PRESIDENT DOLE COMING.

THE HAWAIIAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

ME WILL CONSULT PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AND SENATE

REGARDING ANNEXATION-ACTION OF

Honolulu, Jan. 6, via San Francisco, Jan. 13 .-President Sanford B. Dole starts for Washington by the steamship Peru on the Sth inst. The capital of the United States for the purpose of consulting with the Administration there on the subject of the annexation of these islands to the greater Republic. It is expected that Mr. Dole will be back here by the middle of next month. He will be accompanied by his staff officer, Major Curtis laukea, as secretary, and Dr. Day as his physician. During the President's absence the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cooper, will act as Chief Executive.

The departure of President Dole was unanimotisiy decided upon yesterday at a special meeting of the Council of State. After the meeting President Dole said:

"It has been considered best that I should go to Washington and meet the Administration upon the matter of pending annexation negotiations. I do not expect to be gone more than six weeks. Immediately upon my arrival in Washington I shall consult with the members of the Hawaiian Legation."

This is the first visit of President Dole to the United States since 1801, at the time the late King Kalakaua was in San Francisco.

A member of the Council of State said: "We decided by unanimous vote that it was wise for Mr. Dole to proceed to Washington at this time and meet President McKinley and his immediate advisers, and perhaps some of the United States Senators and foremost American advocates of annexation. It is proper and dignified and patriotic that the head of the Nationalists here, and the head of the well-established permanent Government of this country, should appear in the United States and Washington at a time when the treaty is before Congress, and when the citizens of the great Republic are interested in the annexation question. We believe

that this policy is correct and that it will result in material pain for our cause.

"Mr. Dole is a man peculiarly fitted for such a mission as this. We believe that he will make a good impression, and that some of the Senators, and perhaps statesmen in more exalted position, will conclude, after meeting him, that some of the statements that have been made to the detriment of Mr. Dole and his assistants are incorrect, to say the least."

are incorrect, to say the least.

J. O. Carter, a great friend of the ex-Queen,
will sail to-day for Washington to work against
the annexation treaty. The anti-Annexationists
here expect a good deal of Mr. Carter. He is a
here with good points and a certain magnetism here expect a good boints and a certain magnetism man with good points and a certain magnetism that will attract and influence. He will un-doubtedly be the worst enemy of the treaty

doubtedly be the sent from Hawaii.

The Council of State has pardoned Clarence. The Council of State has pardoned Clarence. The Council of State has pardoned Clarence W. Ashford, a lawyer now practising in San Francisco, and will allow him to return to this country. Ashford was mixed up in the 1895 riot, and was arrested on a charge of treason. He preferred to leave the country rather than to stand trial, on condition that he return only by leave of this Government. A petition was filed by Ashford asking that he be allowed to return. It was acted uson favorably, and Ashford is exfavorably, and Ashford is expected within the month.

DEBATE ON THE ANNEXATION TREATY. SENATORS FRYE, MORGAN AND STEWART URGE THAT IT BE RATIFIED.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- The Senate did not make great progress with the Hawaiian annexation treaty to-day. Several speeches were delivered, but in every instance the speakers preliminary to what they should say before the close of the debate. The executive session opened shortly after 1 o'clock with Senator White on the floor, but Senator Stewart interrupted, and others cut the California Senator out of the discussion. Those who spoke were Senators Stewart, Frye and Morgan.

Senator Stewart supported the treaty, and was the first Senator to discuss the question of sugar. He said all the sugar lands were now occupied. and that little was left except lands available for the production of coffee. He asserted that the importation of sugar to the United States from Hawaii would not be increased to any perceptible extent, because the islands had reached their limit in the production of that article. For this reason the producers of beet sugar and of art eulogized the natives as intelligent and

A NECESSITY TO AMERICAN COMMERCE. Senator Frye spoke on the commercial and military aspects which annexation presented in favor of the United States. He considered Hawaii necessary to the commerce of the United States. He devoted considerable time to a review of the importance of the control of the Nicaragua Canal, which could not be maintained unless Hawaii was annexed.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, rade the principal speech of the day, and occupied the time of the Senate until it adjourned. He will continue to-morrow. Senator Morgan went into a detailed history of the Hawaiian Islands from throne, and, after that transaction, to have opened negotiations for the annexation of the islands under her reign.

islands under her reign.

This brought Senator Chandler to his feet with the question as to what authority there was for this assertion. Mr. Morgan replied that there was no special authority, but that he was expressing his opinion, and that such a course with the logic of d have been in keeping with the logic of

MR. MORGAN'S PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. Senator Morgan described at considerable length his visit to the islands last summer, and related his personal observations. In reply to & question, he explained why the Portuguese could not vote. He then turned his attention to the Kanakas. He said that they were a picturesque people who would be much better off under government by the United States.

Senator White asked Mr. Morgan why the Islands were not annexed in 1843, and how it was that the proposal for annexation had to wait until the islands were in the possession of wait until the islands were in the possession of the land-grabbers who were trying to further their personal fortunes. Senator Morgan said that if attention had been given to his remarks 6 athe subject of annexation in 1843. Senators would have understood what intervened. The history of that time was in the decumentary evidence which had been printed and discussed often before. He believed that the islands should have been annexed at that time, and believed that they should be annexed now, and the reasons which existed then for annexation had multiplied a hundred times since. That former authorities had refused to do so was no excuse why the United States should refuse how, as it was evident that annexation was best both for the people of the islands and for this country.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY. Bombay, Jan. 13.—The deaths from the pingue during the last week numbered 450. There were 1.307 deaths during the same period from all causes

THE INDIAN CURRENCY SCHEME.

London, Jan. 14 .- "The Times" in its financial article this morning says it understands that gold will be received in London in connection with the new Indian currency scheme at 16%. It says: "At present there is little likelihood of gold being deposited, as the Indian Government, not having adopted the gold standard, would not be compelled to redeem the new notes in gold. It is therefore advisable that the gold standard should be adopted. PRINCE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

VERDICT OF A JURY ON THE ASSASSIN OF TERRISS. London, Jan. 13 .- The trial of Richard Arthur

Prince, the super who stabbed and killed William Terriss, the well-known actor, at the stage entrance of the Adelphi Theatre on December 16 last, as the latter was preparing to enter the building to take part in the performance of "Secret Ser vice," began to-day at the Old Bailey (Central Criminal Court). Justice Channell presided in his scarlet robes of office. The audience included many theatrical people, though not any of the "stars" There were about a dozen women in the court. At the witness table sat "Tom" Terriss, son of the deceased actor. He was nervous and pale. Prince, boldly standing high up in the apparently undisturbed. He wore the Inverness cape which he wore on previous occasions. As man with the steadiness of a cat, and then, refusing a seat, he continued standing, apparently the least concerned person in court. Answering the usual questions of the cierk, Prince declared he

"Guilty, with great provocation."

Then the prisoner demanded the assistance of Queen's Counsel; but the Judge explained that is was impossible without special license. The Judge added that he was entitled to counsel and advised the prisoner to take the advice of the lawyer who appeared for him at the instance of his friends. Justice Channell also told the prisoner that the law did not recognize any such plea as the one he had made, unless he would plead for mercy upon it. Prince finally consented to have and, after consultation with the latter, he said that, being advised to do so, he would

plead "Not guilty." The prosecution then opened their case. When the murder was described. Prince frequently smiled and wrote a number of notes to his counsel, apparently to correct absolutely unimportant details. The testimony presented was the same as taken at Bow Street Police Court when the prisoner was

arraigned. "Tom" Terriss was the first witness. The defence alleged that Prince suffered in his youth from a sunstroke and that he recently had

The mother and brother of the prisoner testified regarding the sunstroke, and it developed that Prince asserted that he was Christ, and that his mother was the Virgin Mary, It was also asserted in court that Prince had attacked one of his

The Judge summed up, favoring Prince's in-anity, and the jury was out half an hour. The orisoner was pale and careworn as he faced the

sainly, and the prisoner was pale and careworn as a prisoner was pale and careworn as a priyinea.

The jury returned a verdict that Prince was "guilty; that he was aware of what he did; but the jury, accepting the medical testimony, declared him to be irresponsible."

After hearing the verdict Prince attempted to make a speech, but was checked by the Judge. The prisoner then thanked all concerned, at which some applause was started, which was immediately suppressed by the Judge.

The judgment of the Court was that Prince be detained as a criminal lunatic during Her Majesty's pleasure.

CONGO STATE TROOPS DEFEATED.

THEIR COMMANDER KILLED-BARON DHANIS

HEADS A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION. Brussels, Jan. 13.-A letter has been received here from Uvira on Lake Tanganyika, dated November 18 last, which reports that the insurgents have attacked and defeated a detachment of the Congo State troops, killing their commander, north of the lake. Baron Dhanis, when the letter was forwarded, was personally undertaking the punitive operations from Lakendu, in the Manyema Dis-trict.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD WINS.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT TO SUCCEED SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD, LIBERAL

London, July 13 .- A Parliamentary bye-election was held in York City to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Liberal member, andounced that to-day's remarks were merely Sir Frank Lockwood, who had represented the constituency since 1885. It resulted in the election of Lord Charles Beresford, the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist candidate, by a majority of twices over his Liberal and Raddenl opponent. Si Christopher Furness. The voting was as follows Lord Charles Beresford, Unionist, 5,33: Sir Chris topher Furness, Liberal and Radical, 5,648; Unionist majority, 11.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE WON.

London, Jan. 13 .- In the Parliamentary election held at Plymouth yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death on December 24 of Charles Harrison, the Liberal member, S. P. Mendle, Liberal, polled 5.56 votes, to 5.86 votes polled by the Hon, Ivo: Churchill Guest, Unionisi, a Liberal majority of 164 votes.

LEROTHODI'S SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN.

London, Jan. 13.-A dispatch from Cape Town says that Lerothodi, the Paramount Chief of Basucane sugar need not be alarmed. Senator Stew- toland, has scaled the stronghold of the Masuphas after heavy all-night fighting and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict. He is still proceeding toward the mountain top.

TROUBLES AT THE COTTON MILLS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE STRIKE OF OPERATIVES AT NEW-BEDFORD.

r-Bedford, Mass., Jan. 13.—Samuel Ross, secre tary of the National Spinners' Union, has issued a notice to all the spinners in the National Union,

"It is not expected that Lowell will begin the fight against the reduction of wages until the trouble in New-Bedford is ended. The spinners in New-Bedford voted to strike by a vote of 382 to 4; the weavers by a vote of 650 to 5. The carders and loom-fixers will also vote to strike. The Executive the time of their discovery to the present. He believed it was the intention of President Cleve- the National Union as follows: Spinners, 25 cents land to have restored Queen Lillinokulani to her | per member per week, and doffers, 10 cents per week per member.

"The National Executive Council advise a continuance of the fight in some one or other district until the old price has been restored in every dis-

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 13.-The statement made public by the cotton manufacturers in this city that the reduction in wages which it is proposed to make next Monday would not place the operatives on a list below that in effect in the mills here from September, 1863, to August, 1895, together with the September, 1893, to August, 1895, together with the sentiment expressed by mule spinners at their meeting last night that, before striking, the Lowell operatives should await the outcome of the movement at New-Bedford, was the chief topic of discussion in mill circles to-day.

The mule spinners have made no reply to the claim of the manufacturers, and it seems to be the general sentiment among them that they will await the posting of the new prices on Monday before taking any further action.

SPINNERS TO STRIKE IN FALL RIVER. Fail River, Mass., Jan. 13-It was announced today that at a general meeting of the Spinners Union last night the spinners of the King Philip Cotton Mills asked permission to strike, and it was unanimously granted by the union after the case had been heard. They will leave their mills on Saturday unless Agent Chase before that time agrees to restore the old schedule.

The opinion is general that the action of the King Philip spinners will result in the striking of the spinners in other fine goods mills, such as the Grante No. 2, Hargrave's No. 2 and Parker. The weavers in the King Philip mills are also discontented, and will hold a meeting to-morrow evening to discur- the situation.

STRIKE IN A WOOLLEN MILL.

Providence, R. L. Jan. 13.—The strike at the Wanshuck Woollen Mill, this city, is spreading, and Wansaura Woonen and the closing of the entire plant. This morning about eighty-five burlers, who yesterday made a demand for more wages and were promised an increase, went out, Superintendent Metcalf having refused to approve the prices requested.

C. E. EVERETT ACCUSED OF FORGERY. tinel" from Fort Wayne says that Sheriff Metching yesterday afternoon telegraphed the arrest of County Republican Central Committee and a prominent candidate for the nomination for Governor of Indiana, on a charge of forgery. The affidavit was drawn at Decatur, Ind., to which place Everett was taken a prisoner last night. Everett says there is nothing in the charge, and that it is simply an attempt to get even on a real estate deal. Charles E. Everett, formerly chairman of the Allen

BLACK WIDENS THE BREACH. TO BE A PART OF COLUMBIA. PANIC AT CITY HALL STATION. THE BLOW TO RAPID TRANSIT

HE WILL NOT CONSENT TO PLATT'S PRIMARY ELECTION BILL.

NO MEASURE CAN GAIN HIS APPROVAL WHICH DOES NOT TAKE EFFECT BEFORE NEXT FALL'S ELECTIONS-UP-STATE RE-PUBLICANS WITH HIM.

Albany, Jan. 13 (Special).-Governor Black says he is determined that if any law is passed this year for the reform of political primaries, all voters, that the party rolls shall contain only porate the Teachers' College in the University the names of persons entitled to vote, and that the votes cast shall be fairly counted. He says he is also bound that the act passed shall apply ation by the Council of the University and the to the election of delegates to the State conven-Senator may be the grand prize behind the contest for the Legislature.

There have been several primary reform bills introduced, one by Senator Davis and Assemblyman Hill, embodying the Kentucky registration system; another by Senator Pavey, also containing the registration method, and a third by Senator Brush. The bill of the New-York machine, suggested by Lemuel E. Quigg, and now supposed to be taking shape in the head of Edward Lauterbach, has not yet arrived. The Quigg bill obviously will not fulfil Governor Black's requirements, for it is to have a provision that the enrolment shall take place in December each year. Such an enrolment would not apply to the election of delegates to the

Mr. Black to-day expressed his dissatisfaction with this feature of the bill, and plainly indicated that no measure would receive his approval which would not go into operation previous to the election of delegates to the Republi-The titude toward the Quigg bill, for they are University, by its dean and another representaheartily sick of the tricks of Quigg, Lauterbach and Platt to hold fast to the organization of the Republican party in the city of New-York.

up-State Republicans are keenly desirous of the co-operation of the Republicans who supported Seth Low for Mayor of New-York in the election of a Republican State ticket next fall. A in its proposed shape, therefore, is offensive to

An honest Primary Election bill will receive | years the support of many Democrats desirous of in New-York City than that controlled by Richard Croker. The primaries of Tammany Hall are well known to be fraudulent, Mr. Croker's Van Wyck and the nature of his appointments have offended many Democrats, who would now like to destroy the unanimity of the New-York City delegation to the next Democratic Convention and pravent Croker from being the dominating force in the nomination of the candidate for Governor.

Neither the Democratic machine nor the Republican machine will grant a decent primary law without a struggle. Governor Black's influence in the Legislature, however, is large, and as he has been a practical politician in Rensselaer County himself he is competent to decide on the merits of the various primary reform bills. The members of the Legislature are observing with much interest his various steps in this matter.

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR BURGLARY.

AN AGGREGATE OF NINETY-ONE YEARS IMPOSED ON FOUR MEN.

Dovlestown, Penn., Jan. 13.-Judge Yerkes this the penitentiary, Charles Arnold, white, leader of the gang, was sentenced to thirty years on eight bills of indictment, Ladayette Williams, James Young and Charles Harris, all colored, received twenty-seven, eighteen and sixteen years respect-ively. The men operated in the lower end of this county last summer. All are from Philadelphia.

A MOCK MARRIAGE MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

BUT MRS. MIX SAYS IT WAS ONLY A JOKE, AND HER HUSBAND TAKES THE SAME VIEW.

Chicago, Jan. 13 .- Henry Collier Mix and his bride are in Chicago, at the home of Mix's brotherin-law, H. G. Wilson, No. 361 South Campbell-ave. The young couple were greatly perturbed by the the wife of Frank Farwell, at the time the Chicago Harvard student went with her to Buffalo and was married. But they said the Farwell affair was a mock marriage, performed as a joke. A telegram received from Cambridge alleged that Farwell

received from Cambridge alleged that Farwell would probably give up his alleged wife and that the marriage would be annulled.

"As far as I can learn from my wife, and I feel certain that she has told me all she knows and remembers," said Mr. Mix, "the Providence marriage was simply a joke. On the evening of August 26, 1896, my wife, then Miss Maude Evelyn Shaw, daughter of Constable Shaw, of Cambridge, Mass., was among a party of young people at the home of an old schoolmate. Frank Farwell was her escort, and during the evening it was suggested that Farwell and Miss Shaw amuse the company by going through a mock marriage ceremony. A young man, whose name my wife believes, was Cushman, volunteered to act as the magistrate, and the joke was carried out."

MARRIED IN A SALOON WINDOW,

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 13.-Miss Electa Lee and James Gill were married in the window of a saloon here last night. The affair was the outof a banter on the part of a friend of Gill, who volunteered to pay all the expenses if the couple would consent to be married in the window. The bride and bridesroom drove up to the place in a coach drawn by six white horses and entered the window, which had been converted into a floral bower, where Squire Buck pronounced them man and wife. Hundreds of people watched the proceedings from the street. hanter on the part of a friend of Gill, who

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The American Anti-Saicon League to-day elected these officers: President, Hiram Price, Iowa; vice-presidents, the Rev. Dr. L. B. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; the Most Rev. Dr. John Ireland, Minnesota; W. T. Tilley, Pennsylvania; Eshop B. W. Arnett (colored), Ohio; the Rev. Dr. P. S. Hensen, Illinois; the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, New-York, and the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, Connecticut, Superintendent, the Rev. Howard H. Russell, Ohio; secretary, James L. Ewin, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, J. W. Cummings, New-York.

Central City, Coi., Jan. 13.—James Doyle, Joseph Perko and Andrew Westland were instantly killed, and Daniel Munday probably fatally hurt, by a fall of rock in the Hidden Treasure, at Nevadaville, two miles from here, this afternoon.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The verdict of \$21,699 damages given to Engineer Frederick R. Ketcham against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for alleged blacklisting was to-day set aside by Judge Richard W. Clifford, and a new trial granted. The case was an outgrowth of the Debs strike. The Court held that an improper instruction was given to the jury in the plaintiff's behalf.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 12.—R. A. Sprecher, a banker of Portage, Wis., and once Representative in Con-gress from a Wisconsin district, was found dead in his bed here. Ancurism of the heart was the cause

Russellville, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Stevenson block was burned last night. Loss. 430,000, partially covered by insurance. George Collins, a fireman, was caught under a falling wall and crushed to death. Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 13.—News reaches here of another bloody tragedy in Manchester, Clay County, on last Monday, in which "Bob" Philipot and James Bundy were killed. The fight was the result of the killing which occurred there on Christmas Day, when Philipot's brother and Bundy's brother were killed.

THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE GOES INTO THE UNIVERSITY.

NATURAL OUTCOME OF AN ALLIANCE WHICH HAS EXISTED SINCE 1893-TO BE A DEPARTMENT, LIKE THOSE OF MEDICINE, LAW, ETC.

At a special meeting of the Council of Columbia University held yesterday afternoon one of the most important steps of recent years affecting the educational system of this city was decided upon. Final action was taken to incoras a professional school for teachers. This decision is the result of long and careful considertrustees of the college. It is another step in the tions of 1898, and its effect not be postponed to a | development of President Low's university idea. time when no such great office as United States | Though virtually determined upon some time ago, the plan of !ncorporation has until now been kept a secret among those immediately

concerned in it. The authority for yesterday's action was given by the trustees of the college at their meeting on January 3-they having then approved the plan as proposed by President Low, referring the details to be decided upon to the University Council.

IN ALLIANCE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. The final incorporation of the Teachers' College in Columbia University is the natural result of the relations hitherto existing between the two institutions. They have been in alliance for educational purposes since February 1, 1893, and the present action supersedes that al-By the terms of the incorporation, President Low becomes ex-officio president of Teachers' College, and the occupants of the chairs of philosophy and education and of psychology in the University become members of the college faculty. The Teachers' College will be represented in the Council of Columbia University, as are all the other schools of the tive elected by its faculty. The Teachers' College thus takes rank as a University department with the Schools of Law, Medicine and Engineering, and students of the profession of teaching, both men and women, will in future be as much University students as those study-

ing for the other learned professions. When the Council had completed its action yesterday, President Low expressed the opinion would affront this large class. The Quigg bill that the incorporation of the College in the University was the most important step taken for the teaching profession in this country for many

By the terms of the action, the trustees of the building up a better Democratic organization Teachers' College are continued as an independent board, responsible for the financial administration of the college. Its educational administration, however, will be wholly under the control of its faculty, presided over by President Low, as president of the University.

HISTORY OF THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE. The Teachers' College was founded in 1887, and is an outgrowth of the old Industrial Educational Association. It first occupied the building at No. 9 University Place, previously the home of the Union Theological Seminary. first president was Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, and several of its original trustees were also members of the Columbia faculty. On Professor Butler's resig-

Columbia faculty. On Professor Butler's resignation in 1890, he was succeeded by Dr. Walter L. Hervey, whose successful administration was closed by his resignation in June last. Dr. Hervey is now abroad for rest and study.

In 1893 the college moved to its present home, immediately adjoining the Columbia grounds in One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., the land on which the building stands being the gift of George W. Vanderbilt. The buildings now occupied by the college represent an expenditure of nearly \$1.000,000, which sum was given to the institution by various persons interested in it. It is one of the best housed and equipped institutions in the world for the training of teachers. The annual expenditure of the college now amounts to about \$180,000, of which sum about \$125,000 is earned from students' fees and interest from endowments, the remainder being tends of the college in the work. It terest from endowments, the remainder subscribed by those interested in the wis hoped at an early date to complete the ment by raising at least \$1,000,000 more.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.

The faculty of the college consists of: JAMES E. RUSSELL, Ph. D., formerly of the University of Colorado, professor of methods of teaching. FRANKLIN T. BAKER, A. M., professor of English, EDWARD H. CASTLE, A. M., professor of history. RICHARD E. DODGE, A. M., professor of geography and physicgraphy. WOODHULL, A. B., professor of physical

and physical and physical science.

JOHN V. CHURCHILL, A. M., professor of art.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, A. M., principal of the School of Practice. JOHN H. MASON, B. S., professor of manual arts.

John H. Mason, B. S., professor of manual arts.

The question as to the responsibilities and opportunities of universities in the training of teachers has been theoretically settled here and in Europe for nearly a generation. Every important university in the world is committed to a policy that puts the professional study of education on the same plane as the study of law, medicine, theology and engineering. Though the means to carry this policy into effect are not always at hand, important beginnings have been made at various universities in Germany, France, Great Britain and this country, Professor Hughes, of the University of Wales, after visiting the leading universities here and abroad, gave in a German educational journal for January, 1897, the following opinion: "Of all the departments of education in the United States, that of Columbia University, New-York, is perhaps the most satisfactory, and it is so because of the alliance between Columbia University and Teachers' College.

The keystone of the work is supplied by a remarkable school of obof the alliance between Columbia University and Teachers' College. The keystone of the work is supplied by a remarkable school of ob-servation and practice, in which the several pro-fessors are answerable for the instruction in their several branches. The union of this highly practical element with the theoretical prepara-tion given in Columbia University makes an al-most ideal combination for the preparation and equipment of the future teacher. equipment of the future teacher."

ever almost the entire State of California. Snow has fallen in many counties, the semi-tropical belt not being exempt. Rain, which was badly needed, has come in sufficient quantities to gratify all growers of cereals. Fruit growers are confident that no lajury will result.

DENVER'S DEPARTMENT STORE FIGHT. ds in Denver are combining against the department stores. The retail butchers, grocers and pairmacists have already taken action, and have ment stores. pharmacists have airculy laten action, and have appealed to all other lines of business to aid them. A bill is before the City Council known as the department store ordinance, and the retail associations are moving to secure its enactment. They have also resolved to give all the assistance possible to the daily newspepers, which have refused to reduce their advertising rates in accordance with the demands of the department store combine.

BEET SUGAR ON A LARGE SCALE. San Francisco, Jan. 12.—"The Call" says: "A ablegram from London announces the success of the mission of Willard E. Green, who recently went to Europe in the interest of the beet-sugar syndicate, which has been negotiating for lands in

syndicate, which has been regotiating for lands in the Sacramento Valley. Satisfactory arrangements have been made, and all that remains is to secure the proper persons to cultivate the beet. Contracts have been signed by which 150,000 acres of land near Chico, Marysville and Red Bluff have been secured, and the work of creeting three immense sugar manufactories will be started at once. The syndicate has a capital of \$15,000,000, and intends making the venture, if money and experience can do it. The land secured embodies tracts from the Gien ranch, the Bidwell ranch, the Phelan estate and the Stanford estate, with other tracts in smaller quantities." WANTS SENATOR LINDSAY TO RESIGN

Louisville, Jan. 13.-A dispatch to "The Evening Post" from Frankfort, Ky., says that Representa-Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 13.—An amicable settlement has been made between the warring elements concerned in the foreclosure suits instituted against the Arizona Canal Company by a Chicago trust company. No opposition was offered to the qualification of C. J. Hall to be receiver. Application has been made to the Court for permission to issue \$23,000 in receiver's certificates for the purpose of liquidating outstanding maintenance claims. tive Saunders, Democrat, of Union County, to-day

A TERRIBLE JAM AS A RESULT OF INSUF-FICIENT ACCOMMODATIONS -- THREE WOMEN CARRIED FROM THE PLATFORM.

What employes of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad say is the greatest jam of passengers in the history of the road, occurred last night about 6:20 o'clock, at the City Hall station, just before the departure of the Tremont express. It lasted about ten minutes, and was so exciting for a while that women screamed and lost their hats and parcels, and the guards and other employes had all they could do to prevent a panic. When the crowd was finally set moving again, woman was carried out on the west approach platform in an unconscious condition, and two others, fainting, were taken to the Brooklyn entrance of the Bridge and cared for by the police.

The jam was caused by the rush of nearly i thousand people to catch the express, and the dispatching of two other trainloads of passengers who arrived almost simultaneously. The people who were pushing toward the outgoing train met those attempting to get to the street on the main train platform, and became entangled in such a manner that the entire mass was paniestricken. To add to the excitement, some of the small boys in the crowd shouted that there was a fight, and the men pushed forward into the jam, forcing others who were ahead of them against the guard rails and posts. The guards, alarmed by the screams of the women and the shouts and exclamations of the men, mounted the guardrails, and by appealing to the crowd finally succeeded in securing an opening to the cars, and set the struggling mass to moving. When the platform was afterward

cleared, the victims were taken out. The two women who were carried to the Brooklyn entrance could not speak English. They were cared for by the police until their excitement became subdued, when they were allowed to go. One of them had lost her hat. The other woman, who was fashionably dressed, was not restored for minutes. When she was able to walk, she was taken to the park by able to walk, she was taken to the park by two policemen and seated on a bench. She said she had been attacked by heart disease in the crowd and had fainted. She declined to give her name, and afterward took a car for home. A number of women who had escaped from the jam aimost entirely out of breath were heard to exclaim that they would not again in any circumstances attempt to take the Tremont express. The guards picked up a number of overshoes and parcels lost by passengers.

PRATT'S PURPOSE MAY BE DEFEATED.

A POWERFUL LOBBY TRYING TO PREVENT CHANGE IN THE NAME OF THE SHEPPERD

ASYLUM, IN BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 13 (Special) .- A powerful defeat a bill to change the name of the Shepperd Asylum of Baltimore County, to the Shepperd-Pratt Hospital, to comply with the conditions of \$2,600,000 to the institution if the name should be so changed. The trustees have accepted all the conditions, and it only remains for the General Assembly to enact this bill.

In case the Legislature should fall to enact this law, the money will go to the collateral relatives of Mr. Pratt in Massachusetts, seven in number. Mr. Pratt distributed among these relatives shortly before his death \$2,100,000.

The scheme is to defeat the charitable intentions of Mr. Pratt by neglect of the Legislature to pass the bill, as Mr. Fratt required the bill to pass at the first session after his death. No one doubts the existence of the lobby; it is freely declared that this is the richest gold mine of the session, and the possible profits of the job are estimated at \$500,000, or even more. The trustees of the asylum will also doubtless be approached by lobbylsts and asked for money to pass the bill. Their fears will be played upon, and the strength of the opposition magnified. to pass the bill, as Mr. Pratt required the bill to

SUCCESS OF THE FIJI EXPEDITION.

THE SCIENTISTS SECURE MANY NOVEL SPECI-MENS AND TAKE MANY GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS.

San Francisco, Jan. 13 (Special).—Reports from Sydney brought by steamer show that the Agassiz expedition to the Fiji Islands was successful, many novel specimens were found and many fine the crater of an extinct volcano, into which a steamer could enter and sail around. Two sea snakes were caught on the North Astrolabe reefs, and several live specimens of bulolo, or coral worms, were secured. The scientists, who were taken out by the natives in canoes, saw thousands of the worms, which are said to dissolve after being about two hours on the surface.

AFTER SOME OF THE SEGUI MILLIONS.

A CALIFORNIA MAN CLAIMS RELATIONSHIP TO

THE SPANISH MISSIONARY TO FLORIDA. this city, will make a fight for the Segui millions in Florida, which are claimed by Antonio Segui, who asserts that he is a great-grandnephew of Father Segul, a Spanish missionary to Florida. The priest disappeared at the beginning of the century, leaving thirty thousand acres of land in that State, now worth \$3,000,000. Clair read an account of the estate and of Antonio Segui's claim. traces his descent to the Seguis of Minorca, and has documents showing that he is a direct and has documents showing that he is a direct descendant of a brother of Father Segui. His at-torney has written to the American Consul at Minorca and the Spanish Consul in New-York. Clair is a mining engineer. His mother's father was a nephew of the Florida missionary.

YALE UNABLE TO ACCEPT.

SHE DECLINES TO ROW CORNELL UNDER THE

CONDITION IMPOSED BY THE ITHACANS. A COLD STORM IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—A cold storm has swept of least the following reply to Cornell in regard to the latter's reply of last Tuesday control of the latter's reply of last Tues

to Cornell:

New-Haven, January 13, 1898.

Captain F. D. Colson, Cornell University Crew, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir: It has been and is our earnest desire that Cornell accept our invitation to row at New-that Cornell accept our invitation to row at New-that Cornell accept our invitation to row at New-that Cornell accept that in your reply London this year, and we regret that in your reply condon this year, and we regret that in your reply of the lith inst. a condition is imposed which we are unable to accept.

Captain Yale University Crew.

KENSINGTON MAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. Buffalo, Jan. 13.—During an electric storm last night Harry Peckham was struck by lightning at Kensington, a ruburb of the city. He was badly injured, but will recover.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 13,-Mrs. John Graper, who ers had been deceived by the double dealing with her family lives about one mile from the of the Metropolitan Company, and that a deal East Side, died, or was supposed to have died, last Friday morning, but later developments proved that it was a case of suspended animation, brought about by a blow on the head, dealt by her husband. Arrangements had been made for the funeral, when the woman showed unmistakable signs neral, when the woman showed unmistakable signs of life. On Friday morning Graper and his wife quarrelled and he struck her with a club. She was unconscious and it was thought she had died. She was prepared for burial. On Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock signs of life appeared and the supposed corpse arose in her coffin. She is now on the way to complete recovery.

DURRANT'S BODY CREMATED. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 13.-The body of W. H.

T. Durrant was cremated at the crematory of Reynolds & Van Nuys, at Altadena, to-day. At 2 o'clock the ashes were removed from the furnace and delivered to the parents. No one saw the inside of the crematory except the employes and the flurrants. A few people gathered around the outside, but everything was done so quietly and quickly that their curiosity was soon appeared.

MISS EILY COGHLAN. The great English mezzo-soprano, says: "The Krell pianos are certainly the very best planos I have ever heard or played upon." Warerooms, 174 Fifth Ave., bet. 22d and 23d Sts.—Advt.

PUBLIC DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE METROPOLITAN'S DECISION.

IMPRESSION THAT A DEAL HAS BEEN MADE BE TWEEN THE MANHATTAN AND THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY - WHAT THE

COMMISSIONERS THINK.

When the knowledge was spread among the people of this city yesterday morning that the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company had refused to undertake the work of building the underground system, and had in consequence sounded the death knell of any hope of rapid transit for some years to come, the general feeling that the news caused was eminently one of discouragement and dissatisfaction. For years New-Yorkers have patiently endured the lack of adequate transportation facilities, relying upon the promises held out to them from time to time that better means of travei in the metropolis were to be provided within a comparatively short time. For years they have put up with the badly lighted cars, the incompetent service and the ash-throwing, ili-smelling locomotives of the elevated roads; they have scrambled aboard already overcrowded cars of the surface lines, and have thought themselves lucky to have even the privilege of hanging on to a strap.

As was made clear in yesterday's Tribune, the plans drawn up by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners have received a serious blow from the action of the street railway company from which there is little hope of recovery. Knowing the animosity they were called upon to face in the Tammany administration, the Commissioners welcomed the possibility of having the aid of the capital and the prestige of the Metropolitan Company, and the political and commercial backing of the men in it. With such a wealthy and influential corporation willing to undertake the construction of the tunnel, Mr. Orr and his colleagues were confident of Tammany withdrawing its opposition to the scheme. More than a month ago, when the Justices of the Appellate Division handed down their decision confirming the report of the Inquiry Commission, there were at least three syndicates of capitalists ready to bid for the contract, and the Commissioners were prepared to invite bids. They wanted only the favorable opinion of the Court to proceed with the work. The wording of the opinion, however, raised a doubt in legal minds as to whether the \$15,000,000 bond insisted upon was to remain in force only during the period of construction or for the full operative term. The counsel of the Board were instructed to draw up immediately an application to the Court to obtain a construction of the disputed point, when the Metropolitan Company stepped in and intimated that it wished to look into the scheme with a view to bidding for the contract. The opportunity was afforded it. The company set a corps of engineers at work upon the plans, talked loudly about the necessity of quicker transit, and succeeded in convincing not only the Commissioners, but the public generally, that its intention to build the road had been practically resolved upon.

COMMISSIONERS AT A STANDSTILL

Meanwhile the Commissioners were at 4 standatill. They delayed making the application to the Court, and they refused to invite proposals from other bidders. Tammany came into power, and at the very start condemned the tunnel plans. While the Commissioners were waiting for the Metropolitan people to make up their minds, George J. Gould was paying visits-purely of a social character, of course -to Richard Croker at Lakewood, and there were dally well-defined rumors of negotiations passing between the directors of the two rallroad corporations. Mayor Van Wyck, in his message, suggested that all the needs for the city's transportation could be met by the extension of the existing systems, and called upon the Municipal Assembly to "compel" the Manhattan company to substitute electricity for steam power. A week ago it was announced that George J. Gould was on the point of signing contracts for the installation of electric motive power. Two days ago the Metropolitan photographs taken. On the island of Toloya was directors announced that they were unable to enter into any contract to build the proposed tunnel because, "the elevated railroad companies appear to have expressed their willingness to and improvement of their roads." First having driven the other competitors from the field, and given Tammany the opportunity officially to protest against the scheme, the Metropolitan now withdraws, effectually sandbagging the whole project and leaving the people of this city in the same plight as before the Commission

> So fraught with significance are the varying stages of the rapid transit situation during the last month that the opinion was openly expressed yesterday that the whole thing is the result of a deal between the municipal government and the companies. People did not disguise their feeling that the Metropolitan was never really sincere in its professed desire to bid for the road. For some time it has been well known that the surface road company has been anxious to make some advantageous working arrangement with the Manhattan people. It has been admitted that the only obstacle to the completion of such an understanding was that the terms offered by the men in the Cable Building were not sufficiently tempting. It is said that the primary purpose of opening negotiations with the Rapid Transit Board was to force, through the fear of possible competition, the hands of Messrs, Gould and Sage. It is thought, too, that while the latter were supposed to be exceedingly near to the hearts of the Tammany leaders, the Metropolitan officials had an even stronger hold upon their affections, and that it was mainly owing to the gentle promptings that came from the building at Houston-st, and Broadway that Mayor Van Wyck put the clause regarding the use of electricity in his message.

was appointed.

But however that may be, the opinion was general in well-informed circles that the Metropolitan Company had forced the Manhattan to some kind of agreement, and, having accomplished this, the necessity for the tunnel "bluff," as it was called, was at an end. In Wall Street and in transportation circles it was asserted CAME BACK TO LIFE IN HER COFFIN. yesterday that the Rapid Transit Commission had been made between the two corporations of which Tammany was aware. Not only is it looked upon as certain that such an agreement had been perfected, but it was thought that this was but the preliminary step to an ultimate combination, or working alliance, of all the railroad interests in the city. Efforts, it was said, were being made to join the Brooklyn companies, and what was more probable, it was pointed out, than that there was some deep ly conceived movement afoot to combine all the numerous roads in the enlarged city? Once the New-York lines had been merged, and then those in Brooklyn, it would follow almost as natural consequence, with the laying down of tracks across the Bridge, that the two groups

should unite at no great distant time. WORKING IN HARMONY.

Coincident with the Metropolitan's letter of refusal a notice was sent out to property-owners in the old annexed district, signed by Mr. Vreeland and the president of the Third-ave. line, stating that the two companies had settled their differences, and that some of the new