

HALF A MILLION FOR PRISON HOUSE

Committee Wants New Penitentiary at Once.

WILL COME UP TO-DAY

Against Appropriations to Sectarian Bodies.

DR. DUNAWAY'S STRONG SPEECH.

many Committees Meet—Labor People Want Eight-Hour Law—Suffrage Clause Being Considered—Reduction Committee to Report Further Abolitions—Mr. O'Flaherty's Sweeping Resolution.

The Committee on Public Institutions met yesterday afternoon and adopted a sweeping resolution calling for the building of a new penitentiary at a cost not exceeding \$500,000 and providing for the management of the same, which resolution will be reported to the convention to-day for immediate consideration.

This was the result of careful investigation of the conditions at the prison by the members individually, and the action was unanimous, every member of the committee being present and voting aye.

The resolution, which is printed in full below, was offered by General Rufus A. Ayers. It will be one of the interesting topics before the convention to-day.

THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That it is the opinion and judgment of this committee:

1. That the condition of the penitentiary, owing to lack of cell space within which to confine the prisoners at night, is at the present time deplorable in the extreme; a large number of the prisoners after a hard day's work are tortured at night by confinement in overcrowded cells, breathing carbonic acid gas, resulting in permanent injury to their health and frequently in death.

2. That this condition has resulted from the uncertainty and contention over the present location of the penitentiary building and the consequent failure to appropriate money to enlarge the present buildings or to build new ones, although the net receipts to the State from the contract labor at the penitentiary has averaged during the preceding five years the sum of \$54,008.69 annually.

3. That the penitentiary should remain in the city of Richmond with such branch buildings as the terms elsewhere as may be provided by law.

4. That it is absolutely necessary that a new building or buildings should be erected at once to provide cell space within which to confine the prisoners without crowding, and that the State should borrow upon the credit of the net receipts of the penitentiary a sum not exceeding \$500,000 for that purpose.

5. That in the future, after the repayment of the loan has been completed, the net receipts of the penitentiary should be first applied to repairs and additions necessary to maintain the institution in the most modern and humane prison methods.

6. Resolved, That, pending the action of this convention touching the above matters, and in view of the urgent necessity for immediate relief, this committee recommends that the State should at once direct to the deplorable conditions now existing at the penitentiary, and that the Board of Directors of that institution exercise a larger discretion for the present, in providing more humane and healthful quarters for the prisoners during the time set apart for sleep and rest.

7. That a sub-committee of three be appointed by the chairman to formulate the above resolution into appropriate sections, to be embodied into the Constitution.

Against Sectarian Appropriation.

Rev. W. F. Dunaway, the delegate from Lancaster, addressed the Legislative Committee at some length, in support of his resolution against appropriations by the State or cities to institutions which are controlled by sectarian bodies. He disclaimed any purpose by his resolution to strike a blow at William and Mary, saying that he regretted very much the action of the Legislature in 1888 in making appropriations to that institution. He declared that he would be willing to except William and Mary in the ordinance in a spirit of compromise.

Mr. Dunaway said one of the cardinal doctrines of our government was that of separation of church and State. That doctrine was violated whenever an appropriation was made by the State to sectarian institutions. Religious liberty was the peculiar glory of America. You might find religious toleration in other countries, but not religious liberty. The speaker read from his own history of the Republican national platform in 1856, in which they declared against appropriation of any funds to the support of any institution that was under sectarian control.

He also gave a history of the failure of a XVI. amendment to the Constitution, embracing this principle, being passed. It received an overwhelming majority in the House, but lacked a few votes of getting a two-thirds majority.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

Asked by Chairman Moore if he knew of any sectarian institution being supported by the State, Mr. Dunaway said it was a great principle he was fighting for and to make such application of public money impossible in the future.

Rev. Dr. Pollard, of the Baptist Church, next spoke. He said: Year after year appropriations had been made by the Council of the city of Richmond to sectarian institutions. This had been done after repeated protest on the part of many citizens and taxpayers. Chairman Moore asked: "Can you recall any such institutions?" "Yes, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal Homes for Aged Women, and the Roman Catholic institution, the Little Sisters of the Poor," replied the speaker. "Continuing," he said, "the convention had an opportunity now to put up a barrier that would, for all future time, prevent their encroachments on the principle of religious liberty and freedom of conscience. No action was taken on the resolution.

the Constitution forbidding the incorporation of churches.

FOR THE 8-HOUR LAW.

A committee from District No. 152 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees approved and advocated the passage of the Huard resolution for an eight-hour day. One of the speakers said one of the railway companies of Richmond had a nine-hour rule, but the other required twelve hours. He related instances of motemen having to wear bandages on the face to prevent blood vessels from bursting in consequence of having to stand so many hours. He told of one man who had been laid up for seven hours of service, and said that he himself was suffering from a common trouble of kidney complaint, which the strain produced; that the men had petitioned the company for relief and it had not been granted; and he hoped the committee would give some protection of the kind.

The delegation was assured that the matter would receive attention.

The committee discussed again the means of preventing the Legislature from passing local and private bills, and read the ordinance introduced in the Alabama Convention to prevent such.

The absence of these members who were connected with the committee in the several resolutions discussed, no vote was taken on any matter, and the committee rose at 9:30 o'clock.

Discuss the Daniel Plan.

The Suffrage Committee held a two-hour session yesterday morning, devoted mainly to the discussion of Senator Daniel's plan. The meeting was a secret one and other members of the convention were not admitted.

After being in session two hours the committee adjourned, to meet subject to the call of the chairman. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and there was more evidence of general agreement on the necessity for conclusive action than has been seen before.

Chairman Daniel's propositions were discussed in connection with resolutions of other resolutions. It was generally agreed that an alternative educational clause would be adopted; that a man who could not read and write any section of the Constitution should be allowed to vote if he understood it. The poll-tax feature will be adopted in connection with an alternative plan. It is generally conceded that no property requisite will be included unless it is found absolutely necessary, and that if embraced will be in the alternative.

The clause of Senator Daniel's resolution exempting all men who are now sixty years of age from the educational and understanding requisites is also generally agreed upon and will be in the ordinance to be adopted. It is a happy solution, say most of the members, of the difficulty as to allowing old ex-slaves to vote, and is fitting tribute to their services and fidelity during the war.

STOP AT THE SONS.

The military clause will not be extended farther than the sons. An effort was made to include descendants, but was unsuccessful. To show the effect of the clause, a determination on the features to be incorporated in the franchise clause, a subcommittee was arranged for. This committee is to be appointed by the chairman, the number and personnel of which is left to him.

At a meeting of the committee several meetings ago Colonel Smith strongly advocated the appointment of a subcommittee, but it was defeated on the ground that it was unwise to appoint such a committee on a definite line of what should be the suffrage ordinance.

After the consensus of opinion this morning demonstrated that the committee had at last about got together, Colonel Smith

(Continued on Third Page.)

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF WAR

Presentation of Freedom of City to Lord Milner Made the Occasion of One by Jingoos.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 23.—The presentation of the freedom of the city of London to Lord Milner, of Cape Town, at the Guild Hall to-day was made the occasion of another jingo demonstration in favor of the war in South Africa and the policy of the Government. Lord Milner, in a speech, advised the compromising of the settlement of the South African situation by injudicious concessions must not be thought of, nor should the risk of a popular rising be run by treating deliberate and criminal treason as a venial offense.

The speaker said there was an immense difference between the stout old burghers of the late republics and the "roving ruffians," harrowing their fellow British subjects of Cape Colony. While it was resolved to treat the old burghers, when the war was over, with fairness and even generosity, convincing them that though they had lost independence, they had not lost their freedom, continued Lord Milner, the "roving ruffians" of South Africa, who had shown such splendid devotion to the Empire and the work of reconstruction already going on, should not be alienated. By the hold development of resources and an incorruptible Government it was hoped His Majesty's Government would relieve Great Britain of what had been called the "obsession" of South Africa.

RICHMOND TELEPHONE PLANS.

New and Up-to-Date Switchboard and Telephones to Be Installed.

The new apparatus and equipment—both telephones and switchboard—of the Richmond Telephone Company have been ordered.

The phones will be operated on the principle that the removal of the receiver from the hook immediately puts one in connection with central without ringing. The switchboard is operated on the Central Energy system, the operators being guided by colored lights. The board will be a multiple board of the latest pattern and make. The company will immediately make an outlay of \$3,000.

The new switchboard and central office apparatus will be installed at the earliest possible date. The company will move from its present quarters in The Times building, a location near the postoffice.

Count Tolstol Weakened.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—Advice from Moscow are to the effect that Count Tolstol's doctors do not regard him as entirely free from danger until the malaria has been expelled from his system. Count Tolstol is much weakened by sweating.

STILL SWELTER UNDER HOT WAVE

Few Thunder Storms Afforded Little Relief.

NO PROSPECT OF HELP

Officials Make No Prediction of Needed General Downpour.

WIDE AREA IS SUFFERING.

While the Corn Belt Feels the Worst Effects High Temperatures Are General Over the Country—Records Were Smashed in Many Places—It Was Hot in Richmond and There Were Two Prostrations.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With the exception of scattered thunder storms, the most important of which, so far at least as reports to the Weather Bureau show, was that at North Platte, Neb., where 5:09 of an inch of rain fell. The drought and intense heat continued to-day throughout the States of the corn belt. Temperatures to-day again averaged over one hundred degrees in that area, making the thirty-sixth consecutive day in which the thermometer has risen to 90 degrees and higher.

Aside from North Platte, rain was reported at Des Moines, 2-10 of an inch at Kansas City, some rainfall in North Central Texas, some in Arkansas, some in South Texas and also some in Northern Minnesota. In other sections Official Forecaster Frankenkield says there may have been thunder showers as reported in the Press dispatches, though the Bureau received no definite information to those heretofore stated, from its observers.

NO RELIEF PROMISED.

These storms, he said, brought only temporary relief and afford little sustenance to the over-parched ground, which after the greatly protracted period of drought needs a general rain.

According to present indications there seems to be no prospect of such a downpour for the next two days at least. Beyond that time the officials will not make any predictions. Generally speaking the temperatures in the super-heated area were not so high yesterday, but such falls as have occurred have not been entirely local changes and not to any general difference in atmospheric conditions. The hot weather also continued in the Northwest, Bismarck, N. D., reporting a record-breaking temperature of 105 degrees. There is no prospect of any relief from the heat in the central valleys and in the Middle West, and Forecaster Frankenkield to-night repeats his forecasts for warm weather, with light and scattered thunder storms for that section. The only rains indicated are local thunder showers in the Southern States and Rocky Mountain section.

HIGH MARKS.

Some of the maximum temperatures reported to the Weather Bureau at various places today were: Cincinnati, 94; Dayton, 104; Denver, 90; Des Moines, 100; Indianapolis, 95; Jacksonville, Fla., 90; Kansas City, 102; Little Rock, 102; Memphis, 94; New York, 90; North Platte, 32; Omaha, 102; St. Louis, 100; St. Paul, 100; Springfield, Ill., 100; Washington, D. C., 90; Springfield, Mo., 103.

TORNADO AT VICKSBURG.

Roofs Lifted and Buildings Caved In—Thunder, Lightning and Rain.

(By Associated Press.)

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 23.—Hundreds of shreds were prostrated, many roofs lifted and the walls of half a dozen buildings caved in by a tornado which passed over the southern section of the city this evening.

The storm was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning and a downpour of rain. Telephone, electric lights and car service are badly crippled. The wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. There were no casualties.

The Heat in Memphis Fierce.

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23.—All heat records here were broken to-day, the Government thermometer registering 104 degrees at 4 o'clock. Workmen on several buildings in the course of construction were compelled to cease their labor during the afternoon.

High Temperature in Madrid.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 23.—The shade temperature in Madrid to-day (Tuesday) was 103 degrees," says a dispatch to the Daily Express from the Spanish capital. "The heat was so overpowering Monday that Englishmen had to be closed in the city. In Seville, Cordova and Cadiz the shade temperature was 125 degrees."

From Other Places.

DALLAS, TEX., July 23.—There was one death here last night as the result of poisoning from heat. The highest temperature to-day (officially reported) was 107.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 23.—The maximum temperature was 98 degrees. This is the highest point for the present year. There has been no rain since July 5th.

THE MERCURY MEETING.

Yesterday Was Warmer Than the Day Before, but Fewer Prostrations.

The mercury yesterday reached the highest mark of the present hot spell, and was as predicted, went two degrees higher than on the day before. At 8 A. M. as the down-town offices were being opened and business actively beginning for the day, the thermometer registered 75 and continued to rise until 2 P. M., when 96 degrees were registered, and there remained until after 4 o'clock.

OLD BELIEFS ARE QUESTIONED

Dr. Koch Reads Paper on Tuberculosis.

HEREDITY THEORY, COURT OF INQUIRY

Will Probably Consist of Dewey, Ramsey and Benham.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED.

After Investigation is Complete a Libel Suit Will Probably Be Begun Against Historian Macley, in Whose Book Schley is Denounced as a Coward, Cur and a Traitor.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 23.—A feature of today's session of the British Congress of Tuberculosis was Dr. Robert Koch's paper, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a big gathering in St. James Hall.

During his address Dr. Koch said his experiments had satisfied him that human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases, and that he had amply demonstrated that cattle could not be infected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis was harder to prove, the Doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but that personally he was satisfied such was the case, and he recited at length post-mortem evidence supporting this belief.

Dr. Koch said that human immunity to bovine infection disposed of the belief of infection through dairy products, and he considered this source of danger so slight as to be unworthy of precautionary measures.

Hereditarily was also an unimportant factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, though the contrary had long been believed.

Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger by contagion lay in the sputum of consumptive patients, and that a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumptive from attending to people about him. Several methods to this end were available, said the Doctor, the surest of which was isolation in sanitariums. He strongly urged the establishment of special consumptive hospitals not to be obligatory notification to the authorities of the existence of the disease, the disinfection of their quarters whenever consumptives changed their residence and the local health officers in the Southern States and Rocky Mountain section.

SOURCE OF DANGER.

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WILL PUNISH THE LYNCHERS.

Assurance Given the Italian Minister That This Will Be Done.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 23.—In accordance with instructions from Washington the American Charge d'Affaires here has informed the Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Federal Government will take every legal means to secure the punishment of the lynchers of the Italian sailors in Mississippi.

In this connection Signor Prinetti has expressed his full confidence that those most guilty of the lynchings will be sought out by competent authorities. He also said he had secured the criminals concerned in the lynchings, as had happened in some preceding cases.

Their Nationality Established.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Italian Consul at Vicksburg, Miss., telegraphed to-day to the Italian authorities here that he had forwarded affidavits for establishing the Italian nationality of the men lynched at Erwin, Miss., a few days ago. He reports also that the chances are improving for the apprehension of the lynchers.

DEPUTY IN JAIL; PRISONER MISSING

Screams of a Man, Followed by Pistol Shots, All Known of Negro's Disappearance.

(By Associated Press.)

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 23.—During last week a negro sailor named William Cornish entered the homes of several white women at Port Royal and attempted assaults upon them. On Sunday he was captured and placed in jail there under guard of a deputy. About midnight Sunday night the screams of a man were heard in the outskirts of the town, followed by six pistol or rifle shots in rapid succession.

The next morning the deputy was found in the jail tied hand and foot and his prisoner missing. Nothing has since been heard of Cornish.

The negroes outnumber the whites here about five to one. On Monday and this morning there were muttered threats of negro vengeance for the disappearance of Cornish, though nothing has yet happened.

Three Negroes Killed by a Train.

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23.—A train on the Louisville and Nashville Railway struck three negroes on the outskirts of the city, killing them instantly. Two of the negroes brought here are named Jackson. The other has not been identified.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY WILL NOW ACT

Proposes to Ask Investigation of Charges.

COURT OF INQUIRY

Will Probably Consist of Dewey, Ramsey and Benham.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED.

After Investigation is Complete a Libel Suit Will Probably Be Begun Against Historian Macley, in Whose Book Schley is Denounced as a Coward, Cur and a Traitor.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Washington Post last night telegraphed Admiral Schley that, in an editorial, it insisted that he owed it to himself, as well as to his friends, to begin proceedings against Mr. Macley, the author of the History of the United States Navy, to disprove the latter's charges, adding:

"Will you do this? Please wire statement."

To-day it received the following telegram: "Great Neck, L. I., July 23.—Editors, Washington Post: I believe the first step should be an investigation of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterwards. I am preparing to take this course." (Signed) "W. S. SCHLEY."

The Post, in the morning, as a result of extensive inquiries based upon the Admiral's dispatch, will say in part: Admiral Schley proposes to ask an investigation at the hands of a court of inquiry, and then to sue Historian Macley for libel.

UNEXAMPLED ABUSE.

His action is the sequel to the developments during the past week, when the entire country has been stirred by the publication of the unexampled abuse poured out upon him in the third volume of E. S. Macley's history of the United States Navy, in which publication Schley is said to have run away "in catfist flight," and is, in addition, denounced as a coward, a cur and a traitor.

The Schley court of inquiry will investigate a dramatic interest. Nothing has occurred in Washington for many years that will compare with it. The appointment of the court of inquiry is expected to be made by Secretary Long to-day. It will be the power of the President to make the selection if he chooses. It is hardly likely to occur, however.

Admiral Schley's letter asking for the appointment of the court will be addressed to Secretary Long, who is his immediate superior. The communication to the President, ignoring Secretary Long, would not only be a breach of naval etiquette, but would be totally at variance with Schley's careful observance of punctilious procedure. The court, therefore, will be a dramatic interest. Nothing has occurred in Washington for many years that will compare with it. The appointment of the court of inquiry is expected to be made by Secretary Long to-day. It will be the power of the President to make the selection if he chooses. It is hardly likely to occur, however.

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PROBABLE PERSONNEL.

Mr. Long has already stated that if Admiral Schley requested a court of inquiry he would grant the request, and has also expressed his willingness to personally select a court. While he has not made any statement as to its personnel there is every reason to believe that he favors Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Ramsey and Benham, the two latter being now upon the retired list.

The name of Admiral Walker has been suggested, but it is known that he has expressed views upon the Sampson-Schley controversy in antagonism to Schley, and his appointment would, therefore, be seriously questioned.

It is said that Dewey, Ramsey, or Benham have always carefully avoided giving an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. All these officers are residents of Washington, although temporarily out of the city to escape the summer heat, and could be quickly summoned to take their places around the table of the court.

FAVORS DEWEY.

Three names are mentioned because the number is specified in the naval regulations for courts of inquiry. There is a possibility that Admiral Dewey might not be excused, as he would have a right to do, but is also morally certain that in this event he would be specifically detailed by the Secretary for service on the board. This would make his attendance imperative.

Secretary Long has, from the moment that a court of inquiry was suggested, favored the appointment of Admiral Dewey, believing that his appointment would give the highest character to the court and that any decision which it might reach would be accepted by the American people. Admiral Ramsey was for eight years at the head of the Bureau of Navigation.

MATTERS OF INQUIRY.

With respect to the matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry, the Post will say that it might be difficult to state briefly the exact questions which will come before the court, but that Admiral Schley condensed them in a letter written to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Feb. 15, 1899. This letter divided the criticisms of himself into four heads as follows:

First—The alleged delay of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Second—The alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.

Third—The retrograde movements on the 25 and 27th of May. (This refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago toward Key West.)

Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

It is to be expected, says the Post, that Admiral Schley, in his letter to the Secretary requesting a court of inquiry, will specify these grounds of criticism, and Secretary Long will in turn repeat them in his orders assembling the court.

HOSPITAL WINDS.

It is expected that as soon as Secretary Long receives the request for a court of inquiry from Admiral Schley, he will name its personnel and issue an order for its assembling. It may be some time, however, before the court can get squarely down to work.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Virginia—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, not much change in temperature; variable winds.

North Carolina—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southerly winds.

RADICAL CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM

Plan to Take Public Schools Out of Politics.

AGREED ON REPORT.

Proposition to Enlarge the State Board of Education.

ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS

They Are to Be Chosen, if Plan is Adopted, by Body to Be Composed as at Present, With the Addition of the Heads of the Several Institutions That Receive State Appropriations.

The Committee on Education and Public Instruction has practically agreed upon certain features of the report it will make to the Constitutional Convention.

It will recommend that the State Board of Education be composed of the Governor, Attorney-General and the heads of the various institutions receiving aid from the State government. This board will elect the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, after he shall have been chosen, he will become an ex-officio member of the board. The superintendent, as finally constituted, will select the county and city superintendents of schools.

THE PRESENT BOARD.

The Governor, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, as constituted by the board now, will become members of the board; William and Mary College, at Williamsburg; the State Female Normal School, at Farmville; the University of Virginia; the Virginia Military Institute, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg.

The object of this proposed change is said to be to remove the State local superintendents, and particularly the public schools and the institutions aided by the State, from politics. The plan agreed upon is said to have received the favor of nearly every member of the committee.

WILL BE OPPOSED.

It is quite safe to predict that the report will meet with opposition, and very strong opposition at that, upon the floor of the convention. The committee has been holding secret sessions and it only leaked out last night that the proposed radical change in the conduct of the free school system has been proposed and approved.

The committee is said to be nearly a unit in opposition to a division of the school fund on racial lines.

Neoplatonism in the Schools.

Dr. Richard McIlmaine, chairman of the Committee on Education has this to say about neoplatonism in the public schools of the State: "The frequency with which near relatives of school officials are appointed as teachers, has been brought to my attention by numerous letters. One instance I have in mind is where the sons of an officer were given places and that not being sufficient two nephews were imported into the country. We want to do away with that kind of appointments. We are also trying to eliminate politics as far as possible from the public schools. As a means of preventing neoplatonism has been suggested that the superintendent of State instruction and the county superintendents be chosen at popular elections. We want to break up the political hold which has been secured by Morris Gove, as far as school officials are concerned. The State is in league with county judges and Commonwealth's attorneys.

SHE LOVES LIGHT AIRS.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW HAVEN