

FULL PARDON TO BE ASKED FOR HAMMOND.

Vice-President Stevenson, Speaker Reed and Congressmen Sign the Petition.

It Will Be Presented to President Krueger, of the Transvaal, by Fletcher Webster Jewell.

CLEVELAND EXPRESSES HIS SYMPATHY

Jewell Fought on the Side of the Boers, and Asserts that the Imprisoned Americans Were Misled by Cecil Rhodes's Crowd.

Friends in this country of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, whose participation in the Jameson raid against the Boer Government, in the Transvaal, caused him to be sentenced to death, a sentence subsequently commuted, have united in a petition to President Krueger of the Boer Republic, to give him a full pardon.

Mr. Jewell was in Johannesburg at the time of the uprising, and allied himself with the Boer forces, helping to defeat Jameson's raiders. He is now in New York, but will sail next Saturday on his return to the Transvaal, where he will personally present the petition to President Krueger, whom he knows well.

The names omitted, the petition is as follows:

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1896. To President Krueger, of the Transvaal Republic: Sir—The undersigned members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, respectfully represent that John Hays Hammond is a citizen of the United States, a man of high character and connections with the best families in this country, and an engineer of ability.

With the names omitted, the petition is as follows: United States Senate, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1896.

In a conversation yesterday, Mr. Jewell said: "I am a Transvaal man through and through, but I feel a great deal of sympathy for Hammond and his companions in trouble. They got in with a bad crowd and were misled. At the same time, they got into the revolutionary scheme too deep to withdraw easily."

"If, however, anything is to be done for them by Americans, we must trust the Transvaal Government well. It is of little use to deal with the Boers through the English; we should deal with them directly, and as we have no official representation in the Transvaal, I decided to get at it in another way, and, I believe, that if Hammond and his friends are not free before I get back, President Krueger will comply with the request of the signers of my petition."

"The Boers hate the English and love Americans. The Americans have done a great deal for the Transvaal, and they appreciate it. John Hays Hammond has done a great work in the gold fields and is an invaluable man in such a place—a fact which, I believe, will go largely to outweighing his punishment."

"Hammond was misled. He was in for reform, but reforms obtained under the flag of the Transvaal. Cecil Rhodes and Jameson and their friends were after the territory, and would have seized it if they could. The only men in Johannesburg who were aware of the real intent of Cecil Rhodes were these four: Colonel Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, Charles Leonard and George Farras."

IN TOO DEEP TO RETREAT.

"Hammond and the American leaders in the reform scheme did not understand at first that the movement was to be a British effort to seize the country, but when they saw that such was the case they refused to rise. When the news of Jameson's coming reached Johannesburg several hundred men went to the American leaders and pleaded for permission to go and join Jameson, but Hammond and his friends refused. They were ready to fight for reform, but not for the English. That was why the Uitlanders did not rise."

"At the same time Hammond got too deep into the schemes of Cecil Rhodes and his friends that the Transvaal could not but take cognizance of his acts. But I do not believe that the feelings of President Krueger and the other heads of the Transvaal Government are very bitter against him. I believe that all the Americans but Hammond will have little trouble in getting off soon and I think if Hammond is freed he will not be excluded from the Transvaal. He is too valuable a man there in the development of the country. However, they could all afford to leave the country now, if it was necessary, for they have made a great deal of money there."

"The Boers are in full power, of course, and will remain so. They are a splendid, upright people, and if all the Americans had stood by them it would have been better for them. The Boers to-day can muster an army of 20,000 armed men. And to defeat those 20,000 I am confident that any European power would have to send from 80,000 to 100,000 men into the country."

West End Club Election.

The annual election of the West End Club was held last night at the clubhouse, No. 134 West Seventy-second street, and the following were unanimously elected: President, Mark A. Herby; vice-president, Max Lowitz; Max L. Tevenson; Solomon Mohr; Max D. Smith; Charles Sullivan; J. B. Smith and Francis H. Tobias. The treasurer's report shows a balance of \$5,600.



FORTY MEN DINE WITH SIXTY PORTIAS.

Alumnae of New York University Law School Entertain Friends.

Woman Toastmaster Presides and Women Respond in Delmonico's Big Hall.

DECORATIONS BY MISS GOULD.

College Presidents Speak of Higher Education for the Fair Ones and Chauncey M. Depew Adds His Word.

Sixty alumnae of the New York University woman's law class dined at Delmonico's last night and forty gentlemen were their guests.

The dinner began at 7 o'clock, but for an hour previous the guests were formally received by Mrs. MacCracken, wife of the chancellor of the university; Mrs. J. P. Munn, the wife of Dr. J. P. Munn, and Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the late and Chancellor MacCracken upon her left, the others being Mrs. Irvine, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Russell Sage, Professor Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. H. B. Bookstaver, Russell Sage, Mrs. H. M. MacCracken, Vice-Dean C. D. Ashley, Mrs. F. W. Downer, Miss Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Helen Gould, Dr. George Alexander, Miss Paulding, Dr. John P. Munn, Mrs. E. Herrman, Judge H. W. Bookstaver and Mrs. Eugene Smith.

In the decorations of the big dining hall panoplies were the prevailing flavor. There were many rare plants from Miss Gould's hothouses.

WHY DO WOMEN STUDY LAW.

To the Editor of the Journal: Some of us study law because they enjoy such study for its own sake, because of the contribution it makes to general culture, and the light it throws on the page of history. Legal knowledge they also find of great advantage in a business way. It enables them to understand and appreciate the advice of counsel in matters of financial importance. Lastly, a few women are found qualified for the active practice of the profession of the attorney and counselor, to which they justly aspire.

Study of legal principles supplies a mental nourishment for women not usually associated with the table talk of husband and wife. It teaches them to think and reason, and prompts them to make a wise selection of advisers in case of litigation or other legal difficulty.

San Franklin Russell

BENEFITS OF LEGAL STUDY.

To the Editor of the Journal: My opinions of the law are purely theoretical, and I fear that therefore they are valueless. I can say, however, that on the principle that it is well for woman to know as much about everything as she possibly can, a knowledge of the law would be distinctly to her advantage. Especially advantageous must it be to women who are compelled, to a greater or less degree, to manage their personal business affairs. Further than this I can express no opinion.

Julia J. Irvine, President Wellesley College.

Shipping Rates on Gold Advanced.

The American, White Star, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship companies have advanced rates on gold to London 1/2d, from 3/4 to 3/2. To the Continent the rates have been advanced 1/2d also, from 3/2 to 3/4.

SVENGALI OF EIGHT AND A TRILBY OF SIX.

Peculiar Influence of a Boy, Picked Up as a Runaway, Over a Girl.

With a Look He Compels Her to Keep Silent or to Answer Questions.

HE CLAIMS SHE IS HIS SISTER.

They Are Found on the Stoop of a Monroe Street House—His Name is James O'Brien, He Says, and She Gives Hers as Maggie Harrick.

A pretty little six-year-old girl with big hazel eyes and drooping eyelids, apparently under an influence, hypnotic or otherwise, of a boy two years her senior, is at present in charge of Matron Travers at Police Headquarters. The children were found at 11:30 o'clock Monday night sitting on the steps of No. 83 Monroe street, by a tenant in the house and turned over to the police.

The boy gave the name of James O'Brien, and declared that the little girl was his sister. The girl said her name was Maggie Harrick, and she lived with her aunt and grandmother. She was cleanly dressed and wore shoes with patent leather tips.

The boy, a bright little chap, with blue eyes, declared that his father was a caulker, who left home three weeks ago. He and his sister lived with their mother at No. 83 Monroe street, until Monday, when the mother took the baby and went away. He claimed they were waiting for her to come home when the people in the house turned them over to the police. The boy's story is not believed by the Matron. He knows every street on the East Side, and knows too much to have mistaken the location of his home. The people at No. 83 Monroe street declare that he has never lived there, and that he was never seen about the place until Monday afternoon.

The little girl seems to be completely under the influence of the boy, who looks at her when she is asked questions and orders her not to answer. She does as he tells her, and next to deny occasionally that she is his sister, bears out his statements. The boy claims that she is his sister, but has been raised by her grandmother in Brooklyn, and has taken her grandmother's name.

The girl, since she has been at Headquarters, has played at housekeeping, sung kindergarten songs and talked all day. It is only when she is asked about herself that she grows silent. She was finally coaxed to say: "I ain't his sister, and he ain't my brother."

SALE OF PAWNEED GOODS.

Low Prices as a Rule at the Auction of St. Bartholomew Church Society's Pledges. The Provident Loan Society's second annual sale of unredeemed pledges took place yesterday at No. 228 Fifth avenue. Most of the articles bid for were watches and jewelry of a cheap sort, and the highest prices didn't much exceed \$75. They were articles pledged between May 1, 1894 and February 1, 1895. About a hundred persons were in the auction rooms when the sale began, some of them well-gowned women in dark clothes, who didn't show any great interest in the Mosaic jars and diamond bracelets exposed. A Marilyn rifle went for \$7; a Lemire opera glass for \$1.50. There was some spirited bidding for a silver coffee pot, cream pitcher and bowl, which were knocked down at \$25. There must have been very few mathematical instruments at the sale, for a fine set of mathematical instruments was sold for the exceeding small price of \$1.25. Two hundred and eighty newets were sold during the day and the sale continues this morning.

Chauncey M. Depew Responding at the Women Lawyers' Dinner.

Alumnae of the New York University Law School Women's Class entertained friends at Delmonico's last night. Presidents of all the famous woman's colleges and many other notable persons were there.

Italian bankers paid the city between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year for trimming the scows. The payments were kept up year after year, so undoubtedly money was made out of it. I investigated the matter and learned that what the bankers themselves made out of it was about \$5,000, which seemed reasonable profit. The sub-contractors at the dumps paid the rest.

TATE BIDS \$245,000 FOR CITY REFUSE.

Waring's Friend Has the Scow-Trimming Privilege Now for Almost Nothing.

Wants It With Rag Pickers Barred, and His Offer is Approved by the Colonel.

DISPUTE IN BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Elihu Root, on Behalf of the Merz Universal Extractor Company, Threatens to Take the Contracts into the Courts.

Herbert Tate, the contractor to whom the \$100,000 privilege was given to "trim" the scows, almost free of charge, has now written to his old friend and business associate, Colonel Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning, offering to pay the city \$245,000 to have the privilege another year. It is true that Mr. Tate desires more swing than he now has before he will pay the money. In his own words to Colonel Waring, the contractor describes his proffer thus:

I am prepared to pay to the City of New York \$245,000 per annum for the privilege of picking over the rubbish of the city, aside from garbage, ashes and street sweepings, so far as it is practical to make the separation.

Just when it is reasonable to suppose that everybody is anxious to know exactly what this sentence means, Contractor Tate has gone South for two weeks. By the time he returns, if present indications do not fall, the contract he seeks to secure will have been awarded to him. Colonel Waring, too, is not quite easy to interview on the topic. When some questions were sent to him, the reply came back: "I have nothing to say."

WHAT MR. TATE WANTS. From trustworthy sources, however, it was learned that what Mr. Tate expects is the exclusive privilege of utilizing whatever the people of New York may not be able to use, or whatever they may lose or throw away. If he pays the city \$245,000 a year he will expect a contract binding the city to suppress all opposition in the business of picking over refuse. Mr. Tate in power, the Police Department will be instructed to chase away the ragpicker and possibly the junk man. The occupation of these volunteer scavengers will be gone, at least during the term of the contract.

"Before Tate was brought into the field," said Comptroller Fitch yesterday, "the scows, are sold by the contractor for about \$50,000 per year. Mr. Tate has since informed me that further investigation had satisfied him that the amount offered by no means high; also, that the bones and fat are sold for over \$52,000. In view of the above, I reject both bids for general disposal. The Edward Duffy bid is substantially the same as the Alexander Orr Bradley bid of March 20th, 1896, and is rejected for the reasons set forth in my communication on that subject of April 6th, 1896. The next lowest bid, that of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, \$38,900, after having been subjected to the closest and most careful scrutiny, is accepted as, in my judgment, calculated to secure the efficient performance of the work in view. The Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Co.'s bid is rejected only because of its larger amount. To summarize the case, in view of the above and antecedent conditions, I would say: The amount appropriated for final disposal for the year is \$437,500. The expenditure under this head can be reduced materially, but not completely, during the remainder of the year. After the new arrangement is in full working order, the result will be as follows: The disposal of garbage will cost..... 89,900 The disposal of ashes and street sweepings will cost..... 126,888 Total cost..... 222,678 As against this, the city will receive, if Mr. Tate's proposition is accepted 245,000. Making a surplus of receipt over cost of..... 18,122 It would seem reasonable to place the value of land at Riker's Island at \$3,000 per acre, at which the land received would be worth more than 150,000. Probably Colonel Waring thinks favorably of his old friend Tate's proposal, for he writes: "In view of the above I reject both bids for general disposal." This sounds like wisdom, for what the bidders for general disposal wanted was money from the city, while what Tate offers is money to the city. The contractors complain, never-

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theless, and insist that the people should know just what it is that Tate expects to get for his \$245,000.

Contractor Tate has constructed a crematory at Fifty-third street and North River. The crematory stands on private property, though, and as far as can be learned, neither the land nor the building has been transferred to the city. It is stated about the Street Cleaning office that the crematory will be given to the city on the completion of the contract. This in itself must be taken as a bit peculiar, for the only "contract" Tate has had is the privilege Colonel Waring has given him from day to day, and which Colonel Waring is in position to take away any time he may please to do so.

There will probably be a lively fight in the courts over the whole matter. There was a quarrel over it yesterday before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. No sooner was Colonel Waring's announcement accepting the bid of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, and bidding the city to give that concern \$38,900, read, than Elihu Root rose to object, not because De Lancey Nicoll is the corporation's attorney, and a son of Lawrence Godkin a director, but because the acceptance was irregular.

Root gave notice that his clients, the Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company, would sue the city for damages and bring mandamus proceedings. If the contract was awarded to the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, Root declared that the system of the Merz Company was well tried and was being improved, while the Arnold system, used by the other concern, had been tried only on a small scale, and was not adopted to a large city.

"I suppose you think that's Gospel truth," Waring said to Root, "but I beg to say that experiments with the Utilization Company's system were eminently satisfactory."

Attorney Root hotly answered this, and the result was a warty war over the bids. Mayor Strong moved to lay the subject over for a week, and this was done. In the interval the prospect is that the air will be filled with charges and counter-charges of fraud.

Advertisements.

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