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NO. 4,815. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. R. HEARST. PRICE ONE CENT.

SHE FOUGHT FOR LIFE AND HONOR.

Dreadful Murder of Miss Mary E. Hills in Her Mamaroneck Cottage.

Attacked in Her Chamber While Preparing to Retire for the Night.

Dragged Down Stairs, Her Hands Tied and Her Body Fearfully Bruised.

SMOTHERED BY HER MINK CAPE.

Tracks in the Snow Obliterated and Clews to the Murderer Effaced by a Crowd Before Officers Reached the Scene.

Miss Mary E. Hills, who was thirty-five years old, and lived alone in a cottage at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, was foully outraged and murdered several days ago. Her body was found on the parlor floor yesterday at 2 p. m. The hands were tied and the head was wrapped in a mink cape. Her clothing was torn and her flesh was horribly bruised. She had fought with all her strength, but had been unable to save herself from the least of the injuries the fiend threatened.

She had been dragged from her chamber down a flight of stairs, and not one shriek reached the ears of any person who might help her. The murderer entered the house unobserved and left it so secretly that not a person in the community has been able to find any trace of him. Robbery may have been his motive and the murder an incident, or the crime may have been committed by an insane person. The latter theory seems most plausible, in view of the terrible injuries inflicted.

The victim of this awful crime was formerly a school teacher in this city and was well connected. She inherited a small property from her father, which is invested in Mamaroneck and Pine Grove, N. J. Her sister is the wife of George A. Campbell, of the Campbell Paper Company, and her brother is a bookkeeper, residing in a handsome brownstone front on West Forty-third street.

The Discovery.

Mrs. Julia F. Perrin, her nearest neighbor, went to Miss Hills's house yesterday, to tell her that there were several letters for her at the Mamaroneck post office. Mrs. Perrin found the front of the house closed, and, thinking that Mrs. Hills might be in her kitchen, went around to the back door. There was no response to her knock. She noticed that a window of the kitchen was partially raised. Looking in through this window, she saw through the front room door, which opens into the kitchen, a body lying on the floor.

Mrs. Perrin ran back to her home, and told E. J. Goodwin, her brother-in-law, of her discovery. Mr. Goodwin, accompanied by John C. Kane, the New Haven road ticket agent at Mamaroneck, and Mortimer Geaney, the baggage master, returned and entered Miss Hills's house by the open window.

Scene of the Crime.

Miss Hills's little cottage is only partially furnished. When the murder occurred the rugs with which the floors are usually carpeted were not on the downstairs floors. In the front room there were two small tables, a couch and several chairs. In front of the couch and near the centre of the room lay the body. A rocking chair was over the lower limbs, which were exposed. The overskirt of the dead woman's dress was lying in the doorway opening into the kitchen, and on the kitchen floor was a bed quilt and waterproof cloak.

That part of the woman's clothing which remained on her was torn and in great disorder. The waist was torn away in front. The head was completely muffled in a heavy cape of mink fur, and the hands were tied.

Tracks in the Snow Effaced.

Mr. Goodwin telegraphed at 2:30 to Coroner Baning, at Mount Vernon, as well as to the dead woman's brother, John Hills, and her sister, Mrs. George A. Campbell, who live at No. 436 West Forty-third street, New York. Deputy Sheriff Studwell, of Portchester, and eDputy Sheriff Breese, of White Plains, arrived at the scene of the murder shortly afterward, and Constable George Robinson was detailed to guard the house. There was a long wait before any word came from the Coroner, during which curious Mamaroneckers crowded around the house and peered into the windows. Mr. Goodwin and his sister reported that they had seen tracks in the snow in the front yard leading to and from the house, but the tracks were effectually effaced before there was any one in authority to hold the morbid crowd in check.

Coroner Baning telegraphed at 4:30 that he was sick, and turned the case over to Dr. Mixell, of Mamaroneck, with advice to get Coroner's Physician Birch, of White Plains, if he needed him. Dr. Mixell was in New York and did not return until after 5 o'clock. Four hours after the discovery of the crime, when the darkness had rendered the finding of clews to the perpetrators difficult, if not impossible, the first official investigation was begun.

Smothered by a Mink Cape.

Dr. Mixwell's examination of the body developed the startling fact that the woman had been smothered to death with the mink cape which covered her head. There were great bruises on various parts of her body. On the left shoulder there was an indentation an inch deep, and her left elbow was badly bruised. Both knees were injured, either by blows from some heavy weapon or by contact with the floor or stairs over which subsequent investigation showed she had been dragged. The disorder of the room as well as the wounds on the body showed that Miss Hills had made a desperate struggle to save her honor and life.

The only stairway leading to the second floor is in the rear of the house. On the fifth stair was found an open hand satchel containing a salt cellar and a few other small kitchen articles. A portion of the woman's dress was lying on the top landing of the stairs and there were marks of fingers on the door which Miss Hills had evidently made in her efforts to escape from her assailant.

Her chamber was in great confusion. It was a large room containing two single bedsteads, only one of which was made up, a bureau and some chairs. The bed in which Miss Hills usually slept was undisturbed. On the floor was a mattress, over and around which were scattered various articles of clothing torn and knotted together. It was here that the struggle had begun.

Her Hands Tied Together.

From the fact that Miss Hills had been partially dressed when murdered the theory arose that she had been assailed in her chamber when about to retire. In the struggle that ensued the linen on the mattress had been strewn about the room.

A shoe and a pair of overshoes were found in the mass of torn clothing on the mattress. A teapot and an empty plate sat on the floor between the mattress and the bed. A large satchel had been thrown on the bed. Near the centre of the floor was a lamp with the oil exhausted.

The woman's hands had been tied together with one of her stockings. When the body was found the stocking was knotted tightly around the right wrist, but it had been loosened partially from the left wrist. Her hands were blackened and drawn.

Dr. Mixwell was unable to say whether certain marks on the neck had been made by the fingers of her assailant or not. There was apparently no fracture of the skull or of any bones of the body. The wounds were confined to four large bruises and many small contusions. Both legs, from the knees down, were scraped and lacerated from dragging across the floor, and had evidently struck the stairway with great force.

The condition in which other parts of the house was found added to the mystery of the tragedy. The front room was scantily furnished and contained no articles of great value—a small wood stove, a table and one chair constituted the kitchen furniture. One lid of the stove was open and some kindling was arranged to start the fire. The pantry door was open.

No Food in the House.

There was not a scrap of food in the house, except a little condensed milk in an old can. If Miss Hills had been found dead without such clear evidence of murder there would have been good ground for the theory of starvation. Even the teapot near the bed was empty. There was not a crust of bread or an ounce of flour in the house.

Miss Hills was not poor and had an open account at a neighboring grocery store, where it was said she could have got anything she wanted on credit. Her neighbor, Mr. Goodwin, accounted for the barrenness of her larder by saying that she was a person of frugal habits, who bought the scanty supplies for her table from day to day, as she needed them.

A small room adjoining the kitchen was unfurnished. The dining room, which adjoins the parlor, was seldom used, and its furniture was limited to a table and sideboard and several chairs. The most valuable article in the house, an onyx clock, stood undisturbed on the mantel in this room. All the drawers in the sideboard had been drawn out slightly, but seem to have contained nothing of value.

In one was a box containing photographs of the dead woman's friends and a box of buttons and pins. With the exception of these articles there was nothing in the sideboard, and the dusty drawers showed that nothing could have been recently taken from them. The two rooms adjoining Miss Hills's bedroom on the upper floor are unfurnished.

Bureau Drawers Searched.

The upper drawer of her bureau was half drawn out, and its contents were in some disorder. Articles of clothing and fancy work were strewn about it, as though disturbed by some hasty hand. In the second drawer there was less confusion. Articles at the bottom did not seem to have been disturbed. The third drawer was nearly filled with linen and dress goods, a part of which had been thrown to one side in some disorder. In the bottom drawer, among miscellaneous articles of her wardrobe, Dr. Mixwell found two packages of documents which had not been disturbed. These contained deeds to her property, and abstracts of the title to a small estate which she owned at Mamaroneck and Pine View, N. J.

If the motive of her assailant was robbery he must have been frightened away before he had a chance to make a thorough search. Two pocketbooks were found in the bureau drawer, both of which were empty. The smaller was a lady's purse with nickel trimmings, which seemed to have been unused. The other was larger and contained several compartments. It was comparatively new.

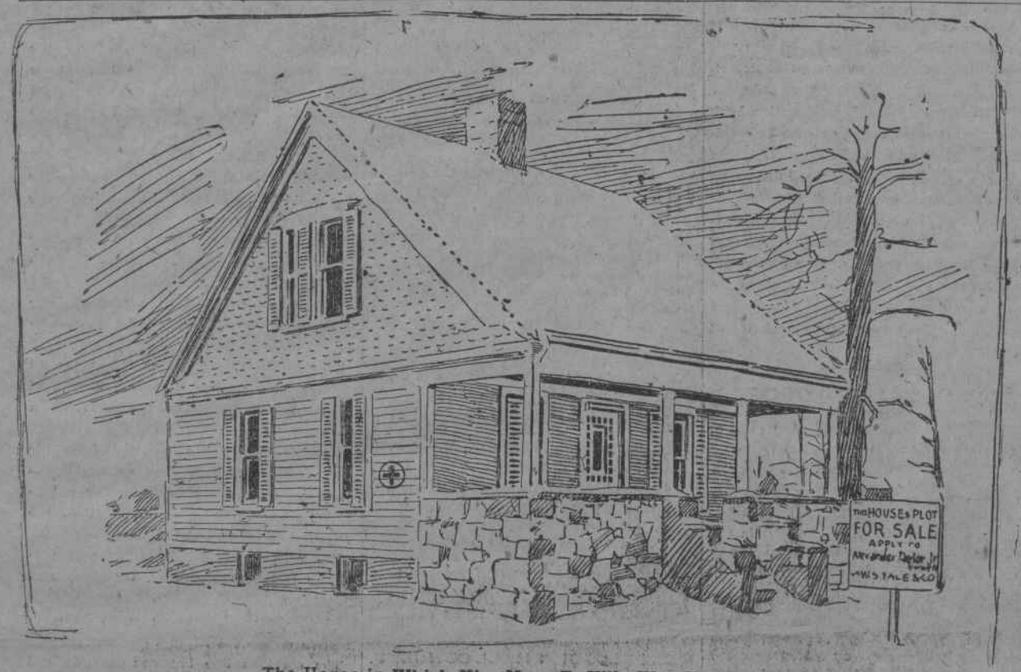
In the investigation made by Dr. Mixwell not so much as a cent of money was found.

Miss Hills is not believed to have had much money in her possession, although she was well-to-do. Mr. Goodwin said she rarely kept in the house more than $2 or $3. Very little is known at Mamaroneck about her circumstances or habits. Before she went there she lived on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street.

MISS HILLS'S HISTORY.

She was at one time a school teacher in New York. In her early life she is said to have been a very bright and energetic woman, who made the best use of her talents in useful services to her relatives and friends. In later years she has been regarded as eccentric. Her ambl-

Continued on Second Page.



The House in Which Miss Mary E. Hills Was Murdered.

She was attacked in her bedroom on the second floor and was dragged to the parlor, the position of which is shown by the cross in the picture. There her body was found by neighbors yesterday afternoon. Her hands were tied and her head was wrapped in a heavy mink cape.

(Sketched by a Journal staff artist.)

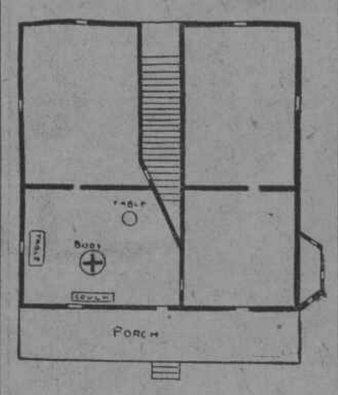


Diagram of Miss Hill's House.

The body lay in the parlor when first seen by Mrs. Julia Perrin, who looked through an open window of the room back of the parlor. The stairway to Miss Hill's bedroom is reached from that rear room.

ANOTHER THREAT AWAITS MORTON.

Brooklyn Republican Legislators Will Deliver It to Him To-day.

Unless the Governor Scotches Consolidation He Will Have No Delegates from Kings.

MEMBERS LAY PLANS IN CAUCUS.

Strong Protest Will Be Made Against the Machine Programme of Consolidating by Installments—Senator Wray's Proposed Bill.

Albany, Jan. 21.—It is getting to be quite the fashion nowadays to "threaten" Governor Morton. He is to be "threatened" to-morrow by the Brooklyn Republican Legislators. He is to be told if he does not step in at this crisis and scotch the Consolidation serpent he will have no delegates to the Republican National Convention from Kings County.

The Governor has been "threatened" by John E. Milholland, by Thomas C. Platt, by the Union League, by John Sabin Smith, and is daily being "threatened" by Whitelaw Reid.

Now the Brooklyn delegation is going to register a "threat," and the ceremony will be performed in the executive chamber at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This was decided upon to-night in the rooms of Assemblyman Wilson at the Kenmore. He introduced in the Assembly the bill prepared by Senator Brush providing that the question of consolidation be resubmitted to the people. Mr. Wilson issued a call to his colleagues to-day, asking them to meet at his rooms. Assemblyman Audette, who wishes to be the leader of the Brooklyn contingent in the Assembly, sedulously threw cold water on the movement, and denied until two minutes before the caucus was called that there was to be one.

If he manifested any opposition to the "threat" programme it was quickly squelched, for when the meeting was over, at 11:15 to-night, it was reported that the Brooklyn members, the eleven Republican Assemblymen from Kings County, had unanimously agreed to call on the Governor and to protest against the machine programme of going ahead with consolidation by first combining the Police, Fire and Health Departments of the municipalities concerned and working slowly to the conclusion of the project. The Brooklyn delegation want it understood that all Kings County legislators of both parties are opposed to consolidation, and the Governor is to be told so. He is also to be informed that the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn oppose consolidation.

The delegation is impelled to take this opposing step because it feels that the Greater New York matter is above party consideration, affecting, as it does, the homes of Brooklyn residents. The Democratic Assemblymen were invited to attend the caucus, but while agreeing with their Republican brethern they remained away for party reasons.

Senator Wray, of Brooklyn, for the caucus, stated that he would introduce a new referendum bill to-morrow. It provides that the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn shall each name three members of a commission, three more to be named by the Governor from outside New York and Brooklyn. This commission mshall prepare a charter for the consolidated territory and shall report not later than September 15. One hundred thousand copies of the proposed charter shall be printed and circulated; an abstract of the charter shall be published in five New York newspapers and in the journals of the smaller municipalities concerned. This resume shall appear daily from October 1 until election day, when the people shall decide by vote whether or not they want the charter. Another provision is that Brooklyn public works under way and now authorized shall be continued under the direction of the Public Works Department of Brooklyn.

WORSE THINGS THAN WAR.

Governor Lippitt Touches the Venezuelan Question in His Message.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 21.—The Rhode Island General Assembly convened to-day for the January session. Little was done besides listening to the message of Governor Lippitt.

Among the principal recommendations were those relating to the needs of better harbor facilities in the State, Municipal ownership of docks was advocated. Attention was called to the needs of the State militia.

In the conclusion of the message reference was made to the Venezuelan matter, and it was stated that while war is greatly to be deplored it is not the worst calamity that can befall a nation, and that the present circumstances should be met as befits the descendants of the American Revolution.

It was recommended that the Legislature obtain by vote of the people the authority to issue bonds to the extent of $500,000 to supply the funds necessary to meet the general obligations of the State.

PLATT FACTION VICTORIOUS.

Defeat Acknowledged by the Opposition in Steuben County.

Bath, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The contest which has been waged for several weeks very bitterly between John F. Parkhurst and William H. Nichols, of this place, opposing Republican candidates for the Steuben County chairmanship and also opposing candidates for delegates from the Congressional district to the National Convention at St. Louis, has ended by the defeat of Nichols, acknowledged by his retirement from the race.

He was badly beaten at all recent caucuses, showing that it was useless for him to fight longer. The contest was a vigorous effort of the anti-Platt faction to oust the Platt men from control.

LIGHT THE BIG BRIDGE.

Assemblyman Wilson Introduces a Bill Providing for Electric Lamps.

Albany, Jan. 21.—Mr. G. W. Wilson introduced a bill in the House to-day providing that the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, cause to be placed on each side of the Bridge along the entire length of the railroad tracks thereon electric lamps of at least thirty candle power, at intervals of fifty feet.

The lamps shall be kept lighted during a fog and at such times as travel upon the railroad is endangered thereby.

Wrecked by an Explosion.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., Jan. 21.—The boiler in the yard of the lumber mill of Bartlett, Brown & Blake, in Port Republic, exploded with terrific force last night. The mill was partly wrecked and several of the employes had narrow escapes.

HE IS NO LONGER WARDEN FALLON.

Commissioner Wright Has Removed Him from His Position in the Tombs.

Found Guilty of the Charges of Misconduct Upon Which He Was Recently Tried.

WILL CAPTAIN O'SHEA REPLACE HIM?

He Has Taken the Place of Fallon During the Period of His Suspension, and Is Looked Upon as a Likely Candidate.

Commissioner Robert J. Wright, who has been hearing the charges preferred against Warden John J. Fallon, of the Tombs Prison, decided last evening that the Warden was guilty upon the evidence. Then the Commissioner officially decapitated the accused man.

The missive which ended the official life of Fallon was as follows:

On the evidence adduced at the hearing heretofore had herein on the charges and specifications heretofore served upon you in accordance with the notice to which such charges and specifications were attached, I find you guilty of conduct consistent with your position as Warden of the City Prison, such incompetency and inconsistent conduct being duly established by proof of the charges and specifications thereunder, which I hereby find to be true, and in pursuance with the statute in such case made and provided I hereby remove you from the office of Warden of the City Prison, such removal to take effect immediately.

ROBERT J. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Correction of the City of New York.

Dated, New York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The news of the decision of Commissioner Wright was in the nature of a surprise, so far as his making the removal, last evening. Prior to that, however, it had been suspected in official quarters that Warden Fallon's days were numbered. But it was thought that the Commissioner would delay the final fall of the axe until to-day or to-morrow.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

In a conversation yesterday Commissioner Wright talked over the evidence brought against Warden Fallon, and which formally charged him with malice, cruelty, ungovernable temper and conduct prejudicial to good order. These charges were signed by Captain Edward O'Shea and about twenty keepers in the Tombs.

"There has been some talk," Commissioner Wright said yesterday afternoon before making up his decision, "about the demeanor of Louis J. Herman, the prisoner charged with wife murder, on the witness stand last Saturday. It was thought that Herman by his actions deserved Warden Fallon's treatment of him in not transferring him from a too cool cell, after placing him there against orders, and keeping him there after the Commissioners ordered his removal from one cell to the other, and in not giving the man food for two days and two nights. I will admit that Herman's manner on the witness stand was against him. But that fact is not the question at issue. It is against the rules of the prison to deprive prisoners of food altogether. Now, the testimony at the Warden's trial upon these specifications alone showed exclusively the Warden's guilt."

Commissioner Wright also pointed out that Fallon, when he personally ordered the removal of Herman from a cold cell to a warmer one, disobeyed the order. "I know," added the Commissioner, "that Fallon's lawyers brought forward quite a good many witnesses to testify in his behalf. Well, there was every reason for the lawyers and some of the witnesses to do so."

TOO MUCH FAVORITISM.

For instance, there was Prisoner Wiman, who testified in Fallon's behalf. He was in a cell only two days during all the time he was in the Tombs. It was this plain example of push, pull, favoritism or anything else you may call it, and which we are all anxious to eliminate from the Tombs Prison. I fancy all such conditions of affairs are best out of any public prison or public institution. I did not like this condition of affairs at all, and I think they militated against Warden Fallon's case from the beginning."

Since his suspension from duty Fallon has been practically out of the jail. His place has been filled as Acting Warden by Captain Edward O'Shea, one of his accusers. It was understood last night that a Warden in place of Fallon will be appointed immediately. Captain O'Shea is said to be a candidate for the position.

ARRESTED 101 PERSONS.

Concert Hall in Eighth Avenue Raided by the Police.

Inspector Brooks and Roundsman Kemp, with the assistance of seven detectives, raided the concert hall at No. 284 Eighth avenue, run by John C. Peterson, and arrested 101 persons, including Peterson, eighty-nine men and eleven women.

The hall is on the first floor of a four-story tenement and was entirely concealed from the front of the building. It is about one hundred feet in the rear, above Peterson's saloon, on the ground floor.

At the West Twentieth Street Station Inspector Brooks, after an examination, dismissed the eighty-nine male prisoners, exclusive of Peterson, and detained the latter and the eleven women for examination to-day.

O'BRIEN'S EARLY PROMOTION.

The Acting Captain Cited to Appear for Examination Friday.

The final appointment of Acting Captain O'Brien as the permanent head of the Detective Bureau will sopn be decided upon. At an executive session of the Police Board yesterday he was promoted to the rank of roundsman. As detective-sergeant the acting captain's rank was equivalent to that only of patrolman.

At the next meeting of the Board Friday he will be promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was yesterday cited to appear before the Board Friday for examination, when he will qualify for the sergeancy to which he will be appointed.

INCUBATOR COULD NOT SAVE.

Baby Jennie Hylan Could Not Survive Even When Aided.

Jennie Hylan, of No. 284 Third avenue, the little mite who was being cared for in an incubator at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second avenue and Twentieth street, died yesterday afternoon.

She had been born prematurely, and an effort was made to save her life.

Nothing succeeds in removing coughs and colds like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. *.*

A BLOODHOUND'S BITE FATAL.

"One-Eyed John" Dies Suddenly in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21.—John Frankford, alias "One-Eyed John," one of the most notorious criminals of this State, died late yesterday from blood poisoning in the Eastern Penitentiary, where he was serving a nineteen years' sentence for horse stealing. Neither the fact nor the cause of death was made known until to-day, when the dead convict's body reached his late home at Lancaster.

Frankford for some time had charge of the pack of bloodhounds which are kept in the penitentiary in case a prisoner attempts to escape. About three weeks ago, while feeding the animals, they got into a fight, which became so desperate that Frankford, fearless for his own safety, tried to separate them. In an instant one of the brutes sprang upon and bit Frankford several times on the hand. Keepers succeeded in getting the dog off, and the convict's wounds were quickly dressed and healed rapidly.

A few days ago, however, Frankford was taken sick and sank rapidly. The prison physicians, while admitting that Frankford was bitten by the hounds, say the direct cause of death was a hernia, although statements from Lancaster from those who saw the body contradict this.

Frankford has operated as a horse thief all over Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was many times arrested and escaped from jail at Lebanon, Lancaster, Allegheny, Baltimore, Md., and Cleveland, O. In this respect also Frankford had a remarkable career, and even an ironclad, built especially for him at Lancaster, failed to prevent him from escaping. For a time he was a member of the notorious Abe Buzzard Welsh Mountain gang.

HARRISON'S MAN DEFEATED.

Chairman Gowdy Will Again Grace the State Central Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan 21.—A contest that exceeded in bitterness anything ever witnessed within a party organization in Indiana closed to-day with a decided victory in favor of Chairman Gowdy, of the Republican State Central Committee, and his re-election to that position is now assured. He was opposed by a combination of State officers, ex-Federal office holders and many men of prominence in the party, but the machine was defeated in nine of the thirteen district conventions. Some two months ago, when Gowdy announced his candidacy for re-election, the State officers and ex-Federal officers formed against him and brought E. H. Nebecker, ex-Treasurer of the United States, into the field against him. It was generally admitted that ex-President Harrison was also opposed to Gowdy, owing to differences that occurred during the last Legislature.

When Nebecker was announced as a candidate W. A. Owen, Harrison's Commissioner of Immigration; Captain Hart, Third Auditor of the Treasury under Harrison, and a number of others came out in his support and it was quietly circulated that Harrison himself was for Nebecker. The fight then began and was continued till to-day, when the district conventions met and selected the committeemen.

OFFICIALS UNDER INQUIRY.

The Senate Committee Begins the Investigation of Chandler's Charges.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs held a meeting to-day to consider the charges made against certain officers of the navy under the Chandler resolution. This was the first day that the committee began the taking of testimony in the matter, and while the proceedings are carried on behind closed doors the findings and testimony will be announced on the completion of the inquiry.

The charges are believed to refer directly to Commander Folger, Captain Sampson and Lieutenant Ackerman, who, it is alleged, are interested in armor and other patents. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is the chairman, and he, with Senator Hale, of Maine, will endeavor to support the accused officials. Besides these two the committee is composed of the following Senators: Fillman, Bacon, Blackburn, Gibson, Perkins, McMillan and Chandler.

Senator Chandler is determined to push the investigation as far as possible, and from the manner in which he talks some sensational developments may be expected when the testimony is made public. It was a great disappointment to him when the decision to have the hearings behind closed doors was passed.

IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

Only Routine Dusiness Transacted in the Two Houses.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Hite, of Albany, opened the proceedings of the Senate at 11 o'clock this morning. In his prayer he invoked the aid of the Almighty for the struggling millions who sought the blessings of freedom and liberty enjoyed by the United States.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton presided, and the short session was devoted to the introduction of unimportant bills.

The Senate Insurance Committee has decided to report favorably Senator Burns's reciprocity bill, providing that when a foreign nation refuses to allow an insurance company of this State to transact business in their country, the State Superintendent of Insurance may refuse to license in this State the insurance companies of such foreign nation.

Only routine matters occupied the attention of the Assembly, and both houses adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

BOY'S APPEAL TO CLEVELAND.

John Hayes Hammond's Nephew Begs for His Uncle's Release.

Visalia, Cal., Jan. 21.—When news of the imprisonment at Pretoria, Transvaal, of John Hayes Hammond, the American mining engineer, reached the home of the prisoner's brother, W. H. Hammond, of this city, the family were greatly alarmed and discussed the probable fate of their relative with much concern in the presence of the smaller children.

Willie, the nine-year-old nephew of the prisoner, who is greatly attached to his uncle, concluded that the only way he could assist him was by making an immediate appeal to the President. Without taking any one into his confidence the little lad procured writing material and posted the following to the Chief Executive yesterday:

Visalia, Cal., Jan. 19, 1896.

Mr. Cleveland, President:

Dear Sir—Will you please make the men that have my uncle in jail let him go? I think you will, wont you? If you will I will be very pleased. They might kill him. You may be a very stern man, but I think will be kind enough to set my Uncle Jack free. If you were a little boy like me you would not like your uncle in jail, and if I were you I would set him free if it caused war. My Uncle Jack is a good man, so you will please get him out. Write soon. I am the son of W. H. Hammond. My papa is County Clerk in Visalia. Yours truly,

BILLY HAMMOND.

SOUTH REPUBLICS AGAINST BRITAIN.

Brazil and Argentina Make Common Cause Under the Monroe Doctrine.

Brazil, It Is Said, Has Sent a Cruiser to Retake Trinidad.

England's Right Over the Falkland Islands Disputed by Argentina.

THE SITUATION CONSIDERED GRAVE.

The Two Great South American Powers Seem Determined to Put an End to England's Encroachment on the Western Hemisphere.

London, Jan. 21.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a despatch from Rio Janerio saying it is reported that the Brazilian corvette Benjamin Constant has sailed for Trinidad to take possession of that island.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21.—The Argentine Government has cancelled the concession granted the English Cable Company to land at Ensenada, the port of La Plata, capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres, on the ground that the company had failed to secure rightfully the other landing points necessary for its successful operation.

This action, it is understood, is taken in concert with Brazil, and has direct bearing upon the Trinidad Island dispute.

Argentina denies England's right to the Falkland Islands, and will join Brazil in resisting English claims to those islands and to Trinidad.

BRAZIL WONT ARBITRATE.

Minister Mendonca Has a Conference with Secretary Olney on the Subject of the Island of Trinidad.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The cabled announcement that Lord Salisbury's note presented to the Government asserted demanded that Brazil should accept arbitration to decide the ownership of the Island of Trinidad before February 12, in default of which the island should be considered as belonging to Great Britain without further appeal, has caused serious comment here, which has not been diminished by the further statement that Brazil had definitely refused the proposal and had demanded that Great Britain should immediately restore the island to Brazilian control.

Nor has the situation been rendered less acute by the intelligence conveyed in a cable dispatch from Buenos Ayres announcing that the Argentine Government had cancelled the English Cable Company's concession and had made common cause with Brazil.

In official circles deep significance is attached to the concerted action of the two largest South American republics in directly antagonizing British claims to American possessions.

Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, spent half an hour by special appointment with Secretary Olney at the State Department yesterday afternoon, and it is suspected that the interview related to the decisive stand Brazil had taken in regard to Lord Salisbury's note.

The Brazilian view of the matter is that to expect them to arbitrate the ownership of Trinidad would be as reasonable as to ask the United States to arbitrate the possession of Block Island, if England should suddenly occupy it on the ground that the United States had not hitherto made a good use of it. Or, as another example, that the United States would tamely submit to England's establishing a colony on an uninhabitated Florida key under the British flag because it was a desirable cable station and fit for nothing else.

SIR JOHN PENDER'S SCHEME.

A naval officer who is intrusted with the duty of keeping account of the submarine cables of the world, explained the Buenos Ayres dispatches to-day as follows:

"An English company holds an exclusive concession for coast-wise cables in Brazil, the concession having about 20 years more to run."

Sir John Pender, the cable king, several years ago determined to secure telegraphic connection between his great system and the Pacific coast of South America, which is a lucrative field for telegraphic enterprise. To that end he entered into negotiations with all the South American countries for concessions, being successful in almost every country except in Brazil, where he was antagonized by the English company, which under its exclusive right operated all the lines from the Amazon to the Rio Plate.

Sir John asked Brazil for the use of the Island of Trinidad as an intermediate station, but the English company in Brazil opposed this and defeated it, through the very fact that Trinidad was Brazilian, and therefore, included in its own absolute concession. Sir John went ahead, however, with the negotiations with other countries until sufficient time had elapsed for an English warship to go secretly to Trinidad and land there a number of his employes. The English flag was raised, and cable companies operatives were left in possession and the warship steamed away again. The only inhabitants of Trinidad today are Sir John's men, taken there by the English Government.

The concession secured from the Argentine Government, which was especially favorable to that country, provided for the construction of a cable connection with the