European Journalists Admit the New York World Prevented a War.

ENERGY DISPLAYED BY A GREAT PAPER

Gethering of Expressions of Opinion of Princes, Bishops and Politicians Marks a New Era In the Newspapers' Usefulness.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, Dec. 28 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-I have heard the following paragraph from the London Times' New York cable commented upon in many different circles as a splendid proof of Albert Edward's political wisdom, showing its effect in the United States: "From most parts of the country come cordial reenouses to the measage of the prince of Wales Private expressions of pleasure at the prince's declaration were frequent yesterday, and the recognition of real public service which he has done is unstinted.

The correspondent, bimself an American but thoroughly familiar with English sentiment, said of the two messages: "The people of the United States have cherished a real regard for the prince of Wales ever since his visit to this country, of which many pleasant memories still survive. They receive with pleasure his assurance of friendship. They will be likely to interpret it as expressing also the sentiment of the queen, who has ever been a venerated figure to Americans, and is not less so now than she been for two generations past. They see nothing irregular or unconventional in the sending of such communications as those now public. The effect of them has per-haps been more direct and beneficial than if they had come through the foreign office

AMAZED THE LOYAL SUBJECTS. But if Americans see nothing extraordinary or unconstitutional in a member of royal family addressing a newspaper directly, especially on a political question, the amaze-ment with which the fact was received here it is impossible for me to adequately explain. Vhat expressions I have already cabled from English newspapers on this point may give some idea of it, but the joint message was everywhere accepted here as a momentous contribution to the settlement of the con-

"The prince," says the Times, "has rendered an important service to the cause of prace by replying with perfect tact, good feeling and dignity to the appeal of the New York World."

On the World's course, Mr. Smalley had already cabled this to the Times: "It has required courage, and courage of a high order, to oppose from the beginning and to eppose day by day what was at first a vast majority of the people of America, misled, inflamed, intoxicated, maddened by the president's appeal to popular passions and preju-dice. The World led the way. It spoke out when others spoke cautiously or slient. The timidity of so powerful a body as the New York Chamber of Commerce is the measure of the daring which this journal A very high estimate must put on the value of such service as this. The World has done service of a different kind by eliciting expressions of opinion from eminent men on both sides. The appeal to common sense which came from Mr. Glad-stone in answer to Mr. Pulitzer's request— Mr. Pulitzer is the editor and owner of the World—has been followed by longer messages from Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Rosebery, several archbishops and bishops, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. John E. Redmond."

ITS EFFECT IN VIENNA. The Times dispatches today from Vienna further illustrate the continuing importance given to the World's service to international peace. I send the Vienna correspondent's telegram in full, as follows:

The telegram in full, as follows:

The telegram addressed by the prince of Wa'es and the duke of York to the New York World has made a great impression in Vienna. A fairly long experience in journalism abroad leads me to believe that the effect will be a lasting and beneficial one for the press. There are very few countries where the press gets credit for all the good it does, but there certainly could be no more signal recognition of service rendered in a great cause than the royal message to the New York World.

Such is at all events a view taken here

in a great cause than the royal message to the New York World.

Such is at all events a view taken here. The comments which it has attracted would, indeed, almost justify the hope that a new era in journalism is about to commence, and that the superannuated prejudice against publicity in questions of international concern will ere long entirely disappear, enabling the press to contribute to the preservation of peace as efficaciously as it has done on the present occasion.

The Wiener Aligemeine Zeitung says today: "The name of the prince of Wales will be mentioned by the English speaking race all over the world, and everywhere in terms of praise. The English heir apparent has raised his voice in a controversy which has broken out between Great Britain and America, and has dispatched a telegram to the New York World replete with calm hopefulzess and wholesome common sense. In spite of many examples set by his own relatives on this side of the channel, he refrains from all aggressive manifestations and does not disdain to make use of a newspaper as his mouthplece, although his imperial cousin has stigmatized journalists as candidates for starvation. A son of the queen of England has opinions as to the importance of the press different from those entertained by her grandson. The short telegram of the prince of Wales has, however, made a much deeper impression than it any long speeches. It proves that in England, which leads civilization, unlimited chauvinism is unknown to the greatest in the land, and they are aware that there are other methods of putting an end to national strife than barbarous and merciless war.

war. HIGHEST OF HEROISM.

"In that country the most prominent personages exert themselves in the cause of peace, and accomplish deeds of real heroism, for it needs more moral and high-minded courage to take to the course which the prince has adopted than to storm a fortress at the head of a regiment of High-landers. National feeling in England must have been incensed at the insulting manifesto of President Cleveland, but the prince of Wales points out the path of dignified and earnest reserve, and instead of using threats or boastful language, he dispatches a message of peace instead of warike and extravagant references to steelclad culrassiers. The prince of Wales chooses a newspaper of his antagonist as his tribune. "Across the channel very different ideas and sentiments must prevail from those entertained on this side. The newspapers are not only regarded by the foremost personages as a legitimate means of obtaining justice, but are also valued as a medium for effecting an interchange of thought between people of different nationalities. The telegram of the prince of Wales will not fail in its effects, and his message of peace will assuredly inspire the faith it so justly deserves." HIGHEST OF HEROISM.

assuremy abspire the faith it so justly deserves."

The semi-official Fremedenblatt says: "It is to be hoped that the action of the British heir-apparent and his eldest son in connection with the Angle-American differences will not fail to have its effect on opinion in the United States. The mere fact that these exalted personages have intervened in the matter, and that in a telegram addressed to an American newspaper they have expressed the confident hope that a peaceful solution of the controversy will be arrived at must convince Americans that England will facilitate matters for their own government as far as possible.

possible.

"The press observes that the prompt reply given to the New York World by the English princes and the fact that they did not trouble themselves any more with court etiquette than the American newspaper itself did, gives their answer a political significance which will be rightly interpreted throughout the United States.

"The prince of Wales' message favorably affected the bourse today."

SAVED FROM CONFLICT.

The London Spectator today says: "Even the prince of Wales, who usually stands the prince of Wales, who usually stands the information of events there.

Income to the business men of London and of the continental bourses. Then there was a series of exclusive news reports secured by the World of events which greatly interested European and Europe, and which were cabled back to the newspapers here. The first detailed accounts of the wreck of the British war ship Victoria, and of the accident to the steamer City of Paris, are examples.

The World's dispatches from Nicaragua, up to the occupation by the British fleet of the harbor of Cerinto, formed almost the sole information of events there.

The London Spectator today says: "Even the prince of Wales, who usually stands alouf from politics, replied to an inquiry from the New York World that both he and the duke of York carnestly trust and cannot but believe the present crisis will be arranged but believe the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm friendship which has existed between them for so many years. The kindly expression was well received, and by Thursday the feeling was so much cooler it was currently believed that President Cleveland desired to explain away a portion of his utterances."

The London American says: "It was undoubtedly the vigorous utterance of the London areas, complete with the immediate and

don press, coupled with the immediate and power-fraught response of the New York World, which propagated the inspiration necessary to avert a calamity at precisely the right moment. For the latter journal, which must be henceforth looked to by Eng-

lishmon as a truly faithful mirror of American feeling on vital questions, we have noth-ing but grateful praise, but it must never be forgotten that the initial impulse toward a better feeling came from insulted Brit-ain. It may be truly said those of us who admired Great Britain before now feel further a devotion, second only to that due to the land of our birth."

SENTIMENT IN IRELAND. Even over in tumultuous Ireland much the same sentiment is expressed. Says the Dub-lin Irieh Times: "All other exhortations and appeals have been in the same language of imprecation of war, which would be as bloodguilty as if it were actual civil war. This is the sentiment of the honest people on both sides of the ocean. It is to the credit of the World that it has elicited proof of the dominant feeling. It has had a response duks of York, from the archbishop of Canry, from all the dignituries of every This protest against war has a volume and gravity which no American min-ster dare slight. It is almost an impossibility in such circumstances that war could

The Freeman's Journal sava: "A bull has now undoubtedly supervened on the first fleres excitement on the Anglo-American crists. Thanks to the intervention of Mr. Gladetone, of the Anglican bishops and finally of the prince of Wales and the duke of York, with placatory messages to the New York World, some of the more threatened ymptoms arising from the mischief done by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have been abated.'

Finally I quote the following from the News of the World, a London Sunday newspaper, which has a great circulation among the working classes: "The New York World from the first had the courage to oppose the outery. Its proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer, arranged a series of telegrams to noted Englishmen, asking their opinions. Mr. Gladstone replied that he dared not interfere, but that only common sense was needed. Lord Rosebery said much the same, adding that he could not believe in so great a crime as war between the two English-speaking peoples. Other prominent men wired in the some strain. But the most important and inples. Other teresting of the answers came from the prince of Wales, who, through Sir Francis Knollys, telegraphed on Christmas eve that he and the duke of York earnestly trusted and could not but believe that the crisis would be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and would be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship as before. This message, coming on the rapidly moderating feeling in the States, has produced an excellent impression, and the old year closes n a much more hopeful outlook."

ONE EDITOR IN OPPOSITION. The only exception in England to the gen ral exposition of gratification at the effect of these kindly messages is the Saturday Review today, which speaks contemptuously the English press as "representing merely the middle class of England" in its "ignoble ompetition as to which newspaper shall surpass the others in obsequious flattery of the Americans and servile fear of war. The editor of the Review, Frank Harris, is a bumptuous person to whose wife's money, earned in trade, he owes his recent purchase

f the Saturday Review. In this general connection, mention may oe properly made of an important service-rendered by the London Times, through its New York correspondent. Since the begin-ning of Mr. Smalley's work for the Times oreign opinion had fairly furnished it in his New York cables, for the first time in the history of foreign journalism, adequate data and experienced comment upon affairs, social, industrial and political, in the United States. The owners and managers of the Times have shown prompt recognition of his admirable orrespondence by constantly repressed avail of it in set terms in the leading editorials. Such public editorial recognition of its em-ployes is, I am informed, quite unprecedented on the part of the Times, even toward it famous correspondent in Paris, M. De Blowitz. It is a recognition also of the new importance given to affairs beyond the seas by the English and emphasizes the Times' laim to thorough appreciation of the desires

of English readers.
I am request d by the officers of the Baptist Union to forward especially to the World the following message to the United States:

We, the president, vice president, treasurer and secretary of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, appeal to our Great Britain and Ireland, appeal to our brethren in the United States that in the ame of our Lord and one faith, they lift their voice with ours for peace between these great English-speaking nations.

J. G. GREENHOUGHT.

T. V. TYMMS.
W. W. BAYNES.
S. H. BOOTH.

Tonight's London Evening News gives

longar's London Evening News gives a large part of its principal page to a reproduction of the World's striking carton of December 21, deploring the result to Great Britain and to the United States alike, of a ratricidal war.

ONE OF TWO LEADING PAPERS. The consers is of European opin on places the New York World today with the London Times is one of the two most influential journals of he world. There can be no doubt of the fact. It is shown by the weight which the newspapers of England, of Paris, of Berlin, of Vienna, of Rome, of Madrid, of Brussel and of St. Petersburg give in their editoria columns, as well as in their news columns, to the influence of this newspaper in the present international crisis. Such weight has never been accorded with unanimity to any other newspaper except the London Times. Peculiar circumstances, like those which have built up this reputation for the Times during minated within

week to place the World in the same rank The London Times is accepted in every quarter of the foreign world as expressing the most enduring cpinion and purpose of the British empire; this, whether it agrees with or antagonizes the policy of the partisan government in power at the time. no other cause, perhaps, is this reputation so much due as the almost uniform success with which the Times has interpreted what I have called the enduring opinion of the English people, regardless of temporary impulses or passions of the hour.

Europe has seen another newspaper, prac-

tically alone among its contemporaries, set-ting itself to the apparently hopeless task of convincing seventy millions of people, led by their government, that a passion of the mo-ment was not founded in reason, justice or various, lattered. national interests. And Europe has seen that newspaper's counsel prevail within less than

a hundred hours.
But it is not within this past week alone that the World has achieved this position of not only speaking with authority for the American people, but of being the leading American people, but of being the leading American newspaper. Four or five years ago the Herald was practically the only American journal known, even by name, in England or on the continent. There was then little foreign interest in the United States anyway. Our domestic politics concerned Europe not at all. Even in England newspapers printed little about the United States except an occasional account of a toward of except an occasional account of a tornado, a railway accident, a murder or a lynching. The Herald, however, arrested foreign atten-tion by new achievements in Africa, in the Arctic regions or in European wars. The World's prosecution of corruption in New York, ending in the imprisonment of a num-ber of aldermen, did excite dramatic interest in Europe, as well as curiosity concerning the newspaper which had fought and won such a patriotic victory. Its consistent battle for sound money and sound finance made it known to the business men of London and of

information of events there.

The barbarities at Port Arthur were first

disclosed to the western civilization by the World's cabled account, confirmed in full weeks afterward by letters from the London Times' correspondent in China. When a band of English missionaries were

murdered at Hwasang the World amazed the press of England and Europe by bringing over from China, obviously at very great cost, a full copy by cable of long statements of the aurylvors.

In all these instances the World's accounts were explicit to and pressed with full credit. were cabled to, and printed with full credit by the English and continental newspapers. The details of the military operations and the incidents of the war in Cubs taken from the telegraph columns of the World are almost daily printed, with proper credit, in all the newspapers of England and Europe, and form a large part of the war news from

All this had made the name of the World household word over here before last week Its editorial, published almost simul-taneously with the text of President Cleveland's message, was on that day the only really serious note of peace amid the gen-eral alarms of war. It was published in every newspaper of consequence in England and Europe, it formed the subject of edi-torial comment everywhere, and was of almost of as much import as the message

Following day by day, its message from Gladstone, from the bishop of England, from Lord Rosebery, from the English Masonic body and from the prince of Wales and the duke of York, all cabled back here and likewise published in every capital throughout the old world, gave renewed assurance of from every high quarter in England and amity between the two nations and theresbroad, from the prince of Wales and the fore further removed the probability of war. And the Saturday following the president's message, with its universally accepted portent of the most disastrous conflict in times, saw almost the only word of peace as spoken promptly by the World become a chorus of assent on both sides of the Atlantic. I have day by day cabled extracts from the press comment here showing the obligation felt to the World for its courageous and patriotic action. They have made clear the immense importance attributed, and doubtless justly so, to the messages of leading English public men, and of the two heirs to the throne. BALLARD SMITH. ENGLAND MIGHT TAKE SOME BONDS.

> London Press Discussing the Probable Issue by the United States. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- The financial article in the Daily News says: "It speaks volumes part of it went had been submitted. for the changed political aspect that an Arierican bond issue should be discussed from the point of view of the London market taking a part of the issue. A few days ago such an dea would have been received with indignation. Today a disposition is shown in many hardly lay itself open to rebuff, even if, as matters stand, seems probable, European

capitalists would participate largely. And if

any definite official intimation could be given

of a peaceable character, a ready response

would show how little resentment is left in England, The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News warns people against attaching too much credence to representations that sin will support President Cleveland. relations between the Russian and English courts," continues the correspondent, "are such more cordial than under Alexander H's reign. Besides the great affection of he dowager czarina for the princess of Wales, the czar is greatly attached to the queen. Under a despotic government these ersonal relations are all important and Russia has no occasion to be pleased at an in-

crease of America's power." MONEY NO HELP TO THE ARMENIANS

Nothing but Armed Intervention Can Be Effective. LONDON, Dec. 27.-The duke of Bedford, n declining an invitation to attend a meeting on behalf of the Armenians, on the ground that funds would only prolong their misery by encouraging them in a hopeless struggle,

"Nothing but armed intervention could exricate them from their miserable plight. We have just received a threat of war from the United States. Would the change of front of American opinion have been so sudden and complete if all England's resources had not been required for an impending struggle in Europe? We may safely assume that President Cleveland was unexpectedly surprised to find European sympathy wholly on the side of England. In view of the jealousy of France nd Russia toward England and the American hreat, any attempt at armed intervention in Armenia is doomed to failure. I cannot par take in any movement tending to push the government into a policy fraught with so nuch danger.'

Spain Would Like a Chance,

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—Correpo Espanola, the organ of the Spaniards here, in speaking of the New York World's article regarding possible war with England or Spain, says the Spaniards will greet with enthusiasm a war with the United States, having many wrongs to avenge there, This paper says the United States is not a military power, having no navy or disciplined army, and that it would be better for her to nake peace with both nations and pay indemnity for the damage done Spain during

BERLIN, Dec. 27 .- A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Tageblatt says the United States government has been sounding Russia regarding the dispute with England, and is aid to have received the most favorable reply. It is declared the Russian govern-ment shares President Cleveland's views in the Venezuelan question, and is prepared to support them at any rate, diplomatically. The dispatch adds that it is not impossible that the United States has received the support of Russia in the present financial

MORGAN WILL FLOAT THE BONDS Bankers Stand Ready to Absorb the

Proposed Issue. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Regarding reports in banking and financial circles that the plan for a new government loan of \$100,plan for a new government loan of \$100,000,000 had been agreed upon, the Evening
Post says; Mr. J. P. Morgan is willing to
help the government by floating a new loan
of \$100,000,000. This he will do in conjunction with and by the co-operation of the
banks, if it is desired by the government.
Negotiations have been advanced by him far
enough with the banks to enable him to enough with the banks to enable him to enter into such an arrangement with the treasury. The plan is for Mr. Morgan and a syndicate organized by him to take \$50,-000,000 of bonds at once, paying gold for them in installments as the money may be required, and also to agree to take \$50,000,-000 more on the same terms if the treasury should later on need further gold. It only depends now on Mr. Cleveland whether such an arrangement shall be carried out. Persons in a position to know the facts to some experient shall be applied by the Roths. that a position to know the lacts to some ex-tent said it was understood that the Roths-childs did not care to have anything to do with the loan, and that therefore Mr. Belmont would not be a party to the trans-action as their agent, although his firm might possibly take some of the bonds.

Will Force Up Iron and Steel Prices PITTSBURG, Dec. 28 .- When shown the Cleveland dispatch, in which W. J. Rainey, the coke operator, is quoted as saying that the advance in coke prices by the Frick company was a move of Carnegie to put up the price of iron, Mr. Frick said: "If Mr. Rainey is correctly reported he is greatly mistaken. The advance in the price of coke was not made with a view of advancing the price of iron. We have no large stock of iron on hand, as stated above, only the usual or normal amount."
"Will the advance in the price of coke cause a corresponding rise in the price of iron and steel."
"It will increase the cost of producing iron and steel, of course, but the price of those commodities depends solely on the demand. There is a good demand for them now, and it may be that the price will go up."

Settling a Punkard Colony. the coke operator, is quoted as saying tha

Settling a Dunkard Colony. DENVER, Dec. 28.-A special to the News from Grand Junction, Colo., says: Arrangements have been completed with the Dunkard committees, scattered over Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas to set-tle in a body in the Grand river valley, near this city, during the coming spring. Over a hundred families, all well-to-do, will

Murdered by a Maniae. FARGO, N. D., Dec. 28.—A murder is re-ported from Buffalo, forty miles west of ported from Buffalo, forty miles west of hers. C. A. Pelerson, a farmer, became a raving maniae, and Dr. A. A. Young of Buffalo was summoned to attend him. Peterson attacked the physician with an Indian club and beat him to death, pounding his head to a jelly. Peterson's hired man, who accompanied Dr. Young to the farm, is missing, and it is feared that he, too, was murdered.

Deaths of a Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Robert F. Walsh, scientist, historian and naturalist, died in Believue hospital today of pneumonia. CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Helen Marr Bean, widow of J. E. A. Bean, for many years traffic agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy rallroad, a talented writer, well known in the literary world, died here today.

that other "distressful country" of the Carib-

Sailed for England While the Investigation Was Pending.

The Present Big Supply Recalls the DECLINES TO ASSIGN ANY REASON

His Friend, Mr. Glennie, States it is a Sad Ending but Refuses to Give Any Details-Left His Lawyer Behind.

made | sad ending."

quarters to consider such a proposal on its the moment the cry went up his lordship merits. Naturally the United States would hurried to the other side of the steamer.

shortly before 6 o'clock to meet again at 10 a. m. Monday. None of the members would speak with reference to what had occurred at the meeting today, and all attempts to ascertain the possible or probable outcome of cannot speak; I den't know.'

All the witnesses were not yet examined and were told to be on hand Monday. The last man to leave the club house was C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. Iselin, like the mem-bers of the committee, would give no word of information, but said: "Come around Monday. I cannot say anything till then."

FRESH LAURELS FOR RAMIERO. Baldwin Crack Beat Out Crescendo

and Sallie Cliquot. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—"Lucky" Baldwin's crack colt Ramlero added fresh laurels to his long string of victories by winning the Elmwood stakes from the best field of 2-year-olds that ever faced the starter in this state, including the great Crescendo, who ran second in the Futurity. Crescendo was badly handicapped with heavy weight, and was ridden very poorly by Bergen, who managed to get him pocketed just as the horse appeared to be winning. Green B. Morris' filly, Sallie Cliquot, was the fayorica at 2 to 1, but was beaten out by a head by Ramiero, with Imp. Santa Bella only a neck behind, and Crescendo fourth. Twelve horses started in the race the odds against Ramiero being 6 to 1. The stake was; worth \$1.750 to the winner. Four favorites, two second choices and an outsider won today. Weither clear and cold; track, improving; attendance, \$.000. Summaries: starter in this state, including the great

Summaries:

First race, five and a half furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds: Yankee Dodde, 115 (Griffin), 9 to 5, won; Alvero. 107 (Garner), 4 to 1, second: Suffrage, 105 (Heinrichs), 40 to 1 third. Time: 1:10, Nie Nac, Ida H, Billy McCloskey, Don Pio Pico and Cardwell also ran.

McCloskey, Don Pio Pico and Cardwell also ran.

Second race, six furlongs, all ages: Miss Maxim, 81 (Slaughter), 9 to 5, won; Kowalsky, 90 (Garner), 4 to 5, second; Flashlight, 107 (R. Isom), 25 to 1, third. Time: 1:154. Royal Flush also ran.

Third race, six furlongs, the Elmwood stakes, for 2-year-olds, value \$2,000: Ramlero, 115 (Chorn), 6 to 1, won; Sallle Cliquot, 108 (W. Martin), 2 to 1, second; Imp. Santa Bella, 115 (T. Sloan), 4 to 1, third. Time: 1:16. Crescendo, Gratify, Governor Budd, Joe K, Eenham, Peru, McGregor II, Princess Noretta and Lee also ran.

Governor Budd, Joe K. Eenham, Peru, McGregor II, Princess Noretta and Lee also
ran.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, selling, all ages: Dungarven. 99 (Cochrane), 9
to 5, won; Red Glenn, 197 (Griffin), 4 to 1,
second; Highland, 96 (Chorn), 3 to 1, third,
Time: 1:59%. Little Bob, Tar and Tartar,
Ransom and Wawona also ran.

Fifth race, steeplechase, short course,
about one and a haif miles, selling: Colonel
Weightman, 127 (Hennessy), 9 to 10, won.
Tom Clarke, 121 (Swift), 6 to 1, second; Malo
Dlablo, 131 (Spence), 6 to 1, third, Time:
2:35%, Belltringer and Adelante also ran.

Sixth race, five and a haif furlongs, selling: Adam, 19 (Garner), 10 to 1, won: George
Miller, 113 (Bergen), 3 to 1, second; Sligo,
107 (Doggett), 15 to 1, third, Time: 1:10.
Conde, Goldbug, Toano, Hueneme, Zoolein,
Realization and Tim Murphy also ran.

Seventh race, five and a half furlongs, selling: Beatrice, 94 (Garner), 3 to 1, won:
Banjo, 197 (Piggott), 6 to 1, second; Raphael,
197 (Heinrichs), 25 to 1, third. Time: 1:10½,
Seaspray, Orphan Boy, Fond Hope, Great
Falls, Little Tough, Middleton, Catch 'Em,
Robin Hood II, Myron and Crackerjack also
ran.

Declined Sir Planet's Entry NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Guy Irvin, partner in the racing stable of Irving & Chinn, died this morning of brain fever. The body will be shipped to Louisville on Monday. In the second race today, just after the horses passed the quarter post. Sir Planet swerved and ran Aunt Lida to the outer rail, spoiling her chances in the race, in which she had been heavily backed to win. The racing governors have decided to refuse Sir Planet's entry hereafter. Weather fine; track slow; attendance fair. Summaries:

Weather fine; track slow; attendance fair. Summaries:

First race, six furlongs: Prince Imperial (7 to 5) won, Miss Rowett (20 to 1) second. Somnambullst (30 to 1) third. Time: 1:174.

Second race, one mile: Mamie G (5 to 1) won, Judge Deboise (4 to 1) second, Royal Choice (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:47.

Third race, seven furlongs: Renaud (3 to 1) won, Monus (6 to 1) second, Legrande (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:25.

Fourth race, mile and twenty yards: Langdon (8 to 5) won, Squire G (8 to 1) second. Balkline (30 to 1) third. Time: 1:474.

Fifth race, six furlongs: Old Domiaton (6 to 1) won, Mopsey (50 to 1) second, Sir John (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:183.

Benefit for Pete Maher. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Peter Maher.

Irish pugilist, was given a big benefit here irish puglilst, was given a big benefit here tonight. Billy Woods of Denver appeared as Mr. Maher's sparring partner, but the bout was unsatisfactory to the spectators, as Woods was no match for the Irishman. Among the others who appeared in the ring were Charles Miner and Harry Woods of San Francisco, Young Griffo and Peter Lowrey of Dubin, Kid McCoy and Jack Mitchell, and Tommy Kelly, "the Harlem Spider," and Iksi Weir. Scores in the Chess Tournament. NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The third round of the intercollegiste chess tournament was

completed at the Harvard school tonight The results follow: Price, Columbia, beat Elmer, Princeton in fifty moves; Ryder, Harvard, beht Arnstein, Yale, in thirty-eight moves #hoss Columbia, beat Murdoch, Yale, in thirty-two moves; Seymour, Prince-ton, beat Southard, Harvard, in sixty-eight moves. Record Breaking on the Coast SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 28.-W. W. Ham-liton today broke the two-thirds mile rec-

ord, flying start, class B. paced by a qua Time: 1:983-5. C. S. Wells brok: the thre quarter mile coast record, paced by a qua flying start. Time: 1:183-5. Poles Loses a Thoroughbred. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Mr. G. W. Poles' fine race horse, Pop Gray, died this morning. He had been alling some time before he came south.

Mint Working Up Gold Bars. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Gold coin the value of \$14,000,000 has been sent from the Philadelphia mint to New York within the past week. It is believed that most of this gold has been used in recent shipments to Europe. The mint received \$20,000,000 worth of gold bars in August, and all this has been made into coin. There is now on hand gold bars valued at \$20,000,000, and, as the work of coining is going on daily and there is no decrease in the demand, it is only a matter of a short time until it is all gone. Small shipments of gold bars are being received daily, but not in quantities sufficient to keep up with the demand for coil.

STORING SURPLUS CORN.

Londed Cribs of 1885. The present conditions of the grain markets have induced some ordinarily shrewd grain men to anticipate the time when corn will again be king, the favorite of all the small ecreals. North Missouri, Kany or countries. And St. Louis buyers have had a great deal of anusement and its friend, Arthur Glennie, sailed this aftering noon on board the Umbria for England. In answer to questions by an Associated press reporter, Lord Dunraven said: "I really don't wish to talk."

Mr. Glennie was a little more communicative, and when asked what was the ressen for Dunraven's departure, said: "It's a very sad ending."

Mr. Glennie did not feel inclined to qualify nor define this statement what urged to do so. He said that there were only two men left behind to look after the interests of Lord Dunraven, namely, Lawyer Asquith and Secretary Hamilton.

The reply was: "You don't expect Lord Dunraven to speak before the committee when he is on the ocean, and, as to my testifying, well I'll be on the ocean (oc." as the pip moved out from the look at the moment the cry went up his lordship hurried to the other side of the steamer, Mr. Glennie, however, remained leaning over the rail, and bowed his acknowledgement to cheers and greeting, derisive or otherwise, which were sent up for the Irish earl.

The committee of the New York Yacht, club which is charged with assertaining the facts regarding Lord Dunraven's allegations of unfairness in the Valkyrie-Defender contest for the America's cup was in session for an hour this forenoon, and when the members dispersed it was with the understanding that the hearing would be resumed this afternoon. What effect Lord Dunraven's allegations of unfairness in the Valkyrie-Defender contest for the America's cup was in session for an hour this forenoon, and when the members dispersed it was with the understanding that the hearing would be resumed this afternoon. What effect Lord Dunraven's seemingly unceremonious departure will have in determining the committee's course cannot be foretold.

The investigating committee adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock to meet again at 10 a. m. Monday. None of the members would in the proper of the committee of cortect of the small cereals. North Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are big corn countries, and St. Louis buyers have had r

product at once can crib as well as the capitalist who has spare money to put into lumber.

There is one other idea advanced by the people who want to house the surplus corn, and that is its constantly increasing uses. The exports of it are larger year after year, and its uses as a food for human beings steadily extended. It used to be argued that it was good only for hogs and Indians, just as the Frenchman contended that potatoes were fit only for hogs and Dutchmen. But the one idea is as false as the other, and they have both been disproven years ago. Corn now enters into a good many articles of food, finding its way to the tables of the daintlest of epicures. It is just as good for hogs as it ever was, and the corn fed hog is certainly far superior to the one fattened on swill—but it has gotten beyond the hog, and has reached the human. The exports show this, and some of the most interesting food experiments are based on its possibilities. It is capable of a great many things, of which wheat is not, and while the latter is fully developed, the people who get up new things seem to be only beginning to find out what they can do with corn. The advantage in the time it can be kept without becoming musty or stale is one great advantage in the time in coessary in its shipment and general handstale is one great advantage in the care necessary in its shipment and general hand-

The farmers themselves also seem to be learning something new about corn. They have never understood its nature as they have wheat. For instance, they could never tell why white seed would often produce red ears, while red seed was almost certain to bring forth red ears. This has been a mystery of nature which they have never been able to master, but they are nearer its solution now than they have ever been before, just as they have given it study. In gathering the corn the red ears must always be thrown out, as they seriously injure its market value. At the same time, they are just as good for hogs and cattle. It is due to this study, also, that the height of the stalks has increased, and the ears lengthened and become more numerous. It is also probably due to the The farmers themselves also seem to be numerous. It is also probably due to the extra care in cultivation that corn has grown in appreciation as a food product. It is certainly as a rule a much more profitable crop for the farmer, considering how prolific it is, and how much more easily and safely handled and sent to market. The farmers themselves will not regret the day when it becomes the biggest of crops. Neither will the grain men, who are several times annually caused untold worry and anxiety by stories of heat, weavils, etc.

go a Severe Examination. effort of the police commission f New York, under the reform regime o make the police force of the city betto make the police force of the city better than it was in the days of its woful
degeneracy under Tammany rule, has not
been confined, says Harper's Weekly, to
the infusion of a spirit of common decency and common honesty among the
rank and file. The commissioners are getting better men physically for new policemen than ever before. The standard for
the physical examination has been raised
from 5 to 10 per cent in some of the more
important tests since Mr. Roosevelt and
his colleagues took hold of the department.

important tests since Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues took hold of the depart ment.

Every applicant for appointment to the police force of New York City has to undergo three distinct examinations. The first is a medical, the second a mental, and the third a physical examination. They are all conducted under civil service rules and all are rigid. Probably the physical examination is the one most dreaded.

This examination is conducted by Dr. A. H. Brown in a little gymnasium on the top floor of the criminal courts building It is designed to test the strength and muscular development of the applicant. The development is noted by a series of measurements of chest, walst, abdomen, arms and legs. The data as to strength is secured by actual tests. Gauges have been adjusted to certain instruments, and when the dials show that certain marks—fixed after much study and experience—are reached, a percentage of 100 is recorded. A man, for example, who can make the dial on the machine for testing the capacity of the lungs reach the figures 320 gets 100 in that test. On the dial for testing the strength of the lungs he must make a record of twenty-five. Probably the test for the arms is the most exhaustive. To get 100 the applicant must hang from a ladder and pull his chin up to his hands ten times. He must then lower and raise himself ten times on parallel bars. Few ever accomplish this. Tests are made of the strength of back, arms and legs, the must cles in the chest and abdomen. The "grip" of a candidate is shown in what is called the "traction pull," and is also most difficult. A final test of agility is made by jumping.

All measurements are taken when the men are stripped. No man can be an-

ficult. A final test of aginty jumping.

All measurements are taken when the men are stripped. No man can be appointed a policeman who does not receive at lenst 60 per cent in development and 60 per cent in strength. In the development test muscular condition is the most important factor. In the strength test agility, arm and leg power, and lung capacity count as most important. Between 5 and 10 per cent of those who pass the medical and mental examinations fail in the gymnasium test. the gymnasium test.

Fight for Party Machinery, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Republica: unity was not accomplished today. The sugar planter republicans had a conference but prepublican executive committee organized and passed a resolution to confer with the planters. The principal interes was in the fight for the control of the ma-chice. A few weeks ago the Warmouth McKinley faction triumphed, but today the Creed men gained the ascendancy. The state convention was fixed for January 29

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local aplications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

"The Melancholy Days Have Come The Melancholy Days Have Come
The suddest of the year," not when autumn,
has arrived, as Post Bryant intimates, but
when a fellow gets bilious. The "sere and
yellow leaf" is in his complexion if not in
the foliage at that inauspicious time. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon discipline
his rebellious liver and regulate his bowels,
besides toning his stomach and healthfully
stimulating his kidneys. Malaria, rheumatism and nervousness are also relieved by tiam and nervousness are also relieved by

MASONIC BODIES FOR PEACE

English Masons Send Fraternal Greetings to Their American Brethren.

DEPRECATE THE TALK OF A CONFLICT

Press Still Disenses the Messages of Wates and Gladstone and Their Pacific Import-Dunrayen Now Considered a Mennee.

Copyright, 1885, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Dec. 27 .- (New York World Calegram-Special Telegram.)-The Masonic body of England is perhaps more potential grand master is the prince of Wales, its deputy grand master is Lord Lathom. Its membership is very large and embraces in every lodge throughout the country almost all of the representatives of all the most influential classes of the community. The fact that two of the leading lodges have cabled messages to the World in the present crisis has been noted here as an important incident of the situation. Lord Lathom supplements these messages by the following elegram from Lathom House, Ormskirk, to he World: I have the greatest confidence in

raternal feeling happily existing between English and American Masons helping greatly to smooth over the difficulties and to preserve the peace which should ever exist between us and our cousins.

The Catholic Tablet, owned by Cardinal Vaughen, will say tomerrow: "But more potent than all els: on the side of peace has been the message which the prince of Wales and the duke of York have sent to the American people, a message which says just the right thing in just the right way. The message was dispatched at the instance of the editor of the New York World, a paper that has done good service to the cause of peace in the present crisis. Though precluded by his position from delivering any opinion on the merits of the question in dispute, the prince in his own name and that of the duke of York, has express d the hope that the difficulties will be arranged without disturbing the mutual friendship of the two nations."

PRINCE MIGHT COME ACROSS The Westminster Gazette says that the rince's message to the World is of fer greater avail than even his membership of the royal commission, and adds: "It could hardly be put better unless, indeed, the prince could have added a hint that he and the duke of York had proposed to themselves to take a little trip through the United States, and still looked forward to that pleasure so soon as the crisis was satisactorily arranged."

Sir Wemlyss Reid, Mr. Gladstone's most intimate friend in the English press and editor of the Speaker, says: "Mr. Gladstone's reply to the fervent appeal of the New York World fairly sums up the feeling of responsible Englishmen with regard to the American crisis. No individual Englishman dares to in terfere, because he does not know whether by doing so he may not unintentionally add fuel to the flames. Our manifest duty is to leave the American people to pursue their own course, and not to embarrass friends in peace by interfering in any way in what i so far a domestic question in the United States. But everywhere on this side of the water I find a desire to make a settlement of this unprovoked dispute as easy to the Amer ican people as possible. That with common sense and good feeling they can settle without the loss of honor is certain, and happily common sense and good feeling are likely to win the day.

"In this connection I note the warm praise that is everywhere b stowed upon Mr Gladstone's brief telegram. To have said absolutely the right thing in the right way at a crisis like the present is no achievement, but this is what Mr. Gladstone has accomplished. He is so commonly accused by his opponents of erring on the side of redundancy that his brief and guarded message to New York has caused a kind of admiration which is not unmingled with surprise. Now that the prince of Weles and the duke of York have responded to Mr. Pulitzer's invitations, and sent their message of good will to the American people, it New York Finest Obliged to Unders much to be hoped that we shall rest con tent. There is always danger of overdoing a good thing, and the significant outburst of Gaelic spicen in debate suggests that our friendly responses to appeals from the other side of the Atlantic have already been misunderstood by some of our censorious rivals. Our business now clearly is to leave Ameri can_{S} to settle their own affairs without any interference from our side." WISH DUNRAVEN WERE BACK.

No expression has been more general is London, or more fervid, since the beginning of the controversy than of regret that Lors Dunraven should have gone to New York at just this juncture. There are certainly many strenuous and important men in the English yachting world, and even in the Royal Yacht squadron, who deny his right to be considered a representative English yachtsman. His fractious resignation of a small post in the government a few years ago is constantly quoted among politicians as an evidence of his undisciplined temperament. Serious fears are expressed lest his selfish insistence on insulting charges may prove to be a brand which may really illuming res of war between the two peoples. fear is potently expressed in an editorial

"Meantime we wish we could be as certain "Meantime we wish we could be as certain that the mission of another Englishman, who arrived in New York yesterday, will have soothing results. Many days ago, before this crisis was heard of, we wrote upon the extreme undesirability of involving Venezuela with Valkyrie. Since that time we have passed from the Valkyrie to Venezuela, but the investigation which opens today before a committee of the New York Yacht clubis likely enough to bring us back again at
the first interval of peace to Valkyrie. Which
of the two subjects is found more embittering on the other side it would be hard to say,
but shrewd judges of America tell us that
the affair of Valkyrie had done not a little
to prepare the way for the uproar on Venezuela. Let us all do Lord Dunraven full
justice for his spirit in fairing out, but the
circumstances have changed in ten days. It
would be a relief to us all to learn that he would be a relief to us all to learn that he had been met on landing by somebody from the British embassy at Washington and induced to take the first boat home." OPPOSED TO SECRECY.

But the opinion of London yachting men is strongly antagonistic to the fact reported from New York tonight that the investi-gating committee is holding strictly secret gating committee is holding strictly secret sessions with Lord Dunraven before it. If the evidence pro and con is not fully given the committee report will not be accepted as final, and may, perhaps, even aggravate the strain resulting from Lord Dunraven's charge and the syndicate's rejoinder. The issue is so absolutely joined between the charge of fraud and the indignant denial that only the fullest publicity of the evidence can be accepted as satisfactory to either side.

BALLARD SMITH.

Crusade Against Sunday Labor.
KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—The West Side
Law and Order league has begun a crusade
against Sabbath desecration. The Missouri against Sabbath desecration. The Missouri
Gas company, to quickly get down its
mains, and the Barber Asphalt company
have been working their men Sunday, and
today they were served with notices that
unless they ceased to violate the law that
arrest and prosecution would follow. Prestident Jones further said that the association has decided to continue the crusade
along all lines of business.

Settling with the Creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28—The creditors
of Porter Bros. & Co. met today. The total
itabilities were shown to be \$120,000, with
assets estimated at \$180,000. A committee

assets estimated at \$180,000. A committee of creditors will choose a trustee, to whom the reality assets of Porter Bros. & Co. will be conveyed in trust to secure the payment of four notes, payable in six, which they will give the creditors.

WERE AFTER THE REED COLECTION

Burglars Make an Attempt on the Public Library Treasures. A bold and daring attempt to rob the Byron Reed collection of old and rare colns, valuable manuscripts and other important curios in the Omaha public library was made shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Had It not been for the clumsiness of the burglars themselves their efforts might have succeeded.

It is supposed that they entered through rear window in the basement, as one there was found unfastened, and was the only opening in the building that was not closed. After gaining an entrance through this window the visitors evidently went directly to the room containing the valuable collection. They removed a lower panel from tho door entering the museum room by boring a circle of holes even than that of the United States. Its around it. A five-eighths-inch bit was used for this work. The opening was large enough for a medium-sized man to crawl through, and had this been done the robbers might have fared better. It was quite evident that this course was not pursued, but that an attempt was made to unlock the door.

When one of the men reached his arm through to unfasten the lock of the door the automatic burglar alarm was set off. The colored watchman, who sleeps in the basement, says he heard the ringing of the alarm, and at once grabbed his revolver and jumped out of bed. He heard sounds of retreating footsteps, and is sure there was more than one man in the gang, though he does not know how many more. He did not see the men and thinks that they escaped brough the rear window.

The burglar alarm registered a hurry call the police station, and the patrol wagon with a number of officers responded. A careful search of the library and the addining premises was made, but no trace missing burgiars could be found. door of the Byron Reed room was found a larg sack, in which it was intended to carry off the booty.

ALMOST CAUGHT THE BURGLAR Mrs. Valentine Surprises and Shoots

nt a Midnight Intruder. About 1:30 yesterday morning Mrs. Eva Valentine, who resides on the third floor of the flat at 711 South Sixteenth street, was awakened by a noise at the rear door, which opens onto a staircase running down on the outside of the house. She jumped up, and going near the door saw a big, burly man wearing a soft hat, at work cutting out a pane of glass in the door. Securing her revolver from the adjoining room, she returned and fired two shots. Her aim was good, and both bullets passed through the lower pane, but probably missed the man, as no trace of him could be found.

Stopping only long enough to don a mackintosh and a pair of slippers, Mrs. Valentine ran around to the police station and asked that some one come quick and catch the burglar. The officers lost some little reached the house nothing of the intrude ould be seen.

This is the second time that burglars have visited Mrs. Valentine's home. Some time ago the place was robbed, and the man who did the job was given a year's hard labor in he penitentlary.

Mrs. Valentine states that she was no Mrs. Valentine states that she was not four feet away from the man when she fired the shots, and could see perfectly his form through the glass of the door. Several parties in the lower flats heard the man as he rushed down the rear stairway. On the second landing he evidently fell, as the railngs are pushed aside. A neighbor living in the rear saw the would-be thief as he fied down the alley, but otherwise no trace of the man was discovered by the police.

MURDERED HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Another Chapter of the Confession of Harry Hayward. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- A special to the World from St. Paul says: In the voluminous confession of the noted criminal, Harry Hayward, who was hanged two weeks' ago, one portion was expurgated. W. F. Hais is a leader of the bar of the Twin Citi's. No man stands higher than he, and when he was, a year ago, retained as counsel for the supposed murderer of Miss Ging, the community was loath to believe Hayward's guilt. The reason had never been known. The suppressed portions of the confession throw some light on the matter.

In his confession, Hayward said that Miss Helen Hale was the only girl he had really loved. When she was about to become the wife of Dr. Hayworth, a prominent physician of Chicago, Hayward hired a detective o dog the steps of the prospective bride groom to see if something could not b

found that would injure his matrimonial prospects. Nothing definite was found. Shortly after the marriage, Dr. Hayworth and his bride went to Chicago. Later Mrs. Hayworth returned to Minneapolis for a visit. While there her husband suddenly visit. While there her husband suddenly died. Haywward, who was in Chicago, notified the bride that her husband was ill and needed her. She went immediately and found her husband dead. Harry Hayward took charge of the necessary arrangements. He dined with the widow at one of the smaller dined with the widow at one of the smaller hotels of that city, and according to his confession, poisoned her. She mysteriously died there. The confession also states that the death of her husband was caused by Hayward, though in what manner he was taken off, Hayward does not tell. The deaths caused great wonder at the time, but there was no thought of murder. was no thought of murder.

DEVISED A REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Foreclosure on the Fort Worth & Denver City to Be Avoided. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- The reorganization committee of the Fort Worth & Denver City. representing the four mortgage bonds, has prepared a plan for reorganization of the company without foreclosure. Coupons will be stamped for five years from December 1, 1895, at the rate of 4 per cent. One past due coupon for 3 per cent will be paid in cash. To represent the remaining four past due coupons and the annual 2 per cent interest deferred for the next five years, a total of 22 per cent, bondholders will receive stock passed from the Valkyrie to Venezuela, but to the amount of \$275 for each \$1,000 bond to the investigation which opens today before a committee of the New York Yacht club is likely enough to bring us back again at the first interval of peace to Valkyrie. Which the two subjects is found more embitter. June.

B. & O. Sued for Rental CHICAGO, Dec. 28 .- Late this afternoon the Wisconsin Central Railroad company filed

in the circuit court an assumption suit for \$25,000 against the Baltimore & Ohio com-pany and obtained an attachment upon a showing that the Baltimore & Ohio was inshowing that the Baltimore & Ohio was indebted \$14,300 for labor and services and for
rental and trackage in the Grand Central
station. The sheriff levied upon four passenger engines owned by the Baltimore &
Ohio and the company's bank account at the
National Bank of America, amounting to
\$47,000. At first it was thought the attachments upon the locometives might prevent
the Baltimore & Ohio company from taking
its passenger trains out on time tonight, but
officials of the road hastened to the sheriff's
office and there gave a satisfactory bend for office and there gave a satisfactory bond for \$40,000, releasing the engines.

Paying Northern Pacific Interest. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.-Receiver Bigelow of the Northern Pacific railroad went to New York today to prepare for the semi-annual payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds. The sinking fund charges will not e paid until some time toward the latter part of January.

Given a Year's Vacation. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28 .- Clarence F. Parker, assistant to his father, George W. Parker, president and general manager of the Cairo Short Line, has been appointed general man-ager of the road. President Parker has been granted a year's leave of absence with full pay. He will visit Europe.

Died While Dressing Himself.
DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 28.—George B. Morgan, receiver of the Ninth National bank of Dallas and the Rockwell National bank of Rockwell, Tex. died suddenly while dressing himself this morning. He was in the best of health last night. He came to Dallas five years ago from Bradford, Pabut was a native of Carisie, Ky. His widow will start with the body for Carisie tonight.