UNITED FATHERLAND

German Enthusiasm Aroused By Bismarck's Great Speech.

RINGING AND PATRIOTIC WORDS.

The Greatest Effort of the Iron Chancellor's Life.

ALL LOYAL TEUTONS JUBILANT.

Prince William Refutes the Slanders Circulated About Him.

HIS DECLARATIONS PEACEFUL

The Condition of the Crown Prince Again' Becoming An Object of

Grave Concern-The Doctors Remain Reticent

A Closer Union. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

Benlin, Feb. 10 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Germany has had a sensational week, beginning with Bismarck's speech, which stirred the whole nation as it has not been agitated since the coronation of the emperor, then Prince Wilhelm's remarkable toast at the Brandenburg dinner, followed by what is to many Berliners a very great event, namely, the annual opera ball, and, last of all, the operation on the crown prince, every detail of which has been read with pathetic interest all over the empire. Prince Bismarck in his wonderful speech came near to making Germany not only united, but also more Prussian than Prussia itself. Country parsons who have peasants who can read as well as any one can, write that the speech has made even a greater impression among those peasants than among city people, that, literally as Bismarck said, "The invader's first footstep on German soil would start a wave of feeling which would bring every German to arms. I met one such person who had been expelled from Prussia for liberal

"What will happen," I asked him, "if some of the kingdoms are tired of being ruled by Prussia?"

"No danger there," he answered me. "There is not a dynasty in Germany which would not cease to reign within an hour of the time its people ceased to believe it true to united Germany. If necessary we will all turn Prussian to maintain German unit."

The enthusiasm which Bismarck roused is not easy for any one except those in Germany to understand. His speech, unlike parliamentary speeches, is well worth reading for itself, but its effect is due to his having put in words what has been germinating in the national mind for the past twenty years. Even that part of his speech which, to chondritis. The crown prince's life may be American ears, had the familiar Fourth of July spread eagleism, "We are the biggest nation on earth. We fear no one except God," seemed to be all the more pleasing because of its novel sound to German ears. Birmarck's words have not been understood to indicate any long period of peace, but are taken rather as a tonic to keep the nerves braced to the fighting point. What they have done is to give all Germany a certainty of victory in the next war, no matter against how many nations it may be

The German telegraph department deserves the highest praise for the admirable way in which it handled the extraordinary volume of telegraph work thrust upon it in eight hours after Bismarck began to speak. The amount of local German telegrams is only comparable to the rush of telegrams out of Chicago during the final hours of a presidential convention. In addition to the German telegrams there were others to all parts of the world. One English paper got 5,000 words from its Berlin correspondent. Other papers in England, Austria and Italy were a little behind. Russia, Turkey, the Balkan states and France waited so breathlessiy that long telegrams went not only to their capitols but direct to provincial press as well. Add to this telegraph work the cable work to America and you get an idea of why 235 telegraphers were kept busy in the Berlin office transmitting Bismarck's speech: In spite of the limited time available and the great number of languages in which the telegrams were transmitted, no great causes of complaints were given, and so perfectly had the details been arranged in advance that, instead of blocked wires and delayed messages, it was safe to file a telegram somewhat later than usual. That which chiefly affected the German imagination was the message of congrat ulation received by Bismarck from San Francisco after the whole of his speech had been read in that city, but only a few hours after he had ceased speaking. Prince Wilhelm's reply at the Brandenburg dinner has probably already been telegraphed in summary. It is worth repeating, however, as a manly, honorable protest against the way in which he has been represented, especially in the English and American press.

"I know," the prince said, speaking with some bitterness, "that public opinion, especfally in foreign countries, imputes to me a frivolous desire for warrior's fame God save me from such criminal levity. I repel

such accusations with indignation." After this spirited utterance if there are rumors of war they must be considered due the twenty pounds of Kaviar, which have been sent to Bismark from Russia and not in any way to the royal prince's sympathy with the war party. Little Prince William is already showing something of his father's love for military matters. If reports are true the youngster has begun to give his governess lessons on military topics, this going a step in advance of even his friend Bismarck, who does not, as yet, propose to organi e a reserve of trained lady soldiers. The German police system would within a week rum certain New York papers. Recently there were printed here two sensational news fakes.

Then came the police and in a cold, heartless way, officiously denied those fakes and exposed the author in such a way that it will be hard for him to get further newspaper work.

The new system of flying or field army batteries which was recently tested promises greatly increased comfort if not effectivenes of the German troops during active service. The Windhorst fund has reached 100,000 marks. His little excellency will, before his coming golden wedding, have contributions enough to complete his favorite Hanover church.

Berlin expects by next October to have 1,500,000 inhabitants.

DREAMS OF PEACE.

Continued Military Preparations Indicate Their Delusive Character. [Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.] Berlin, Feb. 11.-The peace allusion with

which Bismarck's speech invested the situation has passed away. It is beginning to be realized that there was really nothing pacific in the speech beyond leaving the czar the alternative of peace or war, while pointing out the road along which Russia can retreat if the czar feels himself safe in retreating. St. Petersburg advices assert that the czar eulogizes, within his own circle, Prince Bis. marck's utterances, but Russian official opinion holds that the chancellor's words and diplomacy are irreconcilable. The Austro-Hungarian league of peace continues to be, the eyes of the czar's advisers, an offensive alliance against Russia, requiring unabated preparations for inevitable war, and an alliance to counterpose the league. If the official press of

be bound to concur in Russia's convictions. Military activity continues in full swing in Russia. The czar had a grand council tonight at which every leading general was present.

Berlin were permitted to give frank utter-

ance of its opinion on the situation it would

On the Austrian side there is an increase in the number of recruits and officers for the landwehr. A large purchase of Krupp guns has been made, and enormous war contracts for provisions and munitions of war have been executed. .

On the German side the most significant feature is the extension of strategic railways on the eastern frontier.

The condition of the crown prince absorbs national interest. The official bulletins give but scant information and the doctors are universally reticent in response to private inquiry. To-day's bulletin, which states that the crown passed a good night and feels very well, did not relieve the gloom of Berliners who crowded in front of the palace in silent masses, waiting to give a sympathetic salutation to the emperor. The German doctors, who have been consulted since the first indication of the malady, still continue to hold the opinion that the disease is cancer asserted with periprolonged under favorable conditions for two or three years without ablation of the jarynx. The emperor and Prince William were in tensely affected pending the result of the

operation. . SULLIVAN TALKS.

He Agrees to Fight Knifton-More Words to Smith. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Knifton having challenged Sullivan in a grandiioquent card for a stake oi £200, Sullivan to-day thus answers: "I can hardly conceive what Knifton s looking for, because everybody here tells me he has been beaten or bested by every pugilist now before the British public. When I offered to present Smith with £200 I did not advance the proposal for the benefit of a man who was not up to the form to warrant a meeting of such a description. However, I'll accommodate Knifton and bet him £200 that I stop him in six rounds. But as for fighting him for that amount, it would be folly in the extreme. If the eighty-one tonner de sires to risk his £200 on such a proposal, let him name a day of meeting at the Sportsman office to clinch the bargain. Smith is silent now that I have removed every obstacle he claimed was in the path to preclude a match with me. I'll extend my time till the early part of April and fight Smith then for any amount. Mr. Innes suits me as a stake holder, the referee and battle-ground to be mutually agreed upon. I have no objection to milling on the continent, but as I am party to the agreement and a stranger here am entitled to say where it shall occur. My offer of £200 as a gift providing he faces me for six rounds still holds good. I have not been in what I might call a first class condition for many years, not even for the many glove contests I have won. But I shall be in fine order before a great while, and once prepared I would like to take on Smith and Kilrain, so that I can settle beyond any doubt who is the champion in reality. I've made several concessions now to Mr. Smith. Do as much, and see how long it will take to get down to solid work."

Much fun is being made here over an alleged letter of Larry Donavan, the jumper, stating that he has discovered the Sullivan-Smith correspondence to be only a huge, ad-

vertisement.

Gaiety Rules Paramount. [Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Beanett,] Panis, Feb. 11 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE. |-- The weather was rainy to-night. Five public balls in different parts of Paris were held, including one at the opera and the grande military store, at the Continental hotel. Masks and dominoes and pretty little Parisians dressed as pastry cooks permeate the boulevards in spite of the drizzling rain. Gaiety rules paramount.

England's Warlike Movements. LONDON, Feb. 11 .- The British war office has issued an order directing that a state. ment be prepared at each military center detailing the facilities for summoning reserves and strengthening battalions from depots within forty-eight hours in the event of a mo-

bilization of the army becoming necessary.

IT MEANS MISCHIEF.

That is What the Situation in Parliament Signifies.

A VERY PECULIAR EXPERIENCE.

The Parnellites at Sea Because of Absent Leaders.

THE GOVERNMENT PUGILISTIC.

Ready For an Onslaught That Did Not Occur.

ARRESTS OF IRISH MEMBERS.

What the English Public Will Say of These Latest Acts-Questions Which Need an Answer-The Situation.

The English Outlook. [Copyright 188s by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 11 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The prologue to the parliamentary drama is over and nobody seems able to interprete. We are all quite clear that it is the dullest thing of the kind ever seen, while the performance has been strained, unreal and lifeless. A faded, weary air pervades the whole house. No one shows any fight. The government came back ready to face a tremendous onslaught, but the enemy has vanished. What does it mean? Hamlet, in answer to that question, said, "It means mischief." He would probably give the same answer to the great parliamentary conundrum. What we should judge from the experience of these three days is that the home rule fight is about over and the Gladstonian forces are in full retreat. Does anybody believe that? Some youngsters, perhaps, certainly not wellseasoned heads, liberal or tory. I think the Parnellites are rather at sea for the moment. No definite plan is before them. Gladstone was absent on the very eve of the session and so was Parnell. There was no time for settling the details the campaign. Even Sir Charles Russel's amendment had to taken back because Gladstone did not approve the form. The plain truth is that the opening of parliament found the Gladstonian allies at sixes and sevens. The two chiefs had not met, and even now Dillon. Sexton. Wm. O'Brien, Tim Healey and Justin Mc Carthy are all absent from ill health or other causes. Harrington is still in prison and Sullivan is but just out. Altogether, the party must expect to suffer when so many of its leaders are hors du combat. I admit, too, that the government has had wonderful luck. It has put down everywhere which people Why was Palmerston so popular? Be was always in pugilhe istic attitude, a regular bull dog as the people used to say. They think they perceive the same qualities in Lord Salis bury's government. They have made Balfour a hero, surely to his infinite amazement But now comes the arrest of Irish mem hers in London at the very gates of the house of commons. What will the people say to that? It is a difficult conjecture. If a man resists legal service of a warrant in one place, may he now be made to obey the law in another? That is one view, but is it wise or judicious to drag members of parliament to jail from under the shadow of the doors? Does the government act prudently in thrusting the ugliest features of the Irish struggle under the eyes of the English public? These are questions on which the fate of the ministry may possibly turn. The people may make

distance from the house. Parliament Monday will test the matter to a great extent. There will be a great throng to receive the released members and the latest arrest will be discussed in the house. Parnell's amendment raising the whole Irish question will be put aside if necessary Probably a motion will be moved condemning the government for laying violent hands on M. P's. It could not be carried, but the ministry would not get its usual crushing majority. That would be a better

week is over, or new events may be regarded

the tame, dreary business of this week. Gladstone and Harcourt are absent, and there is a row of empty beuches be hind them. Scarcely a dozen Irish members are in their places. The boxes on the sides are twadding away to a jaded audience. Who could suppose that vital is sucs were at stake? The opposition must dash in on Monday or the people will say it

opening of the ball for the opposition than

ought to be taken out and buried. What is going on behind scenes? Hick Beach, they say, does not approve of Balfour's methods, and means with Randolph Churchili to attack the government. There is no truth in the latter part of the rumor, though the first part is near the mark. Beach may be asked to succeed Stanley at the board of trade. There must be several ministerial changes before long, but as for a cave against the ministry in any quarter, it cannot be. Note care fully that Randolph Churchill has had an interview with Lord Salisbury, the first since his resignation. What may follow that, who can say! Not a cave, anyhow. The conservative party may have some internal differences, but they still stand in solid phalanx when Gladstone's charge sounds in their ears. The same spirit fires the opposition, talk of dissensions among Parnell's followers being groundless. His worse trouble is that he is alone and in weak health. Gladstone looks fairly well but time is plac-

recovered. Harcourt is fat Smith is cheerful ruddy. and hearty. Balfour's legs seem to have grown longer. His manner, even, is more languishing and ladylike than ever. Lord Hartington still sleeps like an infant. Charley Beresford tacks briskly about and is preparing to pour a raking broadside into the first lord of the admiralty. Goschen fidgets in and out, his head filled with big financial

schemes. The members generally seem already bored to death. The part of the voting ma-chinery is little noticed until they are wanted. Why do they take so much trouble to get elected to parliament! Some of them would be very much puzzled to tell you.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

ASSAULTED A PREACHER. Bloodthirsty Attack on Rev. John

Peterson at Minden lowa. MINDEN, Ia., Feb. 11 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Almost a tragedy occurred here this evening when Henry Hesley attempted to settle an old feud which has for some time existed between himself and Rev. John Peterson, pastor of the German Evangelical church. Hesley met Peterson at August Kaven's place and proceeded to attack him a la Sullivan. Mr. Peterson succeeded in making his escape and sought a place of concealment. In the mean time Hesley declared he would finish the preacher, and arming himself went gunning for him. The constable was called upon to arrest Hesley but was somewhat timid about risking his life. Not finding Peterson at his residence, Hesley shot the pet dog in the dooryard and began his search elsewhere, Leaving his shotgun at his room he visited the store of John Stuhr to call Mr. Stuhr to account for having asked the constable to arrest him. Taking off his coat and vest Hesley made an assault on Mr. Stuhr, who stepped back, caught up his revolver, and had not the constable, who by this time had been reinforced, arrested him, would probably have put a stop to his thirst for gore. His case will probably be investigated by the

Must Get Permits. gram to the BEE.]-A method of attacking the illicit liquor business was begun to-day by the arrest of the driver of the Selzer brewing delivery wagon. He is charged with illegally transporting liquor. The prohibitory law provides heavy penalties against any common carrier or any other person for transporting liquors, without having first secured a certificate from the county auditor that the person to whom it is delivered is authorized to sell it, The brewery driver had no such certificate. The fact is that many of the customers of the brewery are keepers of holes-in-the-wall. The brewery secured from the board of supervisors a permit to manufacture and sell beer for "culinary purposes," and under cover of such permit has been enabled so far to supply the illicit traffic. The Law and Order league has determined to break up this business, and will watch and arrest the brewery driver whenever he goes forth without the necessary

Laying It on the Governor.

The Iowa Legislature. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 11.—The senate committee have decided to make a favorable report on several bills, including the follow-

up their minds very suddenly and the roar of railway conductors. their thunder may fill the air before next

favor of railroad legislation providing for

within the difference. Personally I should have thought the government would do well at least to make its arrests at a respectful

> Relating to the time in which suit can be prought against cities for dangers with an amendment that unless notice be given three months after injury, no person can commence

Giving legislative assent to the congres sional act of March 2, 1887.

To appoint and organize a board of trustees for the Clarinda Insane hospital to take the place of the present board of commissioners The house committees made favorable reports on the following bills: The Bohemian oats bill; making appropriation to the State Agricultural society of \$15.000; to determine the liability in suits for personal injuries and that the jury shall determine the question of

comparative negligence. A number of other measures were intro duced and several engrossed.

Creston's Building Activity. BEE.]-Property owners here attach consideration

erable importance to the fact that T. J. Pot ter, who owns city property here, has re cently given a local architect instructions to submit plans for a three-story brick business block to be erected on one of his vacant lots near the postoffice. Contracts are made for all the rooms, to be ready for occupancy June 1. It is understood, however, that Mr. Pot ter had this in view merely as an investment over a year ago when he purchased the lots Contracts are out for a new business block for John M. Gibson, banker, and work upon the new city hall and Congregational church will go forward as soon as the weather

A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW

His Great Beneficence and His Sympathy For Everybody.

A GOOD JUDGE OF EVERYTHING.

national Peace.

Anxious to Pay Homage to

Sioux City, fa., Feb. 11.-|Special Tele-

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 11.-[Special Teledisorder in London and has shown a firm gram to the Bre.]-The board of railroad prince is in Paris the vexed question may be ers to-day submitted their reply to the resolution of the house asking why their report had not been published before this. They state that it was submitted to the governor on December 1, as required by law, and has since then been out of their control. It is understood that the report was not delivered to the state printer till the middle of January, six weeks after it came into the governor's hands, and it is reporte that the governor has held it back till his own idea on the railroad question should be carefully digested by the legislature, for it is known that the commissioners do not agree with him in all his positions on railway control.

To authorize the railway commissioners to change the names of railway stations in cer tain cases; for an act to provide greater safety for passengers on sail and steamboats on the inland waters of Iowa; also a favor able report on the joint resolution licensing

The tide of petitions is beginning to turn in

reduction of rates. In answer to the resolution inquir ing why the railway commissioners re port has not been published and dis tributed, the commissioners presented an explanation of the following import: About a year ago the executive council decided. after the commission had handed over the re port to the governor, that he was responsible for its publication and not the commission The facts of the matter are the report was handed the governor in proper time but he held it over until his inaugural was written keeping it seven weeks, and after that the delay was caused by the printer being crowded with work. However, portions of he report are now in print.

The following bills were passed:

Providing for the establishment of agricul tural experiment stations and appropriating

therefor

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 10. - [Special to th

ing limits to his activity. Morley has en- permits.

royal highness, who took kindly to the effusive tribute. They talked joyfully to gether of friendship between the two nations. At the end of the meal the prince

shook hands with Gambetta and said: "Au

revoir, Monsieur Leon," for the constitu-

tional prince is always clever and full of

The prince's life in Paris is quite misunder-

stood. The fact is that he realizes that Par-

isian life must be patronized. Sarah Bern-

hardt, Judic, Jeanne Granier, Theo

Coquelin and a host of others are

for everybody. He's ever ready to visit a

painter's studio or patronize rising sculptors.

He knows the Hertford hospital and once

gave his arm to Miss Leigh at the laying of a

a fountain stone. He takes the princess,

when she accompanies him, to the Cafe

Anglais or Lyon, and he feels it his duty to

be present at a first night or dog show when-

ever he is in the French capital. Once he

gratified her whim by taking her on top of an

omnibus from Madeleine to Bastille.

How the Prince of Wales is Considered in Paris.

A WHOLE SOULED ENGLISHMAN.

One of the Useful Agents of Inter-

HE VISITS FRANCE'S CAPITAL.

Received With Open Arms By All, Queen Victoria's Son and Coming Heir.

House. There is not a single enterprise

likely to benefit the world of which his roya

highness has not a written account in a com-

pendious form. In five minutes the prince

could tell us all about the channel tunnel, the

Panama canal, drinking fountains, cattle

shows statistics, telephones, ambulances,

schools of cookery, aid for discharged pris-

oners, electric tramways, immigration-in

short, everything. The prince is in every

thing. He spends half his fortune in beneficial

locomotion. He gives diamond pins to genuine

celebrities, he lays foundation stones, he

gives tone to the English hunting field, he is

an officer, a bencher, a mason among ma

sens, a naval officer, an art patron, a judge of

horses, cigars and cigarettes, a believer in the

robust traditions of the prize ring, an all-

around admirer of good and beautiful women,

a jolly good fellow. There are other phases

in the prince's character which those who

know him well will testify to. He is a fast

friend and large-hearted Englishman. When

the late Colonel Baker was in Horsekmonger

lane the good, lenient prince visited and com

forted him. There are scores of instances

of his gentle gift of sympathy which makes the

prince loved by ali. "The prince, God bless

him," is no idle word. He is the coming

king, and as such there is a touch of sym

pathy between him and every English speak-

ing man on this wide earth, be he British

In Paris life his royal highness is only ar

extension of the busy rontine of his daily

existence. If he be not king of France and

Navarre, he is the king of Lutetia. He un

derstands that the two cities are within a

stone's throw of each other and their pulses

beat in unison. When he reaches the Calais

pier and sits down with the common of

mortals in the spacious refreshment room, his

bright blue eyes seem to say, "vive la France."

When at last he mounts the staircase of the

Hotel Bristol it is evident at once that he is

a Parisian to his finger ends. The visitors

crowd up to see the prince. The book is

names of respectful and affectionate friends

No politics here for him. The president of

the republic and the Orleans princes. Galli-

feet and Clemenceau, all the ambassadors,

the Princess of Fagan, the Countess de Pour-

tales, the Countess de Greffulhe, French and

English officers, Roman bishops and Angeli

can clergymen all vie with one another in

paying homage to the genial son of Queen

with his arms outstretched and the harbinger

Leon Gambetta was a great admirer of the

prince. He was introduced by Sir Charles

Dilke at a breakfast iven in honor of his

of peace and prosperity.

Victoria, who comes to republican France.

covered with living signatures, the good old

subject or American citizen.

This is what we may call an all-round prince-very humane and more thoughtful of The Genial Waes. others than himself. It might be supposed [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] that all this betokened too much familiarity. Paris, Feb. 11.-[New York Herald He would be a brave man who would act Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The Prince of upon this theory. He would probably find Wales arrived at the Hotel Bristol to-day. that the most dignified and frigid gentleman He is probably one of the most useful agents in Europe was the Prince of Wales. Any atof international peace in two hemispheres. tempt at liberty is at once resented and While Austrian, German and Italian politithe luckless obtruder very soon put into his cians discuss the vexed question of massing place. The Princess of Wales loves Paris. troops on the ticklish frontiers, while the She is the companion of the Prince. Whenbourses of Europe are being moved by sinister ever she crosses the channel with him her or optimist rumors, the heir of the British bright and ever juvenile face charms every throne goes on constitutionally and quietly salon into which she enters. Every aftergiving a helping hand to every good and every noon she drives in the Bois, nodding perfect work. To him the Paris exhibition pleasantly to English salutations as if she offers more importance to the peace of Europe saw in them the welcome of an old friend. than the calculations of statesmen or the Once, when she was here, the wife of an eventual fate of little or big Bulgaria. The English clergyman told her of a poor stableprince is related to everybody, and man who was formerly at Sandringham and as a royal scion be can affectionately kiss who was dying. more princes than any living potentate. His "What is his name?" said the princess. oldest sister will, or may be, the German empress, the king of Greece is his brother-inlaw, his sister-in-law is the empress of Russia, his mother-in-law is queen of Denmark, Prince Waldemar is his kinsman. He is, in a word, the bright spot in divided and harrassed Europe. His arrival in Paris must therefore always be a big and happy event. Who does not remember, in 1877, Paris had just recovered from the reactionary shock of May 16, the French republic had just made its great point, but there were rumors in the

"Hynes," was the reply. "Oh, I remember the poor fellow perfectly," said her royal highness. . "Let us go and see him." Off went the future queen of England and the lady in a hired cab to a dingy street in the Ternes. They climbed the six flights which led to the sick man's bedroom. Imagine the poor man's joy when he saw his former mistress by his side. After a few words of sympathy, the princes went away, leaving £50 to solace the air that Thiers was dead and Gambetta was patient. The Princess of Wales shares her rising. MacMahon was dolefully puzzled. husband's ideas about Paris. She sends for Amid this came the Prince of Wales. The actors, actresses authors to her box. She effect was electrical. In an instant he visits the salon. She goes wherever high showed that he was before all things a man position allows her to go. Darby and Joan of business. He said substantially to the is her maxim. Sometimes she gets frightened committee: "Let us take our coats off to when she hears of Louise Mitchei and other this exhibition and let us pull it through," dreadful revolutionary persons, but she is and he did so. Possibly the prince may soon reassured when she is smilingly told render the same service in 1888 that he did that if the people only have time to look at just eleven years ago. The exhibition quesher face they are not likely to attack her. tion must be decided, and perhaps while the she remembers that when the amnesty was granted Jules Valles wrote her a beautiful solved whether the great show is to take letter, thanking her for the shelter which place in 1889 or a little later. In any case his England gave to the proscribed communists royal highness will bring matters right when other countries would have none of How few know anything of the life of the them. The Prince and Princess of Wales Prince of Wales. He is supposed to be a are undoubtedly the most popular royal perking amongst social swells and sonages who visit Paris. regal sybarite. The real truth is WALES AND WHISKY. that he is one of the hardes working men in Europe. Much has been said A London Paper's Editorial Comment concerning the 30,000 dossiers of M. Wilson on the Affair. the ex-Dauphin and President Grevy. The [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] figures scarcely cover the number of documents in the pigeon holes of Marlborough

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- (New York Herald Cable-Special to the Beg.]-The Star has a double-leaded editorial on the alleged conversational disturbances at the production of "Arajan" at the Opera Comique by the Prince of Wales in his box. It says, and this is copied into the late edition of the Pall Mall Gazette: "Suddenly, as the people were straining every ear to catch every word from the pallid lips of Mrs. Beere, there came from the royal box a loud hum-nav. that is not the word-loud conversation. At first even the well-trained audience in the stalls was startled out of its propriety and looked around with a shock. It was soon seen what was the matter. Before the whole audience the Prince of Wales was speaking -not in a natural tone of conversation-but in such a voice as you would expect if he were shouting from one end to another of a large field. As to the people on the stage and the people in the house, his royal high ness acted as if they were all thin air, or as if he recognized and wished to flout their existance. The shouted conversation was not a momentary outburst. It went on continu ously for at least a quarter of an hour, and though it was less audible in the latter hours of the evening, it broke out afresh pretty

Upon this serious social incident the Her ald correspondent who wrote the notice about the play and sat it through was ap pealed to. He had sat on the side near the royal box, but neither heard nor had seen anything of the kind. Two or three other auditors have this evening been asked about the charge, as well as some behind the scenes, and all say the same. The negative testimony is not so strong as affirmative evidence, it is true, and it is at least to be hoped that the Star was in an eccentric orbit when it twinkled, as above. The polite attention of the prince during

any performance and his deference to the comfort of others behind or fronting the footlights have been often commented on favorably. Besides, he presented his per sonal compliments to Mrs. Bernard Beere, who is his friend, and would do nothing to injure her.

The Crown Prince Doing Well.

(Coppright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett) SAN REMO, Feb. 11 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The crown prince sat up in bed a while this afternoon with no fever or pain. The ordinary treatment of the larvnx has been suspended for a few days. Prince Henry and the three princesses witnessed the battle of flowers at Via Carli this afternoon. Flowers in great quantities were thrown at them. The crown prince slept splendidly last night and contin-

"A HORSE! A HORSE!"

Close of the Great Exhibition at Nottingham.

PRESENTING THE PREMIUMS.

The Queen's Plates Originally Given

to Encourage Racing. A GREAT DECLINE IN BREEDING.

Strong Inducements Being Offered

to British Farmers. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS ANIMALS

They Make a Good Impression and Secure Second Prize-American Dealers Dissatisfied With

the Show. Judging Thoroughbreds.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] NOTTINGHAM, Feb. 11 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-In the cattle market here a fresh chapter in the history of horse breeding was closed to-day by the judging of thoroughbred stallions for the queen's premiums and the ending of the show. The queen's plates were originally given to encourage horse racing, and in George's time lovers of racing had no greater ambition than to win his majesty's guineas. Picking up the queen's plates was the last work of champions of the turf until twenty years ago when a hundred guineas weight for age over ten miles was not considered worth training for. The result of this was that only weeds competed for the premiums. The British army was short of horses. The guards even were half-mounted on animals not up to the average quality of omnibus norses. All agitation on the matter in the house of lords, headed by Lord Ribblesdate, resulted in the transferrence of the grant from the racing track to the agricultural show yard. It was the first of these shows that has made Nottingham pleased with itself, for 111 theroughbred stallions have been paraded before a large

company of its citizens and guests. The Duke of Portland, master of the horse, is lord of the manor in this ancient town, His place, Boelbeck Abbey, within a short distance of here is a famous riding school, the largest in the world, almost as large as Olympia, and is all underground the late duke spent millions in burrowing, the whole place being a long net-work of subterranean terraces, beautifully lined and decorated. The present duke is popular in the neighborhood and puts himself as much if evidence as the late duke hid himself in the dark. His horse, St. Simon, which is second only to Ormonde in racing fame and the soundest of the stud, was inspected in the box by a large number of people from all

The duke is chairman of the royal commissioners appointed to make inquiry into the whole question of horse beeding in England. an inquiry which is expected to bring out a

great amount of valuable information. Major General Ravenhill, chief of the cavalry buying department, one of the commissioners, has given his opinion that England cannot look either to Canada or the United States in times of mobilization for horses, and there is little secret, therefore, in stating that the British government is now doing its utmost to induce British farmers to breed horses suitable for all branches of the service. French and German agents have been purchasing England's best stallions and mares for their government establishments ever since the last war and it seems now almost as if Englishmen were taking up the question of breeding utillity horses when it is

too late. England pays on an average \$1,000,000 pcf annum for cab, carriage and 'bus horses, and it is thought that she might as well spend all that money among her own agriculturists. If is intended to start a stud book for these utility horses, and this, it is expected, would give a sort of directory of horses, and so middlemen, who keep much of the profits, won't be wanted.

A welcome to the Duke of Portland has been arched over every street. He came in with his party and all the royal commissioners on horse breeding were present except Lord Ribblesdate, who is in India. The jockey club division were here in strong force, and Jem Lowther was to be seen in earnest conversation every now and then with the duke. George Barrett, one of the exiled jockeys, was looking over some of the horses he has ridden, and among the old hunting faces was to be noticed the veteran Jack Anstruther Thompson, of the Fife hounds, once master of the Pytcheley and the oldest hunterman in England. He was as usual dressed in an old coaching attire. Mr. M. Cookson, of Morpeth hounds, was there; also Mr. Fenwyck, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bailey and Captain Warner, master of the famous Qorn hounds. The duke of St. Albans had a big party, and there were in the grand stand at one time many of the hardest-going Lady Gay spankers in the hunting field of England, including a well-known countess who came with her arm strapped in a sling. Altogether it was such a sporting gathering as has seldom been seen in England-one, indeed, in which Whyte Melville would have

The veterinary surgeons condemned siz out of every ten of the horses. This fact shows how many unsound thoroughbred horses have been traveling in Britain of late. The queen's premiums of \$25,000 were supplemented with the usual grant of \$5,000 in five equal premiums allowed by the Royal Agricultural society. The five winners of these latter premiums are all good, fair horses but fourth raters so far as the horse breeding of England is concerned. Out of the thirteen horses chosen during the day Kentucky's Blue Grass was, in the opinion of the best hunting judges present the best in the show and took the prize in class B. The Blue Grass remains a great