

PURE BEER HEARINGS CLOSE

ATTORNEY NICKERSON REPLIES TO PRESIDENT KENDALL

The Bill is in Line With Laws Controlling the Manufacture and Sale of Fertilizers, Oleomargarine, Etc.—Every Keg, Barrel or Bottle Must Bear the Analysis Upon a Label.

The closing arguments on the pure beer bill were heard at the capitol yesterday afternoon by the committee on public health.

Tuesday afternoon the committee listened to Attorney Williams in support of the bill and President Kendall of the Quinlupac Brewing company in opposition to it.

Yesterday afternoon Attorney Nickerson, who is associated with Mr. Williams, addressed the committee. He took up the bill by sections and explained each one, after which the attorney made an extended argument in support of the bill as meretricious legislation. It was not, as had been claimed by the opposition, a species of class legislation. It was in line with the laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine and fertilizer. Bills had been passed looking toward the purification of molasses, and during the present session of the general assembly a bill had been passed providing for the punishment of persons adulterating vinegar.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Nickerson said:

"There have been but two brewers of all that interested and large class of men here in opposition to this bill. One of these has said that he made pure beer and therefore was without its jurisdiction. The other gentleman is the one who made the argument before your committee yesterday afternoon. He says that my brother, William, Dr. Wolfe and myself are fighting his company. Well, now, gentlemen, we are in this matter for pure beer, and if the bill hits the gentleman where he is tender we cannot help it.

"You are told this is narrow legislation. Why, gentlemen, the fact is that the matter has commended itself to a dozen of the state legislatures and to the ways and means committee of the federal congress."

The bill provides as follows: Section 1.—All fermented liquors resembling or known as beer, ale or porter, which is not manufactured from pure barley-malt, pure hops, or pure extract of hops, pure yeast and pure water, and all such fermented liquors which has not been brewed at least three months before the same is offered for sale, shall be inferior beer, within the meaning of this act.

Section 2.—All brewers of fermented malt liquors, such as beer, ale and porter, and all other persons who desire to sell and deliver to any person or corporation in this state any beer, ale or porter, shall, before said article is offered for sale, make and deliver to the state board of health a certified copy of the report of such brewer or person manufacturing the beer, ale or porter to be sold for the time and period when the same is brewed or manufactured, to the internal revenue department of the United States, in which is stated the amount of materials bought and used by the brewer or person making or producing the same, the amount of finished product made from the same, together with the number of packages stamped and sold, and all of the information contained in such report to the revenue department of the United States, by such brewer or person at stated intervals as prescribed by the United States internal revenue laws and regulations, which certified copy shall contain a statement by said brewer or manufacturer that the same is a true copy of such return and contains a statement of all of the materials used in the manufacture of such beer to be sold, which shall be sworn to before some proper officer authorized to administer oaths, and the brewer or person so making such return shall attach thereto his affidavit, in which shall be stated the time when such beer to be sold was manufactured or brewed.

Section 3 provides for the issuance by the secretary of state of licenses to brewers, who have, upon examination of the brewers' report, found that they are legally entitled to the same, said licenses to be issued without charge, and to authorize brewers to do business, the brewer to put on all his barrels, casks, etc., a printed label certifying that he has complied with the law. If the secretary of state finds upon said examination that the brewer has not complied with the law the full license shall be refused, but instead he shall receive a permit to sell inferior beer, ale or porter as the case may be.

Section 4 provides: Every manufacturer or brewer of inferior beer, ale or porter, shall post or keep posted upon the premises where he carries on the process of manufacturing or brewing, and also in each of his offices a sign bearing in plain black Roman letters, not less than one-half inch wide and four inches long, on a white ground the words "Inferior Beer Made Here."

Section 5 provides for the proper branding of every barrel, keg, etc., of inferior beer, ale or porter with the word "inferior," and that every such receptacle shall also have securely affixed to it in a conspicuous place a white label, on which shall be plainly printed the word "inferior," in connection with the article to be sold; and also a plainly printed statement in the English language of all the ingredients and material used in brewing or manufacturing the article contained therein, together with the per centum of each substance used to produce one hundred parts of such article.

Section 7 provides: Every bottler, wholesaler, retailer of, or dealer in inferior beer, ale, or porter, shall post and keep posted in at least two conspicuous places and where the same can be plainly seen from each and every entrance...

(Continued on Second Page.)

SEWER CONTRACTS AWARDED

Those Who Bid for the Work—Pump on Green—Premium for Bridge Builder.

The board of public works has decided to offer a premium to the successful bidder for the contract for the construction of the Mill river bridge as an inducement to finish the work without delay.

Civil Engineer Kelly was instructed last evening to cause to be inserted in the specification for the bids a clause which shall provide that the contractor shall forfeit \$40 per day for each day the work is delayed after the contract time for its completion, and also providing that for each day that intervenes between completion and acceptance of the bridge and the contract date, the city shall pay the contractor \$40.

The board ordered the pump on the green to be replaced with one of a modern design. The old pump has given much trouble of late.

The bids were opened for the construction of sewers and in each instance the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder:

Mason street and Shepard avenue—C. W. Blakeslee & Son, \$3,237; Anthony Carroll, \$3,693.50; A. Brazos & Sons, \$2,999.50; L. O'Brien, \$5,172.50.

Goffe and Foote streets—Whitby & Lenahan, \$1,197.70; Anthony Carroll, \$1,409; Maher & Son, \$1,223.30; Frank Brazos, \$1,148; L. O'Brien, \$1,990; Lorenza J. Maher, \$1,133; C. W. Blakeslee & Son, \$1,195.40.

Clay and Fillmore streets—Gorman, Wharton & Borden, \$1,534.10; A. Carroll, \$1,504.10; P. Maher & Son, \$1,394.10; A. Brazos, \$1,294.20; C. W. Blakeslee & Son, \$1,396.50; L. O'Brien, \$1,584.50; L. J. Mattie, \$1,188.

Stanley street—P. Colwell & Co., \$1,993.40; Gorman, Wharton & Borden, \$1,847.60; Maher & Son, \$1,555; A. Carroll, \$2,048; P. Brazos, \$1,535; C. W. Blakeslee & Son, \$1,771; L. O'Brien, \$2,101.

Newhall and Ivy streets—Colwell & Co., \$1,475.40; Thomas F. Maher, \$15,095.90; Whitby & Lenahan, \$14,805.20; Gorman, Wharton & Borden, \$15,956.30; A. Carroll, \$18,515; P. Maher & Son, \$18,238; J. A. Doolittle & Co., \$16,415; A. Brazos & Son, \$14,853.40; P. O'Brien, \$15,399.20; L. O'Brien, \$17,189; Lorenza J. Maher, \$15,515.50; C. W. Blakeslee & Son, \$16,182.

HUNTINGTON AND EDGE HILL ROAD

T. F. Maher, \$3,511; Whitby & Lenahan, \$3,225; J. A. Doolittle & Co., \$3,261.50; A. Carroll, \$3,777; C. W. Blakeslee & Son, \$3,479.20; P. Brazos, \$3,238; L. O'Brien, \$3,577.

WAR IS INEVITABLE

Say Best Informed Diplomats at Berlin on Eastern Crisis

Vienna, April 14.—The best informed diplomats here regard war as inevitable. They say the strain cannot much longer be borne by either Turkey or Greece and that the time has passed for the powers to attempt to intervene. In view of the dangerous position assumed by Greece, the question is reiterated, whether she does not count upon some power coming to her support at the crucial moment. The situation is regarded here as analogous to the time when Serbia attacked Turkey in 1876, when Russia and Great Britain saved defeated Serbia from annihilation.

YALE DEFEATS MANHATTAN

It Was a Tight Squeeze, However, for the Blue

New York, April 14.—The Yale baseball players had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of the Manhattan college team this afternoon on Jasper field. During the first three innings neither side scored, but in the fourth the New Haven men got onto Donovan's pitching and knocked out five runs. In the next inning they scored two more, and things looked very blue indeed for the home team. In the sixth inning the Manhattans scored two runs through clever hitting, and in the eighth they put up two more. The score at the end of the eighth inning was 7 to 4 in favor of Yale.

In the first half of the last inning the Manhattans made four runs, bringing their total to 8 to Yale's 7, but their fondest hopes of victory were rudely smashed in the latter half of the inning when the Yale men with a base on balls, a base hit and three batters from Greenway, scored two runs and ended the game. Score by innings: Yale.....0 0 0 5 2 0 0 2-9 Manhattan...0 0 0 0 2 0 2 4-8 His, Yale 9; Manhattan, 4. Batteries, Hecker and DeForest; Donovan, Jefferson and G. Cotter. Umpire, Golden.

New Yorks Defeat Princeton

New York, April 14.—The Princeton met the New York Giants at the Polo grounds to-day, and although the National league team gave them an unmerciful drubbing, the game was replete with brilliant team work and some exceptionally good individual work. The collegians failed to connect with Dad Clarke's curves, but the New Yorks met Wilson's curves all right.

The collegians played a snappy but unfortunate game. The score: New York...0 0 0 2 0 0 2 2-18 Princeton...0 0 0 3 2 0 1 0-6 His.—New York, 24; Princeton, 10. Errors—New York, 6; Princeton, 4. Batteries—Clarke, Seymour and Wilson and Zeafros; Wilson and Kafen. Umpire—Hornung. Attendance—1,500.

Harvard Defeats Pawtucket

Cambridge, Mass., April 14.—Harvard 13; Pawtucket (New England league), 6.

Harford Win from Trinity

Harford, April 14.—Harford defeated Trinity to-day at baseball park in an interesting game. The score: Harford...11 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0-16 Trinity...0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2-4 Batteries—Brimble and Bottenus; Bunn and Sutton.

COUNCIL OF BUSINESS MEN

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual Address of President Ford—Work of Chamber Tellingly Told—Favorable Action as to South American Visitors—Mr. W. A. Green Tells of the Purpose of the Visit—Other Business

The chamber of commerce at its meeting last evening voted to extend the time of the committee appointed some time ago for the purpose of seeing about having the delegation of South American business men visit this city to May 1, and to give the committee power to act.

The tone of the meeting seemed very favorable to having the visitors come, and on Chairman Adler's statement that the committee needed more time the above motion was voted without opposition.

Other important features of the meeting were President Ford's annual address, an able and interesting paper, published in full below, and an interesting talk by Mr. W. A. Green, of the Philadelphia Museum, on matters of importance to the business men and manufacturers of the country.

The committee appointed by President Ford for the ensuing year are in most instances the same as for last year. The list of committees being long, the chamber voted to accept them without reading. The changes will be announced later.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale, Professor George G. Brush, director of the Sheffield Scientific school; Professor Francis Wayland, dean of the law school, and Professor Herbert Smith, dean of the medical school, were elected honorary members of the chamber.

James Bishop, John Seaman, George B. Burton and Fred R. Downs were elected active members.

It was voted to print the president's annual address, together with the constitution, by-laws, officers and members of the association, and also the names of all the former presidents, vice presidents, secretaries and treasurers of the chamber since its organization.

On suggestion of Secretary Gallagher it was voted to have the copies of the annual addresses of presidents of the chamber, now in the possession of the secretary, bound in book form and copies to be distributed to the Historical society, the Yale and public libraries and to former presidents. Secretary Gallagher said that there were about fifty sets of these addresses in his possession, and he thought it well that they should be preserved, as there was much demand for some of them.

Mr. W. A. Green, assistant director of the bureau of information of the Philadelphia Museum, was present at the request of some of the members, and was asked to tell more about the visit of the South American business men, which he did, giving also much valuable practical information as to the work of the Philadelphia Museum for the advancement of the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Green said: The Philadelphia Museum collects and classifies facts of commercial importance from all parts of the world. A large part of its information it gets from consuls in the different countries and all these facts are classified and indexed, the card being the system of indexing used. The index of the museum at present contains 200,000 of these index cards and from 600 to 800 references to commercial facts of importance are daily added to this index.

What an English consul thinks of importance for the English manufacturer to know is equally important for the American manufacturer also to know, and such information as this we use to give him. The whole object of the institution is to benefit American business and commerce.

The South American business men who will visit this country in May, represent forty leading chambers of commerce in all the South American countries. They were invited here solely for the purpose of attending a trade conference held by the Philadelphia Museum in Philadelphia, to which the various business organizations of the country, your own among the number, have been invited to send delegates.

The delegation is not to be confounded with the pan-American congress. The members of it are not politicians, but are all large merchants and represent 40 per cent of the business interests of all South America.

The object of their visit is to have them meet the business men of this country, and help to form stronger commercial relations with the countries which they represent.

It was not intended to have them attend anything but the conference, but as many cities were anxious to have them visit them, this trip to various cities was planned.

If they visit this city you cannot, of course, expect that you will receive large orders from the delegates personally, but great advantage will come to the country from the association and knowledge of each other which this trip will facilitate.

Cities visited will, of course, be put to some expense. Our board voted \$20,000 to defray their expenses in Philadelphia, and the city council has recently voted \$15,000 more. The whole number of delegates in Philadelphia will be between 500 and 600. The trip to other cities will be made in a special Pullman car at an average daily expense of about \$1,000. In the east by a special arrangement the daily expense will be \$500, and the expenses of entertainment while in the city.

(Continued on Third Page.)

ADMINISTRATION UPHELD

An Important Test Vote in the Senate, Yesterday, on the Tariff

Washington, April 14.—The first skirmish on the tariff question occurred in the senate to-day. It was followed by a vote which served as a test of strength of the various elements of the senate. The vote occurred on a motion by Mr. Morrill, rep. of Vermont, chairman of the committee on finance, to refer a resolution by Mr. Vest, one of the democratic members of that committee. The resolution was in the nature of a criticism of Secretary Gage, and declared illegal his recent order relative to goods imported after April 1, when according to the retroactive clause of the pending Dingley bill, the new tariff rates are to apply.

Mr. Morrill's motion prevailed by the close vote of 24 to 23. The affirmative vote was given by republicans, including one silver republican, Mr. Mantle of Montana. The negative vote was made up of democrats, populists and two silver republicans.

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POSTMASTER DAYTON RESIGNS

His Successor Will Doubtless Be Cornelius Van Cott

Washington, April 14.—Postmaster Dayton of New York to-day sent the following letter to the president, tendering his resignation:

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1897. To Hon. William McKinley, President: Sir—Referring to our most agreeable interview of the 10th inst., in relation to the expiration of my term, September 13 next, you would appoint or nominate my successor, my convenience would be thereby subserved, and to your request that I should continue to serve, I nevertheless feel it my duty to decline before you this, my resignation as postmaster at New York, to take effect upon the expiration of my term, and to earnestly ask the favor of its early acceptance. I value very highly the compliment conveyed by your twice made request, but my long neglect of personal affairs demands my attention, and the New York postoffice will not suffer thereby.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of courtesies received from the postoffice department and to heartily commend the efficiency, industry and efficiency of the employees of the New York postoffice. Very respectfully, CHARLES W. DAYTON.

It is understood Mr. Dayton's successor will be Cornelius Van Cott, who was postmaster during the Harrison administration. He is Senator Platt's candidate, and the nomination will doubtless be sent to the senate at once. Mr. Dayton has a large law practice which he wants to resume as soon as possible.

COLOR LINE AT ANNAPOLIS

Congressman Shattuck Appoints a Colored Boy as a Cadet Against a Lead Protest

Washington, April 14.—Congressman Shattuck of Ohio yesterday named D. J. Bundy, a colored lad of Cincinnati, to a cadetship at Annapolis. He has been urged to withdraw the name, but says he will stand by the appointment.

There have been some murmurs of disapproval from the naval academy and threats of the students to resign. "The boy earned the appointment fairly," said General Shattuck to-day. "There was a competitive examination and two colored lads, one of them Bundy, outstripped their competitors. One of them, however, proved to be over twenty and was therefore disqualified. I told them the competition was open to every eligible boy in my district. I sent his name to the secretary of the academy, and he will be appointed. I have received no communications from the students at Annapolis on the subject, but several congressmen told me that it was an unwritten law not to allow a colored boy at Annapolis. They told me that if I persisted it would break up the school; that other students would resign."

"Let them resign and be damned," I replied. "The boy earned his appointment fairly, and I'm going to see that he goes to Annapolis and receive a fair treatment, if it is in my power to do so."

Another Coxy Bill

Washington, April 14.—Representative Ridgely, pop. of Kansas, introduced in the house to-day a bill to "enable unemployed to earn a living, to utilize industry and produce general prosperity." His plan is much like the one advocated by "General Coxy" of Ohio.

Meeting of Harvard Overseers

Boston, April 14.—At a meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard college this morning, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, attending, it was voted to concur with the president and fellows of the university in the following appointments: Assistant Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph. D., to be professor; Edward Hale, D. B., professor of Homiletics; Frank Beverly Williams, A. M., LL. B., professor of history.

ONLY A ONE DAY CARNIVAL

MERCHANTS YESTERDAY RECONSIDERED THEIR FORMER VOTE

May 5 Was Decided Upon as the Day—Committee Reports Heard Yesterday—Consolidated Road Will Not Give Reduced Fares—Mr. Bunnell's Offer—Payment of Subscriptions at Once is Strongly Urged

The meeting of the general committee in charge of arrangements for the Merchants' carnival was called to order at 6 o'clock last evening in room 14, insurance building, by Charles E. Hart, in the absence of the chairman, S. H. Kirby.

The transportation committee was first called upon to report and Colonel Post, chairman of that committee, stated that his committee had called upon General Passenger Agent Hempstead of the Consolidated road. Mr. Hempstead told the committee that he could not give them reduced rates for fares of visitors to New Haven during the carnival, but said the road would print free any form of tickets recommended by the merchants for use by visitors to the carnival, these tickets to be paid for at the regular rate of fare.

Colonel Post said that Mr. Hempstead gave as a reason for not giving reduced rates that then in every city between New York and Boston reduced rates would be asked for, for similar occasions. Another reason advanced by Mr. Jackson why the railroad company disliked to give reduced rates during the merchants' carnival was that the country merchants would object to the road doing so and that railroad people do not like to dispense these merchants in country towns, who furnish them a large part of their business.

Mr. Jackson further said that a Consolidated road official had told him that the road would run a special train and sell half fare tickets on it, from any town in the vicinity of New Haven, from which 200 tickets would be guaranteed. Mr. Hump, of the transportation committee, said that Mr. Hempstead had told the committee that such arrangements would be made if 500 tickets were guaranteed from a town from which it was desired by the merchants to run a special train.

Some of the gentlemen present thought it strange that the railroad should give reduced rates for musical entertainments like the Gounod society and to organizations in New Haven and not give reduced rates to merchants. Mr. Jackson explained this by saying that the railroad people said that by giving reduced fares for musical entertainments to organizations, they would not arouse such jealousies as they would among the merchants in the towns surrounding New Haven by giving reduced fares for the New Haven Merchants' carnival. The transportation committee was finally directed to make the best arrangements possible for securing transportation for visitors to New Haven during the carnival and to report to the general committee at its next meeting.

On motion of John D. Jackson it was voted to appropriate to the transportation committee the balance that has not already been appropriated of the \$1,100 subscribed for the carnival and as much more money as could be secured.

Chairman Goodman of the entertainment committee said that his committee had nothing definite to report, although there had several plans in view. Mr. Bunnell suggested to the committee that an entertainment be held at the Hyperion between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m., during the carnival, these being hours when probably not much trading would be done.

Mr. Bunnell offers the use of the opera house free to the merchants for this entertainment, and suggests that amateurs be secured to give the entertainment. The entertainment committee also recommended that a band concert be given on the green after 6 o'clock in the evening of Merchants' day. Mr. Goodman said that he had reason to believe that if it was desired, a parade of the fire department of New Haven could be secured for some time during the carnival.

Mr. Goodman said that his committee said that the committee in sight of the insurgents try to defend their advantage of the stronghold and the claim of being able to hold a seaport. Great anxiety exists with regard to the garrison of 100 men in the fort defending the quay of Banes. It is believed they will be compelled to surrender for lack of water and supplies.

The electric wires went down and everybody left the building. The fire burned fiercely from 9 o'clock until 10:30, by which hour nothing but the walls remained of the Scarritt block. The building was unoccupied. The damage in the Hall building is not great. The mechanical department of the Times was shut down for nearly two hours, but the paper has suffered no material damage. The office of the World was flooded. Total loss \$30,000.

PILLSBURY WINS THE MATCH

He Defeated Showalter in Forty Moves in the Final Game

New York, April 14.—The twenty-first game of the Pillsbury-Showalter match at chess was played to-night at the Hamilton club, Brooklyn, additional interest being lent to this encounter from the fact, that unless drawn, the contest would decide the match itself. Pillsbury had command of the white forces and once more essayed his favorite queen's gambit, which Showalter declined. Pillsbury won the game in forty moves.

Rear Admiral Bance Detached

Washington, April 14.—Rear Admiral Bance has been detached from command of the North Atlantic station and assigned to duty as commandant of the New York navy yard in place of Commodore Seward, who takes command of the North Atlantic station.

Thirty-four Miners Killed

Johannesburg, April 14.—A terrible dynamite explosion has taken place in a deep mine at L'Langlaate. Eight English and twenty-six native miners were killed.

THE WORK OF A MANIAC

MURDERS THREE PERSONS IN A RHODE ISLAND TOWN

Then Set Fire to the House Containing the Bodies in Order to Hide His Crime—Two of the Victims Were Husband and Wife—The Murderer Was in Their Employment He Has Been Arrested

Pascong, R. I., April 14.—A horrible tragedy was enacted early this morning at the home of Edward Reynolds on the Elisha Matthewson place near Sweetliff, in the town of Oakland.

Mrs. Reynolds, her husband and adopted daughter, Servilla, were brutally murdered and the house was then set afire, presumably to cover the crime. Martin Mowry, the hired man employed by the Reynolds, who is undoubtedly a raving maniac, was found hiding in a barn near Oakland, and at once placed under arrest.

The neighbors were aroused by the fire. On reaching the house it was found, securely fastened, with doors bolted and windows locked. An entrance was effected and evidence of a murder discovered, with arson to hide the deed.

MRS. REYNOLDS' BODY MUTILATED

Mrs. Reynolds' body, mutilated and blood-stained, was taken from her bed by those who were first to enter the house. The flames from the part of the house found burning spread so quickly that a search for the other members of the family who were supposed to be there could not be made.

Hours after, when the ruins of the house had sufficiently cooled, the charred bodies of Mr. Reynolds and the young girl were found. In the meantime the local and state police had been searching for Mowry, the hired man, and he was found in the barn, chattering unintelligibly.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Medical Examiner Wilcox, assisted by Drs. Granger and Capwell, made an autopsy on all three of the victims of the Pascong tragedy. The body of Mrs. Reynolds was, however, so badly disfigured as to be unrecognizable, while that of Miss Reynolds was identified by the head.

The doctors made a careful examination of the body of Mrs. Reynolds and found a deep wound in the head, made by the butt end of a musket, while there were no less than seven bayonet wounds in the body. The musket and bayonet were both found in the ruins of the fire and are known to be the property of Mowry. The bayonet fitted the wounds exactly.

The entire left side of the body of Mrs. Reynolds was shattered, all the ribs being broken while there were bruises on other parts of the body. Immediately the autopsy had been completed Judge Spear of the district court signed a warrant for the arrest of Mowry and he was at once brought into court for arraignment. After the customary proceedings Mowry was charged with the murder of all three persons and upon advice of his counsel, F. J. Lovejoy, he pleaded not guilty. He was then committed to jail without bail to await the preliminary trial on April 21.

The only thing like a confession made by Mowry to-night was when Dr. Wilcox told him he proposed to etherize him and then abstract the bullet which is now in his head. Mowry said: "I won't be etherized. You think if you get me that way I will tell my whole story." The doctors expect to have to use force in administering ether.

THE TRANSVAAL RAIDERS

Mrs. Hammond in Her Hook Scores Dr. Jameson

London, April 14.—The book written by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, wife of the American engineer who was a member of the Johannesburg reform committee and who was sentenced to death and subsequently liberated upon the payment of a heavy fine, was published to-day. It is entitled "A Woman's Part in the Revolution," and consists mainly of personal experiences. It touches only lightly on the causes of the revolution at Johannesburg, in defence to the silence imposed upon her husband when he was liberated from prison. Mrs. Hammond confirms the statements that Dr. Jameson never got to the assistance of the people of Johannesburg until directly summoned by the leaders there.

With reference to the finding of the letter of invitation in Dr. Jameson's satchel, after his capture by the Boers at Krugersdorp, Mrs. Hammond asks: "Why, in the name of all that is discreet and honorable, did he not eat it?" There is a graphic account by Mrs. Hammond of her visit to President Kruger when the gallows was prepared for the execution of her husband and his companions. With reference to the denial by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, that Great Britain had promised protection to the reformers, Mrs. Hammond says she would never make her son's statement, but would rather set them ploughing.

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