway, near the village of Magauraya. He was met by a column of Spanish troops under command of Col. Estruche. He was taken from his horse and conducted to Col. Estruche and there he produced his papers showing that he was an American citizen. He was grossly insulted by Col. Estruche and then ordered to the rear where he was killed by the Spanish troops with machetes. He was in no way connected with the revolution and on the day that he was killed he was going to look at some property that he owned near Magauraya. His relatives were afraid to give out the actual facts at the time he was killed for fear that their lives would be taken. The censor here described Lopez as an insurgent leader, so that the facts would not be investigated. It is said that the Consul at Sagua has reported the circumstances to the United States Government.

It is reported here that at the request of Minister Dupuy de Lome, the Administration at Washington has directed the Consuls to serve a copy of all reports of massacres on the Spanish officer commanding the department in which the massacres occur. This is admirably adapted to carry out the plans of these brutal Spanish officers. If the officers have immediate notice of reports of their brutal barbarity it is the more easy for them to ascertain who has given the information. When the informant is discovered he is forthwith despatched.

SPANISH REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

Victory Smiles on the Spaniards, as Usual, When They Tell the Story.

HAVANA, April 29.—A report has been received here that José Maceo, with a force of 300 insurgents, attacked the town of Cristo, near Santiago, but after a sharp encounter were repulsed with the loss of three killed. Three of their number were also taken prisoners.

A party of insurgents destroyed by dynamite the culvert at the entry to Guanabana, near Matanzas.

Forts Limonas and Matanzas have been attacked by a body of insurgents said to have been commanded by Serafin Sanchez. The attacks, however, were unsuccessful, the insurgents being repulsed and compelled to retire. During their retreat they set fire to the candelleds, which were destroyed.

A party of the Havana volunteers of the garrison upon the estate Las Canas, near Bolondron, in the Matanzas province, while on a foraging expedition, were attacked by a party of insurgents, and five of them were killed, two were wounded, and the rest dispersed.

Another detachment of seventeen volunteers were surprised by a large number of insurgents, who had laid an ambush for them on the Barrada farm, near Colon. The volunteers made a heroic defence, fighting against great odds until five of their number were killed, when the rest of them retreated to Calimete.

It is said that an expedition commanded by the insurgent leaders Monson and Aguirre has been captured and a number of important documents secured.

SPANISH BISHOPS ACT.

They Have Called Meetings to Organize Volunteers for Cuban Service.

MADRID, April 29.—A number of Spanish Bishops, among them the Bishop of Madrid, have called meetings of the principal personages in their dioceses for the purpose of organizing parties of volunteers for service in Cuba.

It is understood here that the relations between Spain and Russia are of the most intimate character, and the sympathy for Spain expressed in the Russian press on the subject of the Cuban situation has made a deep impression in political circles. Much importance, too, is attached in the public mind to the recent raising of the Russian and Spanish legations in Madrid and St. Petersburg to the rank of embassies.

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS,
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DOCKERY URGES ECONOMY.

The Missourian Opposes a Long Island Lighthouse Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—In the House, Mr. McCormick (Rep., N. Y.) asked consideration of a bill for a lighthouse on Orient Point, Long Island, which led Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) to warn the House against appropriating money for any improvement that was not absolutely indispensable. The direct appropriations at this term of Congress, he figured up, would be $512,000,000, and of contracts authorized to be entered into, $93,541,000, making the grand total for which this Congress would be responsible at this term over $605,000,000. He said current revenue was not equal to current expenditures, and had not been at any time during the term of this Administration.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) asserted that the appropriations at this session of Congress for current expenditures would not exceed $450,000,000, and the amount that must be paid by taxation would not exceed $300,000,000.

Mr. McCormick's bill met objection, and was not considered.

The report of Elections Committee No. 3, in the contest of Giles Otis Pearce (Ind. Labor) vs. John C. Bell (Pop. and Dem.) from the Second district of Colorado, confirming Bell's right to the seat, was agreed to.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole in discussing the Bankruptcy bill.

MARQUETTE STATUE ACCEPTED.

Eulogies of the Priest and Explorer—Mr. Teller May Bolt at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The statue of Father Marquette placed by the State of Wisconsin in the National Hall of Statuary in the Capitol was to-day officially presented to and accepted by the Senate. Eulogies of the priest and explorer were pronounced by the two Wisconsin Senators, Mitchell and Vilas, by Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.), and by Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.).

There was no expression of opposition to the acceptance of the statue.

After this matter was disposed of the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the remainder of the day's session was given up to political speeches.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) announced his resolution to break away from the Republican party if it is apparent that the St. Louis Convention did not suit his views and sentiments on the silver question, while Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) declared his readiness to conform his action on that question to the decision of the American people at the polls next November.

Without any action on the Naval bill the Senate, at 6 P. M., adjourned.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—These army and navy orders have been issued:

Lieut.-Commander Samuel Seabury and Lieut. H. R. Tyler have been placed on the retired list of the navy. Ensign I. K. Seymour has been detached from the Newark ordered to examination for promotion, and gets three months' leave. Lieut. W. C. Strong has been detached from League Island with three months' leave. Lieut. H. B. Wilson, detached from the Naval War College and assigned to the Michigan. Ensign Frank Marble, detached from the Naval War College, and assigned to the Michigan. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore has been promoted to be surgeon. Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, United States army, is assigned to the command of the United States troops and to the duties of Marshal of the parade and procession on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Major Gen. Hancock in this city on May 12. Major John R. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General, will report to him for duty as Adjutant-General on this occasion.

Organizations that have been invited and desire to take part in the ceremonies are requested to report their strength at an early day to Brig.-Gen. Brooke, care army headquarters.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted to First Lieut. James M. W. Arrasmith, Second Infantry.

Commander Hoff Detached from the Newark.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Commander William Bainbridge Hoff has been detached from the command of the Newark, as a result of an investigation held by a court of inquiry. The findings of the court were approved by the Navy Department to-day and will be made public to-morrow. It is understood that the court recommended that Hoff be reprimanded.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed to-day: New York—Lyman Wood, Knowelhurst; Francis R. Sheehan, Pocantico Hills.

Two Justices Decline to Serve in the Appellate Division.

ALBANY, April 29.—Justice Charles C. Dwight of the Supreme Court of the Seventh district, having been heretofore designated as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, and he having filed his resignation of such designation, the Governor has revoked it.

The Governor has also revoked the designation of Justice William Rumsey of the Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial district as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial Department, by request.

Got the Famous "Petersburg Express."

BRIDGEPORT, April 29.—The "Petersburg Express," the famous 13-inch mortar gun which silenced the Chesterfield Confederate battery at Petersburg, reached this city to-day. Frank Miller of the First Connecticut "Heavies" says it will form a part of the historical monument to his regiment at Hartford, providing a suitable site on the capital grounds is given. The "Heavies" labored for three years to get this gun from the Government, and they declare that it must have a suitable site now or the State will not get it.

Eye Put Out by a Drop of Molten Metal.

Bernard King, 16 years old, of 595 Grand street, Jersey City, an employee in the Metallic Bedstead Company's factory, at 327 Pacific avenue, was pouring molten metal from a ladle into moulds on Wednesday, when some water dropped into the ladle. The metal "sputtered," and a particle of it flew into the boy's left eye, striking the eyeball and burning it out. King screamed with agony.

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SENATOR DARBY ROBBED.

HIS COAT AND VEST STOLEN IN THE MARLBOROUGH.

Found in a Salesman's Room with $175 Missing—The Salesman, when Arrested, Says He Was at a Mrs. Arlington's House when the Robbery Occurred.

Thomas A. Darby, State Senator of Florida, who is stopping at the Hotel Marlborough Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, left his room at 4 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of taking a bath. An hour later, when he returned, he discovered that a sneak thief had visited his room and carried away his coat and vest. In the pockets of his vest were a gold watch and chain and two card cases containing $175. Senator Darby reported the matter to the hotel clerk. The clerk told the hotel detective, Sheldon, who searched for the thief, but failed to find him.

At noon one of the chambermaids entered a boarder's room which had not been occupied during the night. In the room, she said, she found the missing coat and vest. The watch and chain were in the pockets with the card cases, but the money was gone. The missing boarder was a man who had registered as Louis C. Bloch, salesman, from Denver, Col. Mr. Todd, the hotel proprietor, reported the case at Police Headquarters, and Detective Daly of the Central Office was sent to the hotel.

When he got there he learned that Mr. Bloch had returned and was being questioned by the hotel people. Daly asked Bloch to give an account of himself, and, according to the story told by the police, Bloch said that he had not been at the hotel since 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, but had spent the night at the residence of a Mrs. L. C. Arlington, at 228 West Thirty-seventh street, with whom, together with another man and woman, he had had supper in the Marlborough cafe after going to Koster & Bial's.

Bloch could not explain how Senator Darby's coat and vest had got into his room, so Detective Daly placed him under arrest and took him to Police Headquarters. There, Capt. O'Brien says, Bloch repeated the story about spending the night at Mrs. Arlington's. He added that his home was in Denver, Col., and that he was a salesman for the National Cycle Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Mich. He showed Capt. O'Brien letters to prove that he was a travelling salesman. Among these was one sent to Bloch on April 15, when he was stopping at the Carrollton House in Baltimore.

Capt. O'Brien remembered having received a message from Chief of Police Moore of Baltimore giving an account of a robbery at the Carrollton House on April 22. On this account he decided to hold Bloch until he had communicated with the Baltimore police.

While Capt. O'Brien was questioning Bloch at Police Headquarters Detective Daly called upon Mrs. Arlington, whom he found at the address given by the prisoner. The woman, the police say, denied the story that Bloch had spent the night at her house. She admitted knowing him, and said she first met him at New Orleans, but declared that she did not see him on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

Bloch will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court to-day.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Access to the Books Will Be Allowed to the Baltimore Committee.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have consented to allow the Baltimore Reorganization Committee to make such examination of the books and accounts of the company as may be desired, and to render such assistance as will be necessary to make a thorough examination into the company's affairs covering the years from 1888 to 1896. In his letter to the Reorganization Committee Mr. Cowen states that there has never been any objection to the proposed investigation, and that the committee is at liberty to put its expert on the books as soon as Mr. Little, who is now making an examination for the New York committee, completes his work. This, Mr. Cowen says, will be in a few days.

The Baltimore committee is endeavoring to employ Mr. Little to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio proper, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Pittsburgh and Western, and other lines owned and controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio. The object of the investigation is to ascertain whether excessive commissions have been paid in the negotiation of loans and railway deals, and whether the properties acquired were necessary in developing the system.

To Build a Short Connecting Line.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The Peekskill Connecting Railway Company, to operate a steam railroad four miles long from Peekskill, Madison county, on the line of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company known as the Utica branch, to Morrisville, on the main line of the same railroad, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital is $40,000, and directors: J. E. Childs, J. C. Atkinson, B. A. Hoover, J. Hoover, J. Hoover, J. Fleming, J. M. Shedd, C. A. Draper, and H. Munzie of New York city, and George Marsden of Middletown.

The Transcontinental Association.

The date for putting into effect the new agreements of the Transcontinental Freight Association and the Southwestern freight associations has been postponed to June 1 in order that the receivers of some of the roads that are members may obtain the requisite authority from the courts. Vice-President Warner of the Missouri Pacific has written to the competing lines that objected to the rates made by the Missouri Pacific to Galveston that he has withdrawn the rates complained of.

Union Pacific Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, April 29.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway Company to-day, the directors were reelected with these exceptions: Alexander Miller, Secretary and Assistant Comptroller of the company, succeeds S. Endicott Peabody, and George Q. Cannon of Salt Lake City succeeds James Sharp as a representative of Salt Lake City interests. The directors reelected the old officers.

OBITUARY.

William F. Russell, one of the wealthiest citizens of Ulster county, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at his home in Saugerties, of neuralgia of the heart. He was born in Trumpbours Corners, Jan. 14, 1812. He had been President of the Saugerties National Bank since its establishment in 1860. Mr. Russell was an old-school Democrat, and each year contributed to the State Executive Committee. He was postmaster at Saugerties from 1833 to 1840, and in 1852 was elected to the Assembly. In 1856 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Russell was appointed Naval Agent in 1859 for the port of New York. When the Sixpenny Savings Bank failed in New York city Mr. Russell was appointed the receiver, and wound up its affairs, paying about 96 cents on the dollar. When President Cleveland was elected the first time it is said Mr. Russell was offered the place of Sub-Treasurer at New York, which place he declined. He had accumulated a large fortune, and his gifts to churches and charities in his native town were many and liberal.

Edward C. Delavan, for many years a member of the New York bar, died on Tuesday at his home on Staten Island. He was born in Ovid, N. Y., in 1813, and was graduated from Yale College in 1836. He studied law under the direction of the late William H. Seward, who was his lifelong friend. During the time that Seward was Governor of New York Mr. Delavan held the rank of Major on his staff. He came to New York city in 1838 and began the practice of law, chiefly in the Surrogate's Court. He had charge of the legal work when the Croton was built, and right of way of an experimental section of the first elevated railroad in this city. The Fidelity Insurance Company was organized by him in 1865. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Geographical Society of New York. He was Chairman of the Building Committee of the S. R. Smith Infirmary of Staten Island, and he had been a trustee of the infirmary for nearly twenty-two years. A widow and three children survive him.

The Rev. Gilbert Lane, pastor of the Minisink Reformed Church at 19 Park Row, Bloomfield, N. J., died suddenly on Monday afternoon. He preached as usual on Sunday. He was born in Bedington, N. J., in 1828, and was graduated at Rutgers College and Theological Seminary. He was chaplain in the Union army in 1864 and 1865.

Mrs. Margaret E. Drake, widow of Chief Justice Charles D. Drake, United States Court of Claims, died at her residence in Washington yesterday at the age of 85. She will be buried in St. Louis.

David Roche died yesterday at his home, 363 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn. He had been engineer of Engine Company 40 since its organization.

Said to Have Seven Wives, but Was Acquitted.

Wolf Hoffman, who has been on trial in Part IV, General Sessions, charged with having seven wives, was discharged by Judge McMahon yesterday. The discharge was made on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Unger on the ground that the complainant, Jennie Hoffman, was not divorced when she went to live with Hoffman.

CLOSING HOURS AT ALBANY.

Bills Passed and Measures Killed in Both Houses.

ALBANY, April 29.—At its afternoon session to-day the Assembly considered a number of important bills that have been pending for weeks and months. It is customary just before final adjournment for one House or the other to pass certain bills for which there is a demand, or which are thought to be popular measures, when it is too late for the other House to act upon them.

In this way the Assembly to-day passed a bill legislating out of office the present Board of Railroad Commissioners, and providing that their successors shall be elected. In advocating it Mr. O'Grady said there was a prevailing distrust of the Commission. The people had lost confidence in it, and were seeking this change. There were many cases where the present Commissioners had stood on one side and the people on the other.

Speaker Fish said he favored the bill as being in the interests of the people rather than the corporations. Messrs. Finn and Hill spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Husted against it, and it was passed 85 to 35. The Republican Assemblymen winked at each other and sent the bill over to the Senate, where John Raines's Railroad Committee will attend to it.

The Sanger bill, providing generally for the placing of all State departments under the civil service regulations, was then taken up. Col. Sanger said it was intended to carry out the provision of the Constitution and the promises contained in Republican platforms for years past. Mr. O'Grady spoke eloquently in its favor. Mr. Stanchfield told the Republicans that Mr. O'Grady's speech must be read between the lines.

"He argues for its passage," he said. "He wants an opportunity to vote for it and to have the prospective Gubernatorial candidate of his party up there in the Speaker's chair to vote for it, but he doesn't want it to be passed. I predict that it will be defeated."

Mr. O'Grady disclaimed a desire to see the bill defeated, and it was put on its passage. The Republicans chuckled, and voted some for and some against it. A few Democrats voted for it, stating that they desired to add to the levity of the occasion. It was lost, 61 to 64. Col. Sanger expressed his disappointment, and Mr. Stanchfield remarked: "I told you so."

The two bills to provide for the removal of Union College to Albany were beaten, and Mayor Thacher will have to wait another year to see the realization of the platform on which he was elected. The Republicans dallied with the bill as long as they were anxious to have Mr. Thacher return the Albany Police bill in time for an early adjournment. He held it for nearly fifteen days, and the Union College bills were stuck up ready to be knocked down.

Mr. O'Grady's bill for the appointment of four Commissioners by the Governor to cooperate with Mayor Thacher in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the capital at Albany was passed.

The Raines bill to arrange the ballot law was passed by both Houses to-day, after the amendments proposed by the Democrats had been accepted. The most important of the amendments strikes out the provision requiring aliens to produce their naturalization papers at the polls.

The Republican Senators held a brief caucus to-day, and decided to pass the resolution for the appointment of a Raines Committee to investigate the workings of the Liquor Tax law, but so modified as not to permit the employment of counsel, and to limit the expense to $2,500.

It was decided that no other investigations should be authorized. Subsequently the Finance Committee reported the resolution as amended and it was