"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

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THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

PREPARING TO RECEIVE THE COMMISSIONERS IN WASHINGTON.

Reports of a Protest from England Premature—Representative Harter of Ohio Emphatically Against Annexation—A Talk with Mrs. Mott Smith About Queen Liliuokalani and Life in Hawaii—England Has Not Protested Against Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It was stated this morning that the report of last night that the protest of England against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States would be presented to-day was premature. It was said at the State Department that it had not been received, and there was no intimation that it would come to-day; but the opinion prevailed that it might be expected at any time.

Lord Rosebery's statement to the Hawaiian Chargé at London yesterday that England, France, and Germany would protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, is believed to have good foundation only so far as England is concerned. The interests of France and Germany in that country are not of sufficient importance to warrant either of them in proceeding even so far as a protest against the political absorption of the islands by the United States, in case it was deemed best by this country to take that action.

Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian representative here, expects England to protest and to protest vigorously. He thinks that there will be a concentration at Honolulu, as rapidly as possible, of the naval forces of England, now in the Pacific, for the purpose of making a demonstration. But it is not probable, in the opinion of Dr. Smith, that this will affect the sentiment of the people in any way. The commercial interests of Hawaii are practically all with the United States, and although the sympathies of the native population, under the influence of the members of the royal family, are undoubtedly with the English, still the property interest of the islands will eventually control their destiny. That interest is in favor of political incorporation with the United States.

In Congress the situation continues to be privately discussed by members. Mr. Harmer (Rep. Pa.), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said to-day:

"I approve of the steps already taken by the representatives of the United States at Honolulu, as it has prevented the Government of Great Britain from assuming a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted in its late possession in the near future. If to avoid this we were compelled to accept the proposition for annexation at once, I would favor it. Our Government should look to its own interests first. Great Britain never fails to do so. No European power should be allowed to seize Hawaii at any time, and especially while the representatives are begging at our doors for annexation.

"It is claimed that no international treaty would be violated by annexation. France and Great Britain recognized the independence of the islands in 1843, and subsequently the United States did. Much will depend upon the development of the next few days, but I believe with careful consideration, keeping American interests constantly in view, we shall reach a conclusion which will be satisfactory to the people of our country."

The discussion of the Hawaiian question at the Cabinet meeting to-day was informal, and, there being nothing before the body for its consideration, no action was taken. The matter of the reception of the Commissioners of the provisional Government of Hawaii concerns directly only the President and Secretary of State, with whom their business must be transacted. There was practically a unanimous expression of opinion in favor of annexation, but, as this will require action by Congress as well as by the Executive, there was no decision that could be reached at this time. The Commissioners will, of course, be received courteously and their proposition listened to with sympathy, but their recommendations that may be made thereon will be determined by its terms. What these may be cannot be told until the arrival of the Commissioners and the statement of their case to the Secretary of State.

There will probably be no message to Congress from the President until after the Commissioners have been heard, and then it is only surmised, in case a favorable recommendation upon their proposition shall have been decided upon.

Representative M. D. Harter of Ohio is one of the Congressmen who have decided opinions upon the question of the annexation of Hawaii which are antagonistic to the expressions of a large number of his associates.

"We don't want the islands," said Mr. Harter, "under any conditions, and I am decidedly opposed to making them a part of our territory. The whole scheme is a job intended to benefit the few sugar planters who are anxious to secure the two cents per pound bounty paid by the United States on the native product. Their crop amounts to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 pounds a year, as I recollect, and if they should get that bounty there will be a nice bounty of from $40,000 to $60,000 to divide among these sugar planters. But we will knock that out shortly, and then you'll hear no more about annexation."

There is seemingly no preparation being made at the Navy Department for sending vessels to Honolulu to support the Boston. The statement made that 100 marines would be sent to Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa lacks confirmation at the Department. While this number of marines, and perhaps 100 more, could be mustered for foreign service of this character, not more than 200 could be conveniently spared. Besides, the Mariposa will sail from San Francisco to-morrow, and it is not possible for the Department to have more than 300 men ready before the hour of departure.

The flying squadron, consisting of the cruisers San Francisco and Charleston, the gunboat Yorktown and the cruiser Atlanta, are expected at Barbadoes in a few days on their way to this country to take part in the naval display next spring, and they can easily be reached there by telegraph if it is decided to send any of them to Honolulu. It is probable, however, that no extraordinary action will be taken by the United States Government until after the conference has been held between the Hawaiian annexation Commissioners and the Secretary of State. This conference will be held on Saturday morning at the State Department. Arrangements for it were made to-day by a member of the Pacific coast Congressional delegation.

Secretary John W. Foster had several calls this morning from Senators in reference to the question of annexation. Senator Chandler had a long talk with the Secretary in reference to his resolution, introduced yesterday, looking to annexation, and Senators Hiscock and Felton also saw Mr. Foster in connection with that subject. Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, was at the department, and his visit gave rise to the erroneous impression that he, too, wished to confer with the Secretary in the matter. His business, however, concerned only the diplomatic and consular appropriations.

Mrs. Mott Smith, wife of the Hawaiian Minister to this country, makes the following interesting statement to-day about life in Hawaii and the personal characteristics of the Queen:

"Life in Hawaii is ideal. One long summer in the open air is the sum and substance of it. Nobody is very rich and nobody is very poor. Every family has four things which contribute much to their happiness and comfort. These are a telephone, a piano, a sewing machine, and a horse and carriage.

"People who cannot have these requisites are few and far between. The roads about the islands are unusually fine for driving, as they are made of pounded coral, which becomes very hard and firm, without dust. The consequence is that riding and driving are the great amusements of a large majority of the population."

"Is it a comfortable and pleasant life for American women?"

"Yes; it is one of absolute freedom, with all the privileges and pleasures to be had anywhere, excepting, of course, the opportunities for a higher education, for which all young people must go to foreign countries."

"Is the Queen personally agreeable and pleasing to the ladies of the island?"

"Yes; she is very affable, and does much for the pleasure of young people. She has a fine voice and sings unusually well to her own accompaniment. Three or four times a week she entertains a party of friends at a musical evening informally, and she always contributes several numbers to the programme herself."

"Has she ever made any difference between English and Americans at the palace?"

"None whatever. In fact, I am very much puzzled to understand her present leaning toward the English, as she has always had American women for her most intimate friends, and her two ladies in waiting, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Wilson, are both New York women. It is quite natural, though, since the movement against her was headed by Americans, that she should turn to England for help."

"Where do you suppose the Queen is at present?"

"She has probably retired to a beautiful palace called Washington Place, which was formerly owned by her husband's family. It is a beautiful house, built in the colonial style and surrounded on three sides with verandas supported by large white marble pillars."

"How does the Queen dress?"

"The holoku, which is a loose gown something like a Mother Hubbard, is universally worn by all women, whether natives or foreigners, for daily use."

"European dresses are worn on state occasions?"

"Yes. Every time a man-of-war comes into the harbor she invites its officers to a dinner, which is always most elaborate. Her cook is a famous Italian chef who is equal to any emergency. The decorations are most elaborate and beautiful. A very pretty national custom is to make long ropes of flowers and hang them over the backs of the chairs at a dinner or lunch. The guests are supposed to remove these garlands and hang them around their necks."

"What do you think was the foundation for the Queen's present trouble?"

"It was no doubt the Louisiana Lottery which stirred up hostility against her. Just before we came away 375 women signed a petition begging her to have nothing to do with it. But she yielded, and probably money considerations influenced her very largely in making the decision."

"Is the Queen rich in her own right?"

"Yes; she has inherited large properties from her brother, which are entirely separate and distinct from all Crown properties."

"Are her followers educated?"

"To a certain degree they are. It would be very difficult to find a native 10 years of age who does not know how to read and write. They are very imitative, quick, and active, and lavish hospitality is their one law. An excellent system of public schools is in charge of a Mr. Bishop of New York."

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is learned on excellent authority that the British Government has not instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to protest against American interference in Hawaii, as the British Government does not expect the United States to take any step to which Great Britain would be likely to object.

GOT THE NEWARK BURGLAR.

He Tells Great Tales of His Exploits—His Wife a Prisoner, Too.

John W. Mitchell, a ferocious-looking Englishman, 45 years old, who says that he has committed 100 burglaries in Brooklyn and Newark in the past eighteen months, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters along with his wife, Nellie, who pawned some of the stolen goods.

Newark has been complaining for a long time of a burglar who always began operations by boring a window sash and removing the catch. Detective Sergeants Hanley, Wade, and Murphy succeeded in recovering some of the stolen property from pawnshops in this city, but couldn't catch the person who had pawned it. Early Friday morning a man who got off a ferryboat at Barclay street carrying a bundle excited the suspicion of one of the detectives, and was followed to 27 Bayard street. On Saturday a woman left the house with a bundle and visited two pawn shops, one at 2 Oliver street and the other Simpson's, in Park row. At each place she pawned an overcoat. Both man and woman were arrested early on Sunday.

Mitchell told a story, some of which may be true. Ten or twelve years ago, he said, he stole $40,000 worth of bonds from a Chicago bank (he had forgotten what bank) and sold them for $32,000. With the proceeds he made a tour of the world, and returned about two years ago with a few hundred dollars left. Then he met Nellie in the City Hall Park, and, after a courtship of a few hours, was married to her by Alderman Flynn. He wanted an accomplice. He had come down to stealing now, he said. He probably regarded the theft of the $40,000 worth of bonds as financiering. It was his intention, he said, to get his wife to engage as a domestic so that she could let him into the houses nights to steal. But she wouldn't do it. It was only by threatening to cut her throat that he could induce her to go and pawn the goods he stole.

Dogs love him, he says. He preferred houses guarded by fierce dogs. Once having gained an entrance, he removed his shoes, and the dogs would come up to him and after sniffing interrogatively would go away and not bother him.

More of the stolen property was found at 27 Bayard street. Some of that recovered from the pawn shops has been identified by Mrs. Price of Johnson avenue, Newark; Mrs. Fisher of Summit avenue, Newark; Mrs. Warts of Highland avenue, Newark, and others.

WECHSLER AND ABRAHAM PART.

Mr. Abraham Pays His Partner $2,877,000 for the Business and Assets.

The dry goods firm of Wechsler & Abraham of Brooklyn, the members of which were Joseph Wechsler and Abraham Abraham, has been dissolved. The partners met yesterday afternoon in the law office of William J. Gaynor, Mr. Wechsler being accompanied by Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Abraham by Mr. Oscar Strauss.

The understanding was that the partners should bid for the business and assets of the firm, and that the highest bidder should continue the business and the other retire. Mr. Abraham started with a bid of $2,000,000, and ten other bids followed, until Mr. Abraham made the final bid of $2,877,000. The sale was for cash, and the transfer of the business is to be made to-day.

Mr. Abraham and Mr. Wechsler had been partners in the business for twenty-eight years. They started in a small way on lower Fulton street and steadily increased the size of their establishment until finally, about seven years ago, they moved to their mammoth store in Fulton street, near Hoyt, which covers a large part of the block. It was at the instance of Mr. Wechsler that the dissolution was brought about. Although the partners separate on amicable terms, it is understood that they had a disagreement, their first serious one, about six months ago over the question of closing the store on Labor Day, and that it was this incident that led to the separation.

Mr. Wechsler, according to the terms of dissolution, cannot engage in business under his own name in Brooklyn for a period of five years. There is to be no change in the general management of the store, and the army of employees is not going to be disturbed. There is a rumor, however, that Peter H. McNulty, the superintendent, will soon sever his connection with the firm and engage in business on his own account.

FIVE FLOORS AFIRE AT ONCE.

Twenty-two Families Driven Out of the Columbia Flats at Supper Time.

Some member of one of the twenty-two families who lived in the five-story Columbia flats at 331 East Twenty-ninth street put a pan of hot ashes in the dumb waiter about 7 o'clock last night. The shaft goes from the cellar to the roof. The ashes set it afire, and the flame shot up to the top of the shaft like a streak of lightning and caught at every floor. Policeman Jefferson ran into the house as the tenants began to crowd out. Right behind him were Policemen Malone and Reid, who have the posts adjoining him on either side, and Policeman Hanley of the Broadway squad, who lives down that way.

All the folks on the first, second, and third floors got out by the stairways. When the policemen got to the top the smoke was thick in the hallways and on the stairs, and there were ten or a dozen people in the two top floors who had failed to get out. They were standing at the windows. The policemen hustled them out on the fire escapes. Most of them were women, who were afraid to climb down the ladders, and the policemen helped them down. They were all down to the first floor landing in three minutes. The three top floors were almost gutted. The estimated damage to the building itself is $5,000. The building is owned by William Riedel.

Killed by an Overdose of Laudanum.

John P. Kinlen, 31 years old, a canal boatman, died early yesterday morning on his boat, in the South Cove, Jersey City, from an overdose of laudanum. He had been suffering from the mumps and he took the opiate to relieve the pain.

With all the contemptible means employed by competitors to suppress the "Admiral," this brand has won the proud distinction of being the most popular cigarette in New York. "Admiral" is not made by a trust, and never will be controlled by one.—*Adv.*

FOUND A LONG-BURIED SHIP.

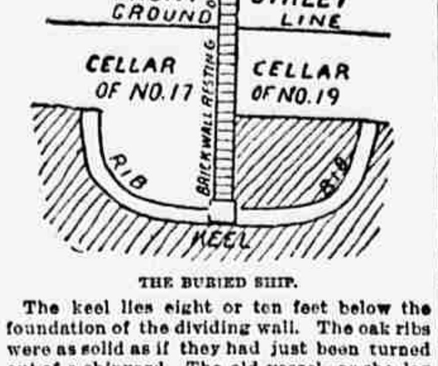
WHERE SHE LIES IN FRONT STREET WAS A DOCK IN HER DAY.

Twenty Feet Below the Street Level Cellar Diggers Uncover Her Oaken Ribs and Keel, and Find a Cannon Ball, a Bayonet, and English Coppers of the Last Century.

Maybe it is 140 years since the old ship whose remains have just been uncovered in Front street sailed the seas. She was a 90-footer and a three-master, and she may have been a ship of war, for an old bayonet was found on her, as well as a seven-pound cannon ball.

The finders were workmen, engaged, under Superintendent J. A. Hoary, in excavating for the Front street power house of the Broadway cable road. The plant is to occupy 13, 15, and 17 Front street, which is just below the southeast corner of Front and Broad. One day last week the Italian cellar diggers reported to Superintendent Hoary that they had struck a mass of solid timber and could go no further. Trenches were sunk along the mass, and it proved to be the hull of an old sailing vessel, buried almost twenty feet below the level of the street. She lay with her nose to Front street and her keel running back under the partition wall between Nos. 17 and 19.

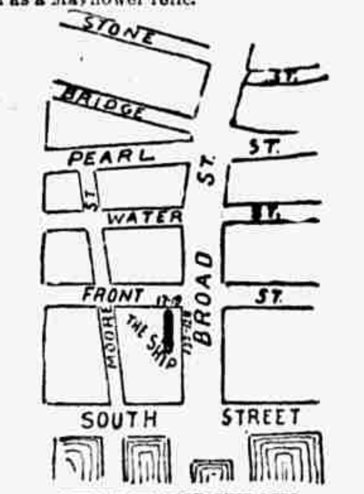
James Smith occupies 19 as a storage warehouse, and 17 was occupied up to twelve years ago by Peace & Baldwin, flour commission merchants. Number 17 was burned twelve or fifteen years ago, and was never rebuilt. The foundations of the old buildings did not go deep enough to reach the ship.



THE BURIED SHIP.

The keel lies eight or ten feet below the foundation of the dividing wall. The oak ribs were as solid as if they had just been turned out of a shipyard. The old vessel—as she lay there in a most disgraceful situation for a ship, twenty feet beneath the surface of the earth, with one-half under a four-story brick building and her keel supporting a solid wall of masonry to the height of seventy-five feet—measured ninety feet from stem to stern, and the dead-eyes were still on her sides, which showed that she once exulted in the glory of three masts.

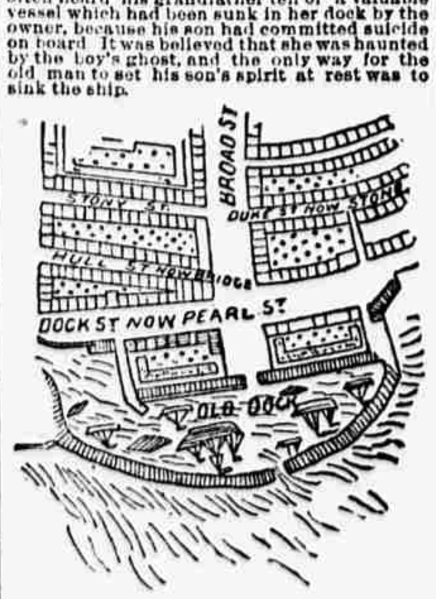
The distance from the keel to the ends of the ribs was 15 feet, showing that she was at least 30 feet beam. Her depth was 10 feet. The ribs were 8x10 inches, and fastened together with wooden pins. There was not an iron nail found about the vessel. Much of the planking was still about the ribs, and pieces of it were eagerly sought after by relic hunters yesterday. It was said that already pieces of this vessel were being sold in New York as remnants of the Santa Maria in which Columbus made his voyage across the Atlantic. One piece was sent to Boston yesterday to be utilized as a Mayflower relic.



WHERE THE OLD SHIP LIES.

The bow of the buried ship is within fifteen feet of the sidewalk on the down-town side of Front street. She rested on beach sand, and her stern is right up against the rear wall of a saloon which fronts on South street. Her ribs were covered over by mud, and the intervals between them were filled with a black-looking oil, which the old sailors who live in that neighborhood said was whale oil. They cited this fact as proof positive that she was a whaler, and that she had gone down with at least a portion of her cargo.

All South street was talking about the ship yesterday. One old salt said that he had always known of a tradition that an English vessel had been sunk by the colonists in New York harbor about the time of the tea riots in Boston. He was convinced now that the tradition was founded in fact and this was the ship. A burly, red-faced, white-whiskered sailor, who had evidently seen much of this world, overheard the story, and told his old shipmate that he was a fool, that the colonists had never sunk any English vessel, and that he knew all about it. When a boy he had often heard his grandfather tell of a valuable vessel which had been sunk in her dock by the owner, because his son had committed suicide on board. It was believed that she was haunted by the boy's ghost, and the only way for the old man to set his son's spirit at rest was to sink the ship.



THE OLD DOCK AT THAT POINT.

Old maps of the city show that just where the vessel was found was at one time a dock fenced in by a breakwater. A cut given herewith reproduces one of these old maps, and another cut shows how the streets lie at present.

T. B. Woolsey, who has been doing business at 26 Front street for thirty-five years, says that he always understood from old men in the neighborhood that all that part of the city was at one time in the river. Abstracts of deeds in his possession show that in the year 1750 Water street was the water front. Water street is one block farther inland than Front. He said that he had examined the vessel unearthed across the street, and that it had unquestionably been a sailing vessel of large size for its day. He had been investigating the find and was of the opinion that the vessel had been sunk there about 1760. It was about this period that the territory hereabouts was filled. Extracts from deeds in his possession show that about that time many persons secured deeds to lots under water from the Mayor, Aldermen, and City Council of New York, with covenants on the part of the grantees that they should fill in within a limited period.

Mr. Woolsey did not think it possible that the ship could have gone down here at a later period than 1775, as his deeds satisfied him that most of the territory near to the place where she was found had been filled in at that time. In view of the fact that she was imbedded on the beach sand, he thought it was considerably earlier than this. He explained that when an old wreck lies on the beach, the action of water tends to take the sand from under her bottom. In consequence the vessel gradually sinks, until she at last entirely disappears. This ship must have sunk into the sand some distance before the filling in of that territory, as the sand came up several feet around her sides.

There is a tradition along Front street that there was a spar yard about a hundred years ago just where the ship was found. The results of the excavations about the place tend to prove the truth of this tradition, but it is also very evident that the vessel was embedded there previous to the existence of the spar yard.

The ship's build is antique, and presents a good opportunity for antiquarians to study the style of ship architecture in vogue 150 years ago. She has no figurehead left. A search to find her name board was unsuccessful. Her bow is an old-style straight-up affair. The depth of her hold must have been about ten feet. The stern is of a style that has not been seen afloat in a great many years. It is the full width of the boat and perfectly straight, with the stern post inside. Shipping men who saw her yesterday said that she was a stoutly built craft, and had been built for rough seas. It was generally agreed that she was of English build.

COPPER COINS PICKED UP.

James Smith, the warehouseman who owns the building under which the old boat partly lies, accounts for the large quantity of oil found about the hull by saying that the cellar of the building occupied by Peace & Baldwin had, previous to the fire twelve years ago, been used as a storage room for lard, and that at the time of the fire the melted lard had soaked into the sand. The workmen about the hull said that the oil was not lard oil, and that it was most likely whale oil. It was in large quantities, and had to be thrown out with scoops.

A number of coins and other relics found in and about the ship are highly valued at the office of the Broadway Cable company. John D. Crimmins, the contractor, has some of them. It is thought that the Italians engaged about the works have secreted others, as there has been considerable demand for every article found near her.

THE CROWBAR.

The relics displayed at Mr. Crimmins's office yesterday, which were all that he had been able to get from the workmen, were a cannon ball 3½ inches in diameter, several copper coins, a pewter plate and spoon, a bayonet, a Holland gin bottle, a crowbar, and an old clay pipe.

The cannon ball was a seven-pounder. Rust has eaten away a large part of it. No trace has been found of a cannon.

The pewter plate and spoon are fairly well preserved. There are no marks about the spoon, which is the size of an ordinary tablespoon, but on the bottom of the plate is a trade mark partly obliterated. The word "Français," however is visible.

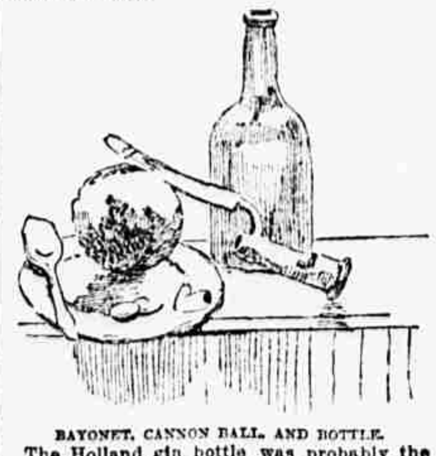
The bayonet is broken off about half way, the butt end remaining. It is very much like the bayonet used on muskets in revolutionary times.

The "crowbar" is a wooden affair three feet long with a steel bit riveted to one end.

The clay pipe is of peculiar shape, small and with the stem broken off within an inch of the bowl.

The coins are all English and about half eaten away. The dates on only one in Mr. Crimmins's office could be made out, that was a copper penny, dated either 1747 or 1727. The others had been scoured and examined with a microscope, but were too far gone to give up the secret of their age.

Another copper penny was found yesterday and was in Superintendent Hoary's possession. It was the best preserved of the lot, and was dated 1717.



BAYONET, CANNON BALL, AND BOTTLE.

The Holland gin bottle was probably the most curious relic of the lot. Its one hundred and twenty-five or fifty years at the bottom of that old vessel had changed its color into a hundred hues. There were black and blue, pink and green, brown and red, and a score of other shades, all blended one into the other. If that bottle were but in the shape of a vase, its owners would be happy in the possession of a relic that every collector would rave over, but, as it is, Mr. Crimmins is well satisfied with his gin bottle.

Many bullets were found about the boat, but none of them came into possession of Mr. Crimmins. Quite a traffic sprung up in these bullets along South and Front streets.

The ship Judith, a Nantucket whaler, was sunk "off the Battery" in July, 1740, when the Battery was not so big as it is now. The Judith sailed from Nantucket in April, 1738, Peter Swain, master, with a crew of fourteen men, and after a two years' whaling voyage in the North Atlantic cleared for New York, consigned to John Ludlam & Brothers, East India merchants on Garden street, now Exchange place. The story told by Peter Ludlam, son of John Ludlam, to his grandgrandson, now living, relates that the Judith lay to off the Battery, in full view of the Ludlam residence, when she sank suddenly, without warning, carrying down all hands. The diary of Phoebe Ludlam, wife of John Ludlam, is still preserved, but was not accessible last night.

BEDELL BROTHERS DISCHARGED.

They Say They Will Sue Civil Justice McCrea for False Imprisonment.

Edwin and George Bedell, who were arrested upon a charge of robbing the *Daily Advocate* office of $500 worth of material on Dec. 24, were discharged in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

Arthur Bedell, who was also included in the charge made by Civil Justice McCrea, President of the *Advocate* Publishing Company, had been discharged at a previous examination.

The three Bedell Brothers formerly published the weekly Westchester *Times* and the daily *Advocate* at 175th street and Third avenue. They were frozen out of the concern last fall, since when the two papers have been published by a company of which Civil Justice William G. McCrea is President.

The Bedells, however, own the property in which the papers are published, and they tried to take possession of it on Dec. 24. This resulted in their arrest for burglary.

George and Edwin Bedell say they will sue Judge McCrea for $10,000 each for false imprisonment, and Arthur Bedell says he will sue him for $25,000. They declare the suits will be commenced this week.

Season Your Wit

With refreshing whiffs of Old Dominion Cigarettes.—*Adv.*

THE VESUVIUS A SURE SHOT.

TWELVE PROJECTILES WERE FIRED, AND EACH WAS A SUCCESS.

Six were Fired at the 2,000 Yards Range and Six at 1,500 Yards—One of the Guns Showed a Trifling Error at First, But This was Corrected, and Almost Perfect Work Followed—Record of the Day.

PORT ROYAL, Jan. 31.—The trial of the Vesuvius began to-day and the cruiser delighted her officers by the splendid way she did her work. She answered every requirement made to-day satisfactorily. Since the alleged trial in last May the Vesuvius has been regarded with suspicion, especially in naval circles. For nearly two years, Lieut. Schroeder commanding the vessel, and Lieut. Dombaugh, have worked unceasingly to prepare for a second trial that Secretary Tracy decided was necessary. Matters progressed slowly until the row with Chili came. Then when the Navy Department was in a rush to secure suitable fighting material the cruiser was brought to the front. The advance made in this warlike period was especially marked when the improved valves which control the delivery of compressed air behind the projectile were substituted for those used in the first trial. Since that time the trials of the Vesuvius have been postponed from time to time until another year had passed, and it seemed as if another Administration would have to pass judgment on the novel vessel.

Two months ago the programme of the official trial was decided on. The Vesuvius left New York on Jan. 2 and arrived here on Jan. 6. She moored to the naval station wharf, and used the forty-one dummy shell she had carried with her in ranging the guns. This morning at 9 o'clock a steam launch from the cruiser Philadelphia, now lying in Port Royal Sound, brought the board of officers selected by the Secretary of the Navy to conduct the trials, and the officers of the Philadelphia detailed to assist them, to the naval station. The Board, consisting of Capt. Montgomery Sicard, commanding the Miantonomoh; Capt. A. S. Barker, commanding the Philadelphia; Lieut. A. P. Nazro, navigating officer of the Chicago, at once went on board the Vesuvius. Their assistants, Lieuts. Briggs, Fremont, and Ackerman, and Ensign Ziegemier of the Philadelphia, arranged their theodolites and cameras, and prepared to go to their observing stations on the banks of the river. The time for the firing had been set at 9 o'clock and the Vesuvius and the Board were promptly on hand.

After all else was ready, however, some details incidental to a first day's work arose. The signal stations on the banks of the river established by the officers of the Vesuvius during their survey, and valuable for observing stations, had been blown down by the gale of yesterday, and had to be replaced. Then a lighter, from which the dummy projectiles had been removed, and which still contained 4,000 pounds of gun cotton, lazily drifted down with the tide from its anchorage astern of the Vesuvius, and made for the scene of the trial as if anxious to be on hand when the firing began. It was captured by two of the steam launches from the station and towed to a place of safety. This occupied the time until 11 o'clock.

The observers had reached their stations, Lieut. Briggs mounting his theodolite on the wharf; with Vesuvius, Lieut. Fremont going down the river to the quarantine wharf, and Ensign Ziegemier crossing to a sandy island about a mile below the station. They held up signal flags to show that they were ready, and the signal men on the wharf reported this to Capt. Sicard.

"Two thousand yards, Capt. Schroeder," was the answer, signifying that the Board wanted a shell sent that distance. Scarcely had the order been given before signal flags were run up to the yardarm of the vessel to warn the observers where the projectile would be expected to fall.

Then Lieut. Schroeder gave the order to load the starboard gun, and the Board climbed down from the bridge and hurried down into the hold to see the operation of loading. They did not have to wait long for this, for Lieut. Dombaugh reported the gun ready and the valve properly set one minute after the order reached him through the tube from the conning tower.

Then, when the Board had selected good places to see the flight of the shell, Lieut. Schroeder pulled the firing lever of the starboard gun. The lever looks like the throttle of a locomotive, but it produces different results.

When the commanding officer pulled the lever the gun gave a short and roar that made the young women on the wharf shriek.

Then a huge black shell eight feet long, dressed in its centring pieces of yellow wood, rushed out into the clear air and disappeared like a phantom. A moment later it reappeared, emerging from the cloud of vapor that eclipsed it. When first seen it was wobbling from side to side.

It steadied when the wind vanes caught the air current, and shaking off its gas check and wooden runners, free and untrammelled, it rose to a height of 600 feet and gracefully sped along, growing smaller and smaller until it became a mere speck and plunged into the water a mile away. That was not all.

It did one thing none of the officers of the Vesuvius had ever seen one of these shells do before. It jumped out of the water with a very slight divergence to the left and plunged along in a succession of jumps seventy-five yards or more.

This surprised the officers of the Vesuvius very much, but they were still more astonished when they learned that the observers reported its first impact as being 1,000 yards from the gun.

A few moments later a shot was fired from the middle gun at the same range and fell within twenty yards of the required spot. A shot from the port gun gave even better results. Then the starboard gun had another trial, and dropped a shell within four yards of the first.

This showed Lieut. Schroeder at once that in drawing the range curve for the starboard gun its upper branch had been flattened. This slight error had crept into the preliminary work, owing to the limited supply of projectiles authorized for preliminary work.

The curve of the starboard gun was at once corrected and the error was rectified. From that time on the practice was not marred by a fault. Every shot fired went direct to the mark, and without lateral deviation in the line of fire. Lieut. Nazaro left his station on the bridge and fired one shot himself. It was a good one in line of the sights.

In all twelve shots were fired, six at a range of 2,000 yards, a nautical mile, and six at 1,500 yards. Every shot fired, even those thrown first from the starboard gun, would have sunk the smallest gunboat had it occupied the place in the water specified by the Board.

The members of the Board will keep their decision for report to the Navy Department, but there is no doubt that the first day's work was thoroughly successful.

Quietly one member of the Board said the work was marvellous. Observers on the river banks, opposite the points of fall, say that the shells on striking did not dive and disappear, but "reached" along beneath the surface with great velocity from fifty to seventy-five yards as near the surface that the path was traced by a visible wave. The additional danger space given by this torpedo-like travel may be readily appreciated.

This first trial will not be complete until twenty-four dummy shells have been fired under similar circumstances. Hence the same practice will be continued to-morrow.

The last shot was fired to-day at about 4 o'clock, and if the weather is at all favorable the trials with the vessel moored will be completed to-morrow. The course for the moving practice has been laid out, and the test will be on Thursday and Friday.

Five shells with a powder charge must be taken from the lighter and fired to test the fuse action before any of the gun-cotton shells will be fired. This will occupy another day, and the most exciting portion of the trial will probably be held next week.

Strikers Served with Dispossess Papers.

At a meeting of the cigar makers employed by Louis P. Frommer & Co., 216 East Fifty-second street, who have struck for an increase of wages, it was reported yesterday that the firm had served dispossess notices upon their tenement-house employees who had joined in the strike.

"Y. & S." Stick Licorice
Has natural healing qualities for sore throat.—*Adv.*

Grand ice bridge excursion to Niagara Falls by New York Central, Feb. 4. Half fare.—*Adv.*

WENT HOME IN BALL ATTIRE.

Ladies Robbed of Their Wraps by Thieves who Entered the Dressing Room.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 31.—The masquerade ball of the New Brunswick Turn Verein was held here last night. There was only one drawback to its success, and that was that fully a score of people had to seek their homes early this morning clad only in ballroom attire. Shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning a ladder was hoisted against the side of the building and three men entered the ladies' dressing room through a window. They selected the finest attire they could lay their hands on, and in ten minutes they had a wagon load, which they threw out of the window and carried off. Then they returned and threw a second lot out of the window. It was just after they had followed it that Miss Barbara Messman entered the ballroom from the dressing room in tears. She had discovered the loss of a cloth coat, a knit worsted hood, a pair of rubbers, and a costume wig worth $10.

Half the women on the floor started an investigation. Twenty or thirty came back with tears in their eyes. They had nearly all been robbed. All the articles were women's outer apparel.

That broke up the masquerade, although the dancers at the Turn Verein's balls seldom cease until 6 A. M. The fortunate ones divided their superfluous clothing with the unfortunate, and the ball came to a very sorrowful end. There is no clue to the thieves. Mrs. John Ludwig saw the men enter the building on their second trip, but thought they intended only to get in free entrance. A batch of clothing all ready to be carried off was discovered by John Ludwig and returned to the owners this morning.

Among those who suffered loss are the Misses Mary and Emma Diebel of 163 New street; Mrs. Jamison, 124 Easton avenue; Miss Sadie Kennedy, Easton avenue; Miss Lizzie Lyons, New and Burnett streets; Miss Martha Newman, Church street, and Katrina Bense, Livingston avenue. Several hundreds of dollars worth of clothing were taken altogether.

PROF. SMITH RETAINED.

Trustees of Lane Seminary, However, Dismiss Prof. Roberts to Reduce Expenses.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—Fifteen trustees of Lane Seminary were in session at the institution all this afternoon and until 10 o'clock to-night considering the resignation of Prof. Smith.

Matthew Addy of Cincinnati moved that the resignation be not accepted. Some of Prof. Smith's friends thought that this might be taken as a slap at the Presbytery, and the motion failed, seven to seven.

Then Dr. Moore of Columbus, permanent clerk of the General Assembly, offered a resolution that the Board decline to accept Prof. Smith's resignation pending his trial on appeal, but relieve him from teaching until his appeal is decided.

In view, however, of the impossibility of providing satisfactory instruction in Hebrew and Greek so near the end of the session, Prof. Smith was directed to continue teaching until the close of the present term. This peculiar resolution was adopted, 11 to 4.

A resolution was also adopted that the trustees of the seminary, while favoring liberal teaching do not desire to detract from the standard and faith of the Church. Then followed a discussion on finances, and a resolution was adopted declaring vacant on the score of expense the chair of pastoral theology held by Prof. Roberts, one of the warmest advocates in the country of the inerrancy of the scriptures and a bitter opponent of Prof. Smith. This action takes effect at the close of the term. Prof. Smith was present and warmly thanked the Board for its action in his case.

LEFT $100,000 TO HER CHURCH.

Requests in the Will of Catherine Anne, Widow of Moses Taylor.

The will of Catherine Anne Taylor, widow of the millionaire, Moses Taylor, was filed for probate yesterday. It names her sons, George C. and Henry A. C. Taylor, executors.

She gives her sister, Matilda Wilson, $15,000. Her niece, Matilda Wilson Butler, gets $50,000 by the will and an additional $50,000 by a codicil. This niece also secures the right which Mrs. Taylor had to have a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital. Enough money is to be deposited with the New York Life Insurance Company to pay Mrs. Taylor's maid, Elizabeth Teel, $600 a year for life.

The grandson, Moses Taylor Pyne, is to receive the marble bust of her husband, and her grandson, Moses Taylor, silver vases inscribed "Moses Taylor," and other silverware marked in the same way.

By a codicil she gives her cottage and grounds at Elberon to the Elberon Memorial Church to be used as a parsonage. She also directs that $100,000 be invested and the income applied to pay the pastor's salary and to keep the church and other property in repair.

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among her children, Mrs. Albertina S. Pyne, Mrs. Kate Winthrop, Mrs. Mary Lewis, George C. Taylor, and Henry A. C. Taylor.

AFTER $187,000,000.

Charles Chadwick Is to Start for England Soon to Claim His Rights.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Ex-Chief of Police Archibald D. Allen of this city has secured what he thinks is the missing link in a chain of evidence showing Charles Chadwick of Hannibal, Mo., to be the rightful heir of an estate in England valued at $187,000,000. After years of waiting and search, two persons have been found in this city to make affidavit to the death of John Chadwick, a scissors grinder, who was murdered here in 1845. They are Miss Rebecca Oram and George Dunsberry. Detective Allen has secured from them, he says, positive evidence of John Chadwick's death. This evidence, Charles Chadwick says, establishes him as an heir to the Chadwick estate in England, which has long been in chancery. He left this city yesterday for New York, and will go to England in a few days.

A $4,000,000 MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

This Is Said to Be the Rough Estimate of the Consulting Architects.

The three architects who are acting as advisory counsel to the New Municipal Building Commission have determined that 7,000,000 square feet of floor space will be needed in the proposed structure for the accommodation of the departments which will be quartered in it. They have also made a rough estimate of the cost of the building. It is said, and fix it at $4,000,000.

As they have not yet completed their draft of the proposed advertisement for competing plans for the structure, there will be no meeting of the Building Commission to-day. The committee of the Commission will meet with the architects, however, to ascertain the progress of their work.

Opposed to High Tariff in Canada.

TORONTO, Jan. 31.—Dalton McCarthy, one of the most prominent Conservative members of the House of Commons at Ottawa, who has gone back on the present Administration on account of its policy of maintaining the present high tariff to the detriment of the country, has left here to make arrangements at Ottawa for his attack on the Government. The names of a number of other Government supporters are mentioned as likely, or certain, to join McCarthy in his movement for tariff reduction, and Sir John Thompson's Ministry may be seriously embarrassed by the appearance of this tariff reform party made up of his former party supporters.

Tempted by a Pretty Face and the Devil.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 31.—The vestry of St. Luke's Church held a meeting last night and accepted the resignation of the rector, the Rev. L. G. Stevens, whose letters to Mrs. Leonard Nase recently fell into the hands of her husband. Mr. Stevens was present at the meeting. He says he was tempted by a pretty face and the devil. Mr. Stevens was to have been a guest of the Bishop of the diocese and to have preached in the cathedral, but the Bishop has naturally cancelled the engagement.

The Woodside Brewing Company's Plant Burned.

The entire property of the Woodside Brewing Company at Woodside, L. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will aggregate about $25,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

Delays Have Dangerous Ends.
Try at once the Old Dominion Cigarette.—*Adv.*

BIG EARTHQUAKE IN ZANTE.

A FAMOUS ISLAND OF GREECE IS SEVERELY SHAKEN.

Many Houses Wrecked and Scores of People Buried in the Ruins—The Prison Roof Falls Upon the Convicts—Scores of Families Camping in the Fields—Bodies Found.

ATHENS, Jan. 31.—The island of Zante was shaken early this morning by an earthquake. In the town of Zante many business houses were wrecked, and the occupants ran in their night clothes into the street. The roof of the prison fell in and many prisoners were wounded. The guard was doubled to prevent the prisoners escaping and to suppress disorder consequent upon the panic among them. The walls of the prison, which had been sprung and cracked, were braced. The hospital was shaken partly from its foundations. All the floors settled and the roof sank several feet. The attendants ran from the building, and were induced, with difficulty, half an hour later, to return and help remove the patients to another part of the town.

Two hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks, houses fell in all quarters, and the prison became so unsafe that many prisoners were removed. The people, in a panic, fled from the houses and crowded the streets and market place. Scores of families left the town to camp in the fields on the outskirts.

Many dead bodies have been found in the ruins, and a hundred or more are reported to have been injured severely. It has been impossible to get further details. The Government has sent out troops with tents and provisions for the relief of the homeless.

Zante is the Italian name for the island, which is still known to the Greeks by its ancient name, Zakinthos. It lies off the northwest coast of the Peloponnesus, is a part politically of the district of Elis, and is the most important of the Ionian islands. All the 45,000 inhabitants are Greeks, except about 2,000 Jews. The eastern part of the island is a fruitful plain, while the western part is mountainous. According to the above despatch, a phenomenon frequently observed in earthquake regions has been repeated, that is, the soft alluvial regions have suffered more severely from the earthquakes than the rocky, mountainous districts. The island has only a single stream, and suffers for lack of good drinking water.

In many places are found evidences of subterranean fires, and the island is frequently shaken by earthquakes. Herodotus mentions the island as a source of asphalt, which is still collected in the southern part.

The Capital, Zante, which has just suffered so severely, has over 16,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a Greek Archbishop and of a Roman Catholic Bishop. It lies on the plain at the foot of a mountain, upon which is still seen the fort built by the Venetians centuries ago. The town has a safe harbor with a lighthouse and quarantine station and many churches.

Stromboli Shaking and Smoking.

ROME, Jan. 31.—Stromboli, the northeasternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the north coast of Sicily, was visited by a severe earthquake yesterday. The volcano at the west extremity of the island, which is in almost constant eruption, had an eruption of unusual violence immediately after the earthquake shock. Much alarm prevails among the inhabitants.

Frank Duffy on Hand with His Lawyer.

Coroner Joseph A. Kene of Fort Hamilton impanelled a jury yesterday to inquire into the death of young Cunningham, who was shot by Frank Duffy. He intended to proceed with the inquest last night at the Eighteenth precinct police station at Forty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, but the witnesses had not been notified, and therefore were not present. The hearing was adjourned until Thursday night, at the same place. Frank Duffy was present with his lawyer, and so was Frank McHugh, who was with Cunningham when the shooting took place.

Mr. Clark's Family Sick in Albany.

Corporation Counsel Clark was called to Albany suddenly last night by the illness of his wife, who has been visiting at Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan's house. He caught the midnight train. Mrs. Clark's two children, who are with her at Albany, have been sick for several days.

The Weather.

A storm of great force and magnitude was central yesterday over Colorado, with a trough of low pressure extending northeastward to northern Minnesota. To the west of Wyoming and Montana all wires were down. Snow and excessively cold weather prevailed over the Northwest. The temperature over the Dakotas and Montana ranged from 28° to 42° below zero, and the gale was high enough to make it a veritable "blizzard." The cold wave was pushing southward behind the storm centre over Colorado, and to-day it should cover the country generally west of the Mississippi. To the east of the storm centre it was becoming much warmer. This disturbance is moving eastward preceded by the warmer weather, and to-day it is likely to cover the country west of the Alleghany Mountains, and will perhaps manifest itself in rain or snow and high northeasterly winds along the Atlantic coast.

In this city yesterday it was fair; highest official temperature, 39°; lowest, 32°; average humidity, 71 per cent.; wind, northerly; average velocity, 14 miles an hour.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in THE SUN building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	31°	32°	3:30 P. M.	40°	40°
6 A. M.	31°	32°	6 P. M.	36°	37°
9 A. M.	33°	35°	9 P. M.	33°	33°
12 M.	39°	37°	12 Mid.	32°	33°

Average .... 34¼°
Average on Jan. 31, 1892 .... 34⅝°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.

For New England and eastern New York, generally fair; warmer Wednesday; colder Thursday; variable winds, shifting to southeasterly.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, partly cloudy weather; warmer during Wednesday; colder and fair Thursday; southerly, shifting to southwesterly winds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Board of Aldermen will meet hereafter at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays, instead of at 1 o'clock P. M.

Blair Ingalls has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of his father, Gen. Rufus Ingalls. The personal estate does not exceed $750.

The lease of the East Tenth street Ferry to Greenpoint expires to-day, and will be sold by the Comptroller. The upset price is $5,000 a year for five years.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of Col. William B. Hayes, in whose trial for perjury the jury disagreed last week, is ill from nervous prostration at her home, 136 West 127th street.

K. L. C. has sent $5 additional for "the unfortunate man whose wife and children have gone out," referred to in THE SUN a few days ago. He is now going to work, and is fairly well equipped with the necessary amount.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who was reported to be suffering from the effects of a chill on Monday, was well enough yesterday to leave the house. To-day he will return to his duties at his office.

The autopsy made yesterday by Coroner Messemer in the case of Bertha Kern, the young woman who died at the Lebanon Hospital on Sunday, showed that death resulted from septic peritonitis due to a criminal operation.

A general strike was ordered yesterday on buildings in Sixtieth street, near Fifth avenue, because, as alleged by the walking delegates, Candee & Smith had employed men there who set marble cut in a non-union shop.

Charles Church, who, after quitting the employ of William S. Grace & Co., wrote two letters to the firm threatening to reveal secrets of their business unless the firm paid him $5,000, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions of blackmail. He may be sentenced to State prison for ten years.

Deputy Attorney-General William J. Lardner applied to Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver of the Home Benefit Association, which formerly did business at 187 Broadway. There was no strenuous opposition, and Judge Barrett will probably appoint a receiver in a day or so.

The annual dinner of the Amherst College Alumni Association will be given at Delmonico's on Friday, Feb. 24. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will preside, and among those who will speak are President Gates, Henry Ward Beecher's son and others. Dr. Edward P. Harris. The election of officers will follow the dinner.

The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Robinson has decided to decline the pastorate of the New York Presbyterian Church at Seventh avenue and 128th street, and has announced to his congregation that he contemplates visiting Egypt. The congregation talk of uniting with Dr. Thompson's church at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.—*Adv.*