MUST BUY OUT OR FIGHT.

Continued from page one.

date if the steel companies decide to accept the Carnegie proposition.

GATES A STUMBLING BLOCK.

From what can be learned there is a great deal of uncertainty upon this point, as some of the steel concerns fear that such a plan of operating the Carnegie plant would be ruinous. Then, too, it is said that the Federal Steel Company has relations with the American Steel and Wire Company which are not pleasant, especially as it is trying to get control of the property to rid it of John W. Gates. The mere presence of Mr. Gates at the head of the concern would, it is said, cause the Federal Steel Company to hesitate to enter a pool in which he is the controlling spirit.

Still, if the Federal Steel Company thought to buy out the American Steel and Wire Company it would hardly be in shape to enter immediately another and still greater enterprise. In view of these conditions, it is predicted that some other arrangement will be made by which the same results will be obtained without the necessity of putting up $200,000,000. But the compromise proposed would be as enormous an undertaking as that by which the Carnegie Steel Company would be bought out. The steel men wish to avoid war if possible, and it is said they will enter into a plan of this sort to purchase peace.

Mr. Carnegie has built up his business on the manufacture of steel plate, steel rails, steel for structural purposes and billets, and is jealous of his trade. When some of the mills threatened to poach upon his favorite territory, he at once suggested retaliatory measures, which would be employed immediately unless competitors desisted. Mr. Carnegie, who seems to be in a position to dictate terms, has insisted that, unless his plant is purchased at the price named, there is to be an agreement among the various mills for each to hold fast to the lines of the trade they are now following, curbing any desire to expand into other fields of operation. If the tonnage in any one field gets too large for the plants already engaged in it they are to be permitted to make their mills larger, but in making other grades of steel are not to be permitted to enter new territories. By this he virtually retires, voluntarily, from his determination to build a steel tube plant at Conneaut, but this he is said to be willing to do if the other mills will leave him in undisputed possession of the lines he now follows in his peculiar territory.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

FEDERAL STEEL'S INTENTIONS TOWARD STEEL AND WIRE—MORGAN AND THE CARNEGIE HOLDINGS.

While men were to be found in Wall Street yesterday who declared that the story from Chicago of prospective control of the American Steel and Wire Company by the Federal Steel Company had been put out purely for speculative purposes, many careful observers were of the opinion that there "might be something in it." Federal Steel interests declined to comment one way or the other on the Chicago story, the appearance of which caused a revival of the rumor that the request made several weeks ago by a Wall Street brokerage house for American Steel and Wire proxies was in the interest of the Federal Steel Company. The Steel and Wire Company at present is in an entirely independent position, and it is argued that its "harmonization" would be a natural preliminary to a final and permanent adjustment of the rivalries of the great steel companies, such as would be secured through the purchase in the interest of the Federal Steel Company of Andrew Carnegie's stock holdings in the Carnegie Company. That negotiations are still proceeding between J. Pierpont Morgan, acting for the Federal Steel Company, and Mr. Carnegie for the transfer of the latter's controlling interest in his company, and that there is a good prospect that the two men will reach an agreement on the price to be paid, is understood by well informed Wall Street men to be a fact. The "Moore properties" have in the past been in virtual accord with the Carnegie interests, and it is reported now that any arrangement for control of the Carnegie Company by Federal Steel interests will be found to include a provision for control also of one of the four Moore companies, which would mean substantially control of all four, as identical interests dominate all.

Mr. Carnegie's stock and the controlling interest in the American Tin Plate Company, it is said, may not pass directly to the Federal Steel Company, but may be turned over to Mr. Morgan, to be held by him as trustee. Such an operation, it is said, would not require the raising and payment of a prohibitive amount of actual cash.

It has always been Mr. Carnegie's policy, a policy which has required courage of a high order, to spend money with the utmost freedom in keeping his various plants up to date. No piece of machinery, however costly, has been allowed to remain in place long enough to become in any degree obsolete, and every improvement in equipment has been promptly adopted by the Carnegie company. The average length of service of its machinery, it is said, has been only about five years. The result of adherence to this policy, large as has been the expenditure involved, has been to make the Carnegie plants the perfectly equipped properties they are to-day, and to give them an enormous advantage over any of the competitors of the Carnegie company, although some of those competitors, like the Federal Steel Company, also are admirably equipped. Under all these circumstances, and taking into consideration also the vast reserve resources of the Carnegie company from the placing of its $160,000,000 bond issue, an important element in Wall Street believes that there is nothing improbable in the opinion that when Mr. Carnegie expresses a willingness to dispose of control of the Carnegie company Mr. Morgan, representing the interests of the Federal Steel Company, the National Tube Company and the American Bridge Company, is on his part willing to enter into negotiations with Mr. Carnegie; for the alternative, it seems, is war, with the Carnegie company on the aggressive.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—John Lambert, of the American Steel and Wire Company, said that he had no knowledge of the reported purchase by the Federal Steel Company interests of a controlling interest in the stock of the American Steel and Wire Company.

"I know nothing about the Federal Steel Company having acquired stock in our company," said Mr. Lambert. "I hope it is so, because Morgan and his followers are good people to have as stockholders in a corporation. But so far as I know there is not a word of truth in the present rumors."

Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, one of the leading officials of the Federal Steel Company, also said that he had heard nothing concerning the proposed absorption of the American Steel and Wire Company, and could not understand how his name came to be used in connection with it.

A NEW PIPE AND TUBE PLANT.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—Contracts are about to be let for a new pipe and tube plant at Zanesville, Ohio, in which Pittsburg and New-York capitalists are interested. The new company is known as the Eastern Tube Company and is chartered under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $1,000,000. The plans call for a plant with a capacity of eight hundred tons a day.

TO BE ATTACHED FOR CLUB DEBT.

Deputy-Sheriff Murray is trying to attach the property of E. W. Kemble, the artist, to satisfy a judgment against him. The judgment was secured by the New-York Athletic Club on April 11, 1900, in the Fourth District Court, and is for $37 53. Mr. Kemble, who was a member of the New-York Athletic Club, ran up a house bill and then, it is said, neglected to pay it. Judgment was secured against him, but Mr. Kemble ignored the judgment, and so the Sheriff was set to work on the case. It was reported yesterday that Deputy Sheriff Murray was going to seize some of Mr. Kemble's pictures in The Lambs, of which Mr. Kemble is a member. At The Lambs it was said that Mr. Kemble had no pictures there. The lawyer in the case is Charles A. Wilson, of No. 38 Wall-st.

ATTACKS MAYOR VAN WYCK.

COMMISSIONER BELL OBJECTS TO HIS REMARKS ABOUT CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Several members of the New East River Bridge Commission yesterday exhibited signs of anger because of the criticism of Mayor Van Wyck at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on Friday. The Mayor had caused a resolution to pass, commanding the New East River Bridge Commission to "forthwith take steps for the acquisition of land by condemnation proceedings, and immediately vest title in the city of property to be acquired for the approaches to the New East River Bridge." He had proceeded to say: "If only the Commissioners would exercise some of their energy to try to complete the bridge, and not run around trying to buy small pieces of property, they would do better, and the bridge might be finished some time."

There was a gathering of the Commissioners at their office, in Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and regret was expressed by some of them that Lewis Nixon, the chairman of the Commission, was kept away from the conference. Mr. Nixon was said to be detained at Elizabethport by the strike in his shipyard. James D. Bell, of Brooklyn, who holds himself to be somewhat independent of Tammany, even if he is a member of the Commission, spoke his mind freely in a talk with newspaper men. He said the Commission would be heard from soon in reply to the Mayor. For himself, he was willing to talk out of meeting.

"Why," he said, "the statements made yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were outrageous and malicious lies. The charge made against the New East River Bridge Commission is a tissue of falsehoods, and the records will show its falsity. Some of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are members of this Commission—Mayor Van Wyck is—and they have taken part in the very proceedings which they criticise. I don't know of any delays or neglects which this Commission is charged with. I wish more of the learned pundits would investigate and find out where the blame lies. The statements made yesterday show supreme idiocy."

Mr. Bell proceeded to tell of the trials and tribulations of the New East River Bridge Commission, and particularly of trouble with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He said:

The law is not such as was quoted yesterday, and the members of that Board know it isn't. It was assumed there that the Commission could enter upon these lands four months after application was made for the appointment of commissioners of appraisal in condemnation proceedings. That is not the law. The fact is they can enter on the lands four months after the commissioners have been appointed and have taken their oaths. In Brooklyn, where application was made nine days later than here, the commissioners were appointed and took their oaths on November 9, and on March 9 were able to enter on the lands. Over here, for some reason which the wise Solons which sat in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment might be able to explain, no action whatever has been taken in regard to the appointment of commissioners. Therefore, there is no way by which this Commission could tell when it might get possession of the lands.

The Commission began proceedings on March 29, 1900, when a resolution was drawn by the Corporation Counsel, which was presented to the Board of Estimate, in which permission was asked to acquire all the lands on each side of the East River needed, for both the plazas and approaches. The Controller objected to including lands for plazas, and the resolution was returned and amended, leaving out the plazas. It was then returned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and on July 10 the Board passed the amended resolution. The resolution was then sent to the Corporation Counsel, who is also the counsel for this Commission, for him to make application in the courts of Manhattan and Brooklyn for the appointment of commissioners of estimate. The appointments were made here on October 16 in the Supreme Court, General Term, and in Brooklyn on October 25.

Commissioner Bell was asked if the Commission had received the official resolution passed on Friday. He laughed and said: "No, and I rather doubt whether we will receive it. It doesn't seem to me that the member of the Board of Estimate who is also a member of this Commission would care to become a laughing stock by criticising a Commission of which he is one of the leading members. However, if the official resolution by chance should come to us you can rest assured that we will reply in kind, and an official communication to the Board of Estimate from us will result. I will end the whole matter by calling it a comic resolution of the most serious Board in America."

EXHIBITS BY YOUNG PEOPLE WANTED.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF CHILDREN'S WORK TO OPEN FEBRUARY 18.

The Executive Committee of the National Exposition of Children's Work issued a statement yesterday that the exposition under the auspices of the Child Workers' Protective Association will be opened with fitting ceremonies on Monday, February 18, in the Mechanics' Library Building, East Sixteenth-st., between Union Square and Fifth-ave.

Exhibits will include specimens of children's handiwork, mechanical and artistic, contributed from all parts of the United States, Cuba, etc., by boys and girls, from the youngest up to sixteen years. Every description of clever work executed by children at home or at school, as tasks or pastime, is being sent in by individuals, classes and institutions. Three large boxes of exhibits from children have been received from Havana and other points in Cuba. Arrangements are in progress for representative exhibits from Mexico and Canada. The Indian schools of the United States will also be represented. There will be at least five prizes in each class.

The largest Western exhibit, so far, comes from Colorado. The largest Southern exhibit is from Tennessee. The largest Eastern exhibits now are from New-York and New-Jersey. Some States and some cities have not yet been heard from. The committee desires to be brought into touch by correspondence with children everywhere. Copies of the rules, with application blanks and all particulars, will be promptly furnished to those who write for them. All communications should be addressed to the secretary of the National Exposition of Children's Work, No. 137 East Fifteenth-st.

THE CAMPANIA'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

HEAVY SEAS AND SNOW SQUALLS FORCE HER TO REDUCE HER SPEED.

The steamer Campania, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, had a rough voyage. She encountered heavy head seas and snow squalls, and was obliged to run under reduced speed at times. She took a much longer time than is usually required to reach her pier after passing Fire Island, owing to the weather. She showed traces of her combat with the snow squalls and seas even when she had been docked. Her bows and everything on the forward deck wore a thin coat of ice and snow. It reached far up the forward mast.

No mishaps occurred in the course of the voyage. At the concert held on Friday night $200 was raised for the benefit of sailors' charities. The chairman was Sir William B. Forwood, president of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphan Institution. Among those who took part was Miss Laura Burt, the actress.

"MURRAY HALL" FUNERAL A MYSTERY.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS DECLINE TO TELL ANY OF THE DETAILS.

In death, as in life, mystery shrouds Murray Hall, the woman who for thirty years deceived the world into believing that she was a man. The funeral of this woman occurred late on Friday night, and the body was taken away for burial. Yesterday morning the crêpe on the door at No. 145 Sixth-ave. was taken down and the doors of the intelligence office were thrown open. Neither the adopted daughter of the dead woman nor any of the servants in the place would talk about the funeral. They said it was strictly a private family affair. Where the woman was buried, who the mourners were and the other details of the funeral were not forthcoming. The people who live in the neighborhood are still talking and wondering about the strange woman who lived among them for thirty years, was apparently twice married, who drank, swore and fought, attended primaries and voted as a man without ever arousing the slightest suspicion as to her sex.

TWO YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.

James Doyle, the shipkeeper of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, convicted recently of attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Mary Birnes, of Philadelphia, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, to two years in State Prison. Judge Thomas said, in passing sentence, that when the assault was attempted the prisoner represented the United States Government, and had, therefore, placed his Government in the position of allowing such an occurrence on one of its own warships. Moreover, if the assault had not been in vain the prisoner would be waiting for sentence of death, instead of two years' imprisonment.

WOULD LICENSE ARCHITECTS

CONVENTION DECIDES TO PRESENT TO THE LEGISLATURE A BILL INTENDED TO WEED OUT INCOMPETENTS.

A convention of the practising architects of the State was held in the rooms of the Architectural League, in Fifty-seventh-st., yesterday for the purpose of acting on proposed legislation relating to the registration of architects in the State. About eighty architects were in attendance from all parts of the State.

The convention was called to order by R. W. Gibson, the president of the Architectural League. Louis De C. Berg was elected permanent chairman and Woodruff Leeming secretary.

A committee appointed in March, 1900, consisting of Charles F. McKim, J. F. Harder, William F. Russell, R. W. Gibson, Woodruff Leeming, William A. Boring, Thomas Hastings and others, reported that it had considered several suggestions for the elimination of unworthy architects from practice, and had finally decided to recommend the passage of a bill by the Legislature providing for the examination and registration of every architect in the State by a State Board of Architects to be appointed by the Governor. Walter Cook, representing the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, presented a protest signed by nearly three-fourths of the members of the chapter against the convention recommending such a bill. The grounds given were these: "That no law should be urged, unless, if enacted, the result would be positive and beneficial; that no law could be passed that would take away from any individual the right to design and construct his own building, or to have the work done by any one he might select; that the apparent analogy with the bar and the medical professions does not exist, as only members and registered physicians are allowed to practise in this State, and that the registered architect would have an empty title with no powers; that no examination could deal with other than constructive knowledge, and that among the registered architects would occur many names that we would hesitate to recognize as properly entitled to be called architects; that the anomaly would be presented of architects registered by the State on account of presumed constructive knowledge, while the engineers, whose special attribute is such knowledge, are not registered."

The protest further stated that the architects desired to be classed with the artistic fraternity, and that their position would not be advanced if they were compelled to register. The protest was placed on file.

Mr. Harder declared that it was a necessity that a law be passed at once which would protect the public from dishonest and pilfering architects. On Mr. Harder's motion a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill covering the subject, to be presented at the afternoon session. The chairman appointed Messrs. Harder, Cook, Pierce, Drosser and Coxhead as the committee.

The committee in the afternoon handed up a report containing a draft of a bill, which after a long discussion was finally received. The bill provides that within sixty days after its passage by the Legislature the Governor shall appoint nine persons, to constitute the New-York State Board of Architects. The members of the Board are to be divided into three classes, the first to serve three years, the second two years and the third one year. The members are to serve without remuneration, but shall be reimbursed for their legitimate expenses. The members of the Board shall annually elect from their number a president and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer, to hold office for one year. The State Board may adopt, with the approval of the Governor, rules and regulations for the examination and registration of applicants.

The fee for examination will be at least $20. If the examination of any applicant be satisfactory to a majority of the Board, a certificate shall be issued to him on the payment of an additional fee of $15, entitling him to practise. A person who shall at the time of the passage of this act be engaged in the practice of architecture shall be entitled to registration without fee or examination on the presentation of a satisfactory affidavit to that effect. Any certificate of registration shall be revoked by the Board for gross ignorance, recklessness or dishonest practices, but no certificate shall be revoked without a proper hearing. Any person who pursues the practice of architecture or who advertises himself as such without registration shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not less than $50 nor more than $500.

Nothing in the act is to be construed to prevent any person from designing his own building, or to prohibit architects of other States from acting as architects for any building, or to prevent students or employes of registered architects from acting for or upon the authority of such architects.

It was decided to refer the bill to a committee of one hundred architects, to be appointed by the chairman, for such further revision as may be necessary, and to present it and urge its passage in the Legislature and to endeavor to have the Governor sign it.

DEATH DUE TO ALCOHOLISM.

BROOKLYN WOMAN SAID TO HAVE DRUNK A QUART OF WHISKEY IN ABOUT FOUR HOURS.

Mrs. Julia F. Gorham, thirty-five years old, wife of William Gorham, died at her home, No. 126 Greene-ave., Brooklyn, early yesterday morning from heart failure. Dr. Charles G. Purdy, who attended her, reported the case to the Coroner's office, and said that heart failure had been brought on by drinking a large quantity of whiskey. Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician, told a Tribune reporter last evening that death was due to alcoholism, and that Mrs. Gorham had drunk a quart of whiskey in about four hours on Friday night. Mrs. Gorham had been separated from her husband, it was said, on account of her drinking habits.

SAYS COLD WILL END GRIP EPIDEMIC.

THERE WERE EIGHTY-TWO FATAL CASES OF THE DISEASE LAST WEEK.

Dr. T. C. Taylor, assistant register of the Board of Health, said yesterday that if the present cold snap continues it would knock the epidemic of grip sky high.

There were eighty-two fatal cases of grip in the week ending at noon yesterday, and forty-five fatal cases from the same cause in the previous week.

LECTURE TO AID SANATORIUM GABRIELS.

CHAPLAIN CHIDWICK, OF THE ILL FATED MAINE, TO TALK ON NAVAL HISTORY.

In a beautiful valley in the Adirondacks, protected from the north winds by Sunrise Mount, and within view of Mounts Marcy, McGregor and White Face, is the Sanatorium Gabriels, maintained by the Sisters of Mercy of the Diocese of Ogdensburg. It is an institution for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis in a curable stage.

It was started in 1897 in a board structure looking no better than a Western shack. Through the energy of the Sisters and the help of such men as ex-Governor Morton, ex-Governor Roosevelt, W. Bourke Cockran, Secretary of State McDonough, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Paul Smith, General S. A. Moffett, ex-Collector John A. Sullivan, and the interest of Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. John Kelly, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. De Villiers Hoard, it now comprises a series of detached buildings, perfectly lighted and ventilated, and equipped with the most modern system of water supply, baths and drainage. So admirable is its equipment that a medal was awarded to it by the Paris Exposition last summer for its fitness to the purposes for which it has been prepared.

A lecture is to be given on next Monday by the Rev. John P. Chidwick at Lenox Lyceum for the benefit of the sanatorium. He was the chaplain of the Maine from the time it was launched until it was blown up in Havana Harbor. His topic is to be "Pages from Our Naval Hitsory."

VERDICT FOR $15,000 FOR MAN AND WIFE.

WOMAN SUED PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACCIDENT IN 1899.

A verdict was yesterday given in the Supreme Court, Jersey City, for $15,000 in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Barry, of Arlington-ave., against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mrs. Barry asserted that she was injured for life in an accident in a train on September 24, 1899. The counsel for the company declared that Mrs. Barry had been improperly treated by physicians. In a former suit a verdict for $10,000 was set aside by the Supreme Court because at the first trial only one physician testified that Mrs. Barry's injuries were permanent. At the second trial six physicians testified that such was the case.

Don't All Speak at Once.

After breakfast this morning send or go direct to your newsdealer and tell him that you want a pamphlet copy of The Tribune "Story of the Nineteenth Century." Handsomely printed, finely illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

ANOTHER ARREST IN BIG HOLDUP.

PRISONER DISCHARGED FOR LACK OF IDENTIFICATION—MAN WHO SHOT SAYS HE NEEDED MONEY.

A second arrest in connection with the holdup in Maillard's, Broadway and Twenty-fourth-st., on Friday night, was made by Detective Binnings, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The man who was arrested was Reginald Jackson, twenty-seven years old, a clerk, who lives in the Mills Hotel No. 1. Jackson was taken from the hotel by Detective Binnings to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. Later in the morning both Jackson and Burgess were arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The cashier at Maillard's had called at Police Headquarters to identify Jackson, but he was unable to do so. He said that Jackson was not one of the men who attempted to rob him. Jackson was, therefore, discharged by Magistrate Deuel.

Burgess was held for trial in $10,000 bail. When he was asked by the Magistrate if he had anything to say in answer to the charge against him, he replied, "Not a word!" He exhibited indifference. He is far from a desperate looking man. His mild appearance does not suggest the temerity he has shown. He is a steamfitter.

Burgess told Captain Titus that he came from the South, and that he had never before made any attempt at a holdup. He also told Captain Titus he had been in the city only three or four days and that he had been driven to try robbery by his lack of money. He said that he knew little about his companion, whom he picked up on the street. He has, however, put certain clews into the hands of the detectives.

Burgess's companion escaped in Twenty-fourth-st.

DONS HIS BEST FOR SUICIDE.

MAN WITH POETRY, BOUTONNIERE AND KID GLOVES TRIES TO FOLLOW SWEETHEART TO THE GRAVE.

With some poetry, written in German, pinned to his coat, a boutonniere in his buttonhole, and kid gloves on his hands, a well dressed man attempted to take his life at No. 330 East Ninth-st. yesterday morning by turning on the gas. Among some newspaper clippings in his pockets was one describing the Vanderbilt-French wedding.

The place where the man attempted suicide is a lodging house. The landlady of the house said the man had come there two weeks ago, and had been reticent about himself. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and there it was said his condition was critical. It is understood the man came from a good family. It is said that the man was a sweetheart of Pauline Feste, who committed suicide in the Grand Union Hotel several weeks ago.

A telephone message was received at Bellevue Hospital last night from the police of the Fifth-st. station requesting that they be informed as soon as the man regains consciousness, and also if a woman named Stella Steyner called to see the man. A request was made last week to the police that a watch be kept for a man named Steyner who had disappeared, and it was feared might commit suicide.

MARRIAGE CANNOT BE ANNULLED HERE.

DECISION THAT COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER SON OF A WEALTHY MAN AND HIS SERVANT BRIDE.

The service of the summons and complaint in the action brought by Casper Becker, a wealthy resident of Philadelphia, as guardian ad litem of his eighteen-year-old son, John Bernhard Becker, for an annulment of the youth's marriage with Rosa Gutman, who had been a servant in the Becker household, was yesterday set aside by Justice Beach in the Supreme Court. Young Becker left his home on September 25 and came to this city with Rosa. They were married and returned to Philadelphia. Mr. Becker alleges that his son and Rosa have never lived together since the marriage.

Mrs. Becker filed an affidavit saying that both she and her husband were residents of Philadelphia, and had never lived here. Justice Beach holds that the Court has no jurisdiction.

WORKING THROUGH COLLEGE.

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH STUDENTS ENGAGE TO EARN AN EDUCATION.

The Columbia University Faculty Committee on Employment for Students has done more work in this college year than ever before, according to the statements of Albert Britt, graduate secretary of the committee. Since June 1 it has recommended 140 students to sixty different places. Of these thirty-six were successful in securing work, and earned money in amounts ranging from $1 50 to $350, amounting in all to $2,454 25. Previous to June the committee had two hundred applications for places. Of these 75 per cent either earned a little money or else gave up trying, and depended on paternal help. More than half the students in the university, however, according to Mr. Britt, do something to help themselves through college.

The ways of gaining an education are as diverse as the individuals themselves. The most profitable and most overcrowded is tutoring, for which some graduate students get $2 an hour. Teaching in night and private schools is also well liked, and several students obtained places in the library, gymnasium and book store. Others have found profit in conducting a trade in second hand textbooks. Stenography and typewriting have been known to net some students $9 a week. Columbia being a city college, opportunities for waiting on table in hotels and boarding houses are much less infrequent than in the New-England colleges. Many students secured places as clerks and watchers on Election Day.

It was in the summer, however, that the greatest opportunities for earning money came. Acting as streetcar conductors, as telegraph and telephone operators, as hotel clerks, and even as porters and as clerks in bathing houses, working as travelling salesmen and as gas collectors, were some of the methods employed in earning money.

RATES NEW-YORK HOPS LOW.

DEALER SAYS CALIFORNIA PRODUCT IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THAT RAISED HERE.

"New-York State hops are selling at 16 to 17 cents and Pacific Coast prices are 15½ to 16 cents, figures which are several cents above your market report of Sunday," said Charles F. Werner, manager for Lilienthal Brothers, hop dealers, at No. 116 Broad-st., to a Tribune reporter yesterday. "New-York hop growers are beginning to feel the keen Pacific Coast competition," continued Mr. Werner. "Were it not for the fact that brewers generally persist in believing that the hops of this State are superior to the Western product, the industry would decline here as rapidly as it did in Wisconsin. It is hard to account for this prejudice in favor of New-York hops, when the vast majority of dealers favor the California product.

"The best hops in the country are grown in Sonoma County, Cal. There the soil is peculiarly adapted to the plant, because of its general dryness and consequent freedom from pests. The Grosse and Farmer ranches, at Santa Rosa, the county seat of Sonoma County, are good specimens of the modern successful hop fields. Healdsburg, sixteen miles north of Santa Rosa, is a rich hop centre—Lilienthal Brothers have three hundred acres planted in hops in Alameda County. When we looked about for a manager for the Pleasanton Hop Company, we selected George Davis, of Healdsburg, because we believed it best to have a man who was familiar with the Sonoma County industry. California produced thirty thousand bales of hops last year, which brought in nearly $1,000,000 revenue. This is a smaller number of bales than usual. Oregon produced eighty thousand bails, but the Oregon crop suffers materially each year from disease due to wet climatic conditions. The industry there dates back to 1892.

"I believe that Mr. Geary's Chinese Exclusion bill was unfair in its treatment of the yellow men. The Pleasanton Hop Company no longer employs Chinese. They are not seen as often as before in the hop fields. They were very industrious, and did a very good service to the State by compelling the easygoing native Californian to spurt in order to keep up with them. We tried Japs, and found them to be capable and active pickers.

"California has taken on a new lease of life since the Philippine question was opened up. The hop growing industry has come to stay. More and more capital is being invested in hops each year, and the returns exceed those which may be derived from the sugar beet and orange growing industries. It requires little capital to begin, and profits are soon made. The last three years have been very successful ones with the growers, and there is no reason why prosperity should wane."

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN DEPARTS.

LEAVES BROOKLYN WITH FRIENDS FOR HIS ANNUAL TRIP TO FLORIDA.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran Democratic boss of Kings County, left Brooklyn for his annual visit to Florida yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, ex-Fire Chief and Mrs. Thomas F. Nevins, Frank Nevins, Jeremiah Quaid, Colonel Thomas Kerrigan, the two Misses Kerrigan and Robert Furey. Mr. McLaughlin goes to Merritt Island, on the Indian River, where he will remain until April.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

DRESS GOODS IN WOOL.

Colored 54-inch all wool Homespuns, three shades of gray, brown, castor and blue. Readily and uniformly sold for 1.25 yard; here, for this one occasion, at 55c

Colored 52-inch all wool Broadcloth and Venetians; show a variety of correct new shades and black. All strong 1.25 values; marked for a day or so at . 95c

Black 46-inch shaggy Camel's Hair Suiting; leads the season's rough fabrics and is commonly sold for $1.00. Doubly inviting at to-morrow's price . . 55c

DRESS GOODS IN COTTON.

The Mercerizing process (silk finish) has established itself firmly, and many new cotton fabrics are all the handsomer therefor. Foulardettes and Grenadines aptly illustrate. French, English, Scotch and German makers send charming novelties—Swisses, Organdies, Mousselines de L'Inde, Zephyrs, Madras Linen Shirtings and Skirtings; in fact, more than we can hope to catalogue.

THIS FOR A STARTING SPECIAL.

15,000 yards of Printed Mercerized Foulardettes; silk in design, weave, appearance, and almost in fibre; exquisite silk patterns adorn grounds of most approved shades—nothing in New York approaches them at 25c

MOURNING MILLINERY.

A display of New Mourning Millinery with an Individual Tone and Character of Refined Elegance.

Trimmed Mourning Hats, Turbans and Bonnets.
Mourning Flowers, Foliage and Ribbons of most select type.
Untrimmed Black Hats—Chiffon, Maline and Chiffon and Silk combinations.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Some lines are too large, some too small.
In a nutshell, the reasons for these reductions.

Women's 15c. Fancy Swiss Embroidered and Lace Trimmed 10c
Women's 25c. Linen Lace Trimmed and Swiss Embroidered 19c
Women's 12½c. Pure Linen Hemstitched 10c
Men's All Linen Hemstitched, different hem widths 11c
Broken Assortments of Men's Silk Initialed—wind up at 39c

A while ago we held a sale of Handkerchief "Seconds" (very trivial defects). There are left, in plain linen, 45 dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, 45 dozen for women. We will take 9c. apiece now for goods that brought as high as 30 cents. 9c

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

SECOND MORTGAGE OF $1,000,000

CITIZENS' WATER COMPANY, NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, EXECUTES IT TO SECURE BOND ISSUE.

A second mortgage of $1,000,000 has been executed by the Citizens' Water Company, of Newtown, Long Island, to the Colonial Trust Company, of Manhattan, trustee, as security for an issue of one thousand 4 per cent twenty year gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each. The mortgage covers the company's land, buildings, machinery and franchise. Half the bonds are to be issued immediately to pay for land recently purchased in Newtown and Flushing, and the other half will be reserved for the payment of lands to be acquired and pumping stations to be built in Newtown, Jamaica and Flushing. The issue is subject to a first mortgage on the property to the Nassau Trust Company.

A STRANGE FUNERAL.

THREE MINISTERS TALKED, AND A MOURNER OBJECTED TO THE LENGTH OF THE SERVICE.

A New-York undertaker, who has just returned from assisting at the funeral of a rich owner of coal mines in Pennsylvania, tells of a strange funeral service which the old man's widow arranged.

"It is hardly the place for an undertaker to tell newspaper stories," he said, "but I'll have to break the rule in this case. The widow wanted to give tone to the funeral, and had the country undertaker send to New-York for an assistant. There was really nothing for me to do, as the country undertaker was not satisfied unless he did everything himself. He followed the casket down the aisle carrying the hats of the six pallbearers on his right arm. There were felt hats and derbys, and one badly battered silk hat in the lot. He made them wait until he had unwound a long, black muffler, which he wore around his neck. He folded it up carefully and placed it across the altar rail. Then he bowed very low as a signal that they might set their burden down. He squinted along the side of the casket to see that it was straight, and had them change it a little on finding it out of line. Then he bowed each man to his seat and bent low before the minister as a signal that the service might begin.

"The widow had planned a most elaborate service in which three country ministers were to take part. One was the pastor of the church, who preached the regular sermon. The second was a young minister, who was visiting in the little town and who read comforting passages from the Bible. The third was the former pastor, an old man almost in his dotage, who was to call the attention of the audience to the many fine points of the dead man. The service was more than an hour old when the old, gray-haired minister began. After devoting fifteen minutes to glittering generalities he began to get personal.

"'Our late departed brother was a great lover of fast horses,' he said. 'In fact, he owned some of the fastest horses in this part of the world. He was always good about pickin' up anyone along the road. One day he says to me, "Brother Miller, come an' take a ride." He took me to a racetrack, and all the while we were there I noticed he never took his hand out of his coat pocket. "Why did you do that?" I asked. "Because I've got $5,000 in there." Now, don't that show how careful he was?'

"Three or four similar characteristics were illustrated in the same way and at great length. Then the old minister started in to tell about the dead man's first wife. He praised her for almost half an hour, to the great discomfort of the widow, who was in a pew just below him.

"'And there sits his second wife,' he said finally. 'I believe he was just about as fond of her.'

"By this time the service had been going on for more than two hours, and the people were beginning to get nervous. I noticed one old man who was fretting in his seat. Finally the minister paused, and the old man jumped to his feet.

"'I feel called upon to say something right here,' he began. 'Brother Miller means well enough, but I don't believe in goin' against the wishes of the dead. George always said before he died that he didn't want no fussin' an' feathers about his buryin'. All he wanted was a prayer an' a hymn, an' then to be laid away quick as possible. It strikes me that this here business has gone far enough, and that it's time to begin the buryin'.'

"The widow looked daggers, the minister was speechless and the situation became very strained before the choir leader recovered enough to start the closing hymn."

KNOCKOUT DROPS AND ROBBERY.

John H. Mehlin, who says he is a diamond cutter, is under arrest at Police Headquarters in Newark on a charge of giving knockout drops to Dr. J. B. Elston, of Newark, and robbing him on the night of January 3, in a café in Market-st. The doctor says he saw Mehlin reach his hand across the glass of beer in front of the doctor, and that after he had drunk the beer he felt dizzy. A moment later the stranger asked him for his card and he drew out his wallet. After this he remembers that the wallet was handed back to him by his companion, who helped him out of the café. When he reached his home he found that $20 was missing from his wallet and that his diamond stud, worth $175, was gone. Dr. Elston reported the robbery to the police. When arrested by a detective last Thursday Mehlin dropped a bottle which contained chloral hydrate. Dr. Elston identified the prisoner.

DEPARTURE OF JUSTICE BARTLETT.

Justice Willard Bartlett, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, sailed yesterday afternoon for Porto Rico, where he will remain a month. He is suffering from neuralgia in the head and neck, and expects to be benefited by a visit to a warmer climate. He will also go to Havana and Key West.

GLEN COVE STARCH WORKS SOLD.

The works of the Glen Cove Starch Company, at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been sold to the National Starch Company, the consideration named being $225,000. The sale includes all the land, machinery, stock and other property of the company. Eighteen separate conveyances are named in the deed.

BROOKLYN CAMERA CLUB EXHIBITION.

The annual photographic exhibition of the Brooklyn Camera Club, of No. 886 Manhattan-ave., Brooklyn, will be opened on Thursday evening and continue until Saturday evening. The rooms will be open until 10:30 o'clock each ever'--

Our Remnant Sale is the most important item in the clothing calendar.

We make it twice a year and make it worth while. We cut up **1,800** bolts of cloth at the beginning of a season, recalling them now, as we need them for this sale. Suits to order, **$14**, former prices **$16** to **$40**. Trousers, **$4**, formerly **$5** to **$10**. Overcoats, made of imported Vicunas and Friezes, the Oxford blacks and grays. We treat them liberally, making them long, loose, velvet collars, cuffs, slashed pockets, satin line them throughout, to order, **$20**. All our fancy silk vestings, **$6**. Money back if you doubt our double value.

ARNHEIM

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

BUFFALO BILL'S BRIDLE STOLEN.

IT WAS PRESENTED TO HIM BY PRINCE OF WALES—BOYS CHARGED WITH THE THEFT.

Four boys were arraigned in the Adams-st. court yesterday morning on the charge of stealing property from the winter quarters of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, at Ambrose Park, Third-ave. and Thirty-sixth-st., Brooklyn. Among other things which, it is alleged, the boys stole was the bridle which was presented to Buffalo Bill by the Prince of Wales. It was said that the bridle was sold to John Langan, of No. 680 Sixth-ave. The boys were also charged with having damaged electric light engines in Ambrose Park, valued at $3,000, to the extent of $600.

The boys were held on a charge of burglary.

TROLLEY CAR STRUCK HIS WAGON.

Conried Gresman, of No. 177 Scholes-st., Brooklyn, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, on Friday night from injuries received by falling from his truck, which had been struck by a trolley car. Gresman was employed as a truck driver for Bossert & Son, lumber dealers. Late on Friday his wagon was struck by a trolley car of the Ravenswood and Queens County Electric Railway. Gresman was thrown from the truck and fell on his head. He was picked up unconscious, and was taken to St. John's Hospital in an ambulance. Ambulance Surgeon Brennan said that Gresman had received a compound fracture of the skull.

The motorman of the car, Henry Werner, of No. 100 Jane-st., Long Island City, was arrested. The wagon was demolished, but the horse escaped uninjured.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 19 (Special).—Local brokers report that the sales in the print cloth market in the week amounted to 250,000 pieces, of which 160,000 were regulars and the rest odds. This is the largest sale since the recent dulness in the print cloth market set in, and is, it is expected, the forerunner of a selling movement which will be large enough to take up the surplus stock here and supply the needs of buyers.

The sale of regulars at the present quotation has strengthened the market for this class of goods, demand for which of late has been very poor, and caused outside manufacturers, who have been making price concessions, to hold their goods for the full quotation.

The feature of the week's transactions was the appearance in the market of M. C. D. Borden, of New-York. On Thursday afternoon his local representatives, acting under his instructions, relieved the market of 150,000 to 200,000 pieces, all regulars, for which they paid the price asked by the Selling Committee, 3¼ cents. It was a move welcomed by manufacturers, for continued dulness and lack of demand for regular goods at any figure had caused some of them to be discouraged, and talk of curtailment was heard on all sides.

In fact, the mill men were about ready to start a movement in that direction, and the announcement of the purchase had the effect of putting off the proposition, which some manufacturers believed to be necessary to relieve the congestion. One of the causes for the piling of such a large stock of goods in this market is the change of policy on the part of buyers from what had been their course of action in past years. Previously they carried stock in large quantities from season to season, but, now that the Selling Committee is in charge of the disposition of the production of local mills, that organization is allowed to take care of the stock, and buyers are not obliged to tie up large amounts of money in cloth which they will not need for some time.

Buying is now done in large quantities about two or three times a year, and in the intervening time business is extremely dull. Indications point to the fact that such a buying season is at hand. In consequence the market has taken on a more hopeful tone, and print cloths are held strictly firm at 3¼ cents for regulars and that basis for odds.