Weather Indications: Fair.

THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION: 551,139
January Average Per Week Day.

Times may be hard, but people are hiring help in regiments. During January 12,862 employers asked for help in THE WORLD. Watch the "Wants."

The World.

EVENING EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

Weather Indications: Fair.

THE WORLD CONSUMED 33,482,443
Pounds of Paper in 1894.

If you move in May it's time to begin house-hunting. THE WORLD makes home-finding easy. It printed 10,492 House, Room and Apartment advts. in January.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. PRICE ONE CENT.

551,139 Over Half a Million Per Day.

The World's Greatest of all Januaries.

MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
OVER HALF A MILLION PER DAY.

GREAT RECORD No. 1.

The World's Average Week-Day Circulation for January, 1895, was:

551,139
PER DAY.

GREAT RECORD No. 2.

Glens Falls Paper Mill Company,
Established 1864.
Paper Manufacturers
New York Office, Pulitzer Building.
New York, Jan. 25th. 1895.

The Press Publishing Co.,

Gentlemen:

It gives us pleasure to state that in 1894, from January to December inclusive, we furnished "The World" with thirty three million, four hundred and eighty two thousand four hundred and forty-three pounds (33,482,443 lbs.) of paper in rolls, for which amount payment has been made. This is the largest order ever furnished in one year to a newspaper, either in this country or abroad.

Yours very truly,
GLENS FALLS PAPER MILL COMPANY
By W. B. Ellis
Manager & Sales

Over Half a Million Per Day.

GAIN PER WEEK-DAY IN ONE YEAR,
102,354.

GAIN PER WEEK-DAY IN THREE YEARS,
193,225.

Jan., 1895, - 551,139
Jan., 1894, - 448,785
Jan., 1892, - 357,914

551,139 Over Half a Million Per Day.

NIGHT EDITION

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

Foreign Bankers Cancel Gold Shipment Orders.

Date of Issue to Be Fixed at Cabinet Meeting.

Carlisle Didn't Care to Again Face Bankers in This City.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Assistant Secretary Curtis's visit to New York was attended by thoroughly satisfactory results. The new Government loan, the call for which will be determined at to-day's Cabinet meeting, will be taken without difficulty.

The cancelling of orders for gold for shipment by the representatives of foreign bankers in New York to-day is thought to show that the foreign bankers are positive that the bonds will be issued at once.

Practically the whole amount will go abroad for gold and sterling exchange sufficient to not only check gold shipments, but to turn the tide. The price, it is stated here, will be better than on a 3 1-2 per cent. basis.

The Administration prefers that the loan should go abroad, for that is the only way to insure a supply of gold which will stay in the Treasury. The lowering of the rate of exchange and the sudden hardening of call loans in London clearly forecast the location of the bonds.

The preliminaries were arranged when August Belmont was in Washington last week. The reason why Assistant Secretary Curtis instead of Secretary Carlisle went to New York to conclude negotiations will be of interest. There are certain little asperities between Secretary Carlisle and the bankers who handled the last loan, and it was thought that these would not be ameliorated if he came into personal contact with the bankers in question. So Mr. Curtis went instead.

Besides, the Treasury is planning a little coup, it is stated on good authority. The coup will be slightly theatrical, but may be effective if this premature publication does not spoil it.

It is to "restore confidence" with a flourish of trumpets by having a dozen heavy banks in the East and West come forward on the announcement of the gold loan, ostentatiously deposit several millions of gold in the Sub-Treasury, and take out legal tenders in exchange.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild is understood to have fixed up the plan in the West, and Assistant Secretary Curtis is supposed to have closed the arrangement with the bankers of New York. The Treasury officials profess entire ignorance as to the plans of the Rothschilds and their associates in placing the loan abroad, but it is learned from an authority whom August Belmont will recognize that it is sure to be placed as a popular loan on a 3 per cent. basis in both Great Britain and France.

There will be over a million dollars in direct profit in the transaction, to say nothing of the secondary profits which will come in transactions in sterling exchange, and the sharp advance which will result in call loans.

"It should be remembered," said "The Evening World's" informant, "that the former holders of some $400,000,000 of United States Government bonds are still alive in Great Britain and the Continent. If a good long-time United States bond is offered them they will gladly snap it up on a 3 per cent. basis. See how it was with the last City of Paris loan, which was practically 3 per cent. It was subscribed eighty times over. Besides the French never have been scared at the free silver talk."

The price of a 4-per-cent. thirty-year bond on a 3-per-cent. basis, interest semi-annually would be about 119.69. Secretary Windom paid 129 for fours in 1889 for the sinking fund.

A prominent Democratic Senator, who has been at the White House within forty-eight hours, says that the President is satisfied that the financial arrangements now completed will protect the Treasury from any assault.

He expressed a hope that the New York stock market would not take on too sharp an advance for fear that it would lead to heavy selling for foreign account and offset the gold importations which looked for this month.

Opponents of the Administration in Congress are predicting that is what may happen, and that the final result of selling bonds abroad for gold will be to depress the foreign stock market by lowering the rates for call loans, while inflating the prices in New York.

This, they hold, will not merely enable London to unload American securities on the New York market more freely than at bottom prices, but will tend to check the export movement in American products. This view is held only by a limited circle.

On the other hand, is a general feeling of relief that the President's hand is strong enough to grasp a perilous situation and guide the Treasury into safety.

Saturday being a half-holiday in New York, it is argued that no announcement of a bond issue will be made until afternoon to-morrow, when the stock market will have closed, and therefore no unfair advantages can be obtained by dealers.

In confirmation of the remarkable statement published in "The Evening World" yesterday of the friendly attitude of the Rothschilds towards silver, Senator Jones, of Nevada, said to "The Evening World" correspondent to-day:

"I am aware of the position of the Rothschilds. Adolph Rothschild has discussed it with me freely, and has never hesitated to declare that it would never do to let the world come to a single gold standard.

"Under a proper recognition of both metals the world would enter upon a period of advancing prices that would last indefinitely, and the United States would enter upon a period of unparalleled prosperity."

GOLD ORDERS CANCELLED.

Several Firms Decide Not to Make Shipments To-Morrow.

Gold shipments by to-morrow's steamers will not be heavy. It was announced

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONGRESSMEN IN A FIGHT.

Breckinridge, of Ky., and Heard, of Mo., Have an Encounter in House.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ENSUES.

Belligerents Dragged Apart by Sergeant-at-Arms and Other Members.

BOTH MEN THEN APOLOGIZE.

Terms "You Lie!" and "Scoundrel!" Uttered During Hawaiian Debate.

(Special to the Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A most extraordinary scene took place in the House, as a result of a wrangle over the Hawaiian resolution introduced by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, between John T. Heard, of Missouri, and W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

Heard had moved the previous question in order to clear the way for the consideration of District of Columbia bills.

Mr. Breckinridge protested against what he called Mr. Heard's rudeness. The latter declared he was only doing his duty. As the voices of the gentlemen rose members rushed thither.

"Impertinent puppy!" shouted Mr. Breckinridge.

"Liar!" hissed back Mr. Heard.

At the word the white-haired Breckinridge, who is a heavily built, stocky man, put his foot on the step on which the benches are located and let drive a right-hand blow at Mr. Heard. Mr. Heard, who is slight and apparently not strong, but rather tall, with a brown beard, streaked with gray, dodged.

In another instant a dozen hands were extended to restrain the Kentuckian, and the tide of members swept him twenty feet up the main aisle. But he continued to struggle and wrestle with his captors, Messrs. Pence and Outhwaite. The House and galleries were in an uproar. Bedlam had broken loose. Over it all the blows of the Speaker's gavel sounded as he attempted to quell the riot on the floor. In firm tones the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the offenders. Col. Ike Hill, the deputy, and his assistant, Mr. Robinson grabbed the silver mace, the emblem of the House's authority, and rushed up the aisle. It was crowded with a seething mass of members. When they had elbowed their way to the scene of the combat Mr. Breckinridge was still struggling with those who held him. His antagonist, Mr. Heard, stood calmly in his place.

Misunderstanding Mr. Pence's attempt to quiet Mr. Breckinridge, who was trembling like an aspen with overwrought excitement, Col. Hill and his assistant seized both Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Pence.

"Not Pence," shouted a dozen members; "arrest Heard."

Mr. Heard was pushed into the arms of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms. As the two men came together Mr. Breckinridge made a desperate effort to free himself.

"You are a coward, and a scoundrel," he yelled at Mr. Heard, but the stalwart Robinson roughly pulled Mr. Breckinridge forward, and the two representatives of the American Congress were hustled, rather than escorted, to the bar of the House.

The Speaker ordered all persons to take their seats. Many of the members did so reluctantly.

"Take it back," shouted Mr. Breckinridge, as he glared at Mr. Heard, who stood like himself in custody before the bar.

"You called me an impertinent puppy," answered Mr. Heard. Meanwhile the Speaker in stentorian tones was driving the excited and frantic members back with heavy blows of the gavel. Mr. Breckinridge was appealing for recognition, but the Speaker would not hear him. After all the members were seated he ordered both Mr. Heard and Mr. Breckinridge back to their seats, and then recognized the Kentuckian. With his frame trembling with excitement, his silver hair tumbling back from his forehead, Mr. Breckinridge rose. Attempting to contain himself, Mr. Breckinridge began his apology in humble tones.

"No one," he began, "can regret more than I that any personal difficulty should occur on this floor, but when I thought I had been taken off the floor with great rudeness, I went to Mr. Heard and said to him that he could not do business in that way. He replied that that was an insolent statement that I was an impertinent scoundrel.

"He said I was a liar," interposed Mr. Heard.

"He called me a liar," went on Mr. Breckinridge, ignoring the interruption. "I ought not to have resented it, Mr. Speaker," he continued, turning to the Chair, "but as a Mississippi judge once said, the be was first assault, and in spite of my white hairs I could not restrain myself. I apologize to the Speaker and to the House. To the gentleman I will say," he added, as he turned and locked squarely at Mr. Heard, his voice rising to one of defiance, "I will say that that cannot remain between he and I."

A scattering burst of applause greeted this. Mr. Breckinridge took his seat.

(Continued on Third Page.)

ALL MILITIA WITHDRAWN.

The Peace of Brooklyn Now Depends Entirely Upon the Police Force.

AT THE MAYOR'S REQUEST.

To Guard Against an Uprising a Detachment Will Remain Under Arms.

POLICEMAN SHOT A WIRE-CUTTER

A Non-Union Conductor Enticed to a Vacant Lot and Disfigured for Life.

All the companies of the Brooklyn regiments which were on duty at the various depots and car houses this morning have been called in by order of Gen. McLeer.

This step was decided upon just before noon to-day at the conference which was held at the Brigade Headquarters between Gen. McLeer, Mayor Schieren and Police Commissioner Welles.

The Mayor authorized the order recalling the troops now on duty, and it was sent out by Gen. McLeer early this afternoon.

This means that the companies will be left without any further protection from the militia.

In order to guard against any emergency, however, in the way of a sudden or unexpected outbreak, a small detachment of each regiment is ordered to remain on duty in its armory.

Mayor Schieren, who was seen at his office after the conference at Gen. McLeer's headquarters, admitted that the order relieving the troops of the Second Brigade from further service had been issued at his request.

"I think that the situation at the present time," he says, "warrants the entire withdrawal of the troops. If any further trouble occurs the police force, I am confident, will be able to handle the matter.

"I have discussed the matter with Police Commissioner Welles and Gen. McLeer and they are of the opinion that there is now no longer any need of armed troops to preserve the peace of the city and protect the railroad companies property."

Gen. McLeer admitted this afternoon that he had sent out the order recalling the Second Brigade, but refused to discuss the matter or make any statement in regard to his view of the situation.

It is thought that the troops will retire from the quarters where they are now stationed sometime during the afternoon.

The only detachments of the Brooklyn militia on guard this morning were:

Thirteenth Regiment—Companies A and E, at Ninth avenue and Twentieth street.

Fourteenth Regiment—Company F, power-house, at Third avenue and Second street; Company G, Kent avenue power-house.

Twenty-third Regiment—Company A, power-house, at Third avenue and Fifty-second street.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Company A, East New York; Company B, Ridgewood.

AMBUSH IN THIRD AVENUE.

A Car Smashed and a Conductor Disfigured for Life.

Contrary to general expectation, the situation in the Brooklyn trolley strike did not give evidence of any further improvement this morning.

There was a renewal of hostilities on the part of the strikers and their friends towards the railroad companies and the non-union motormen and conductors, which led to outbreaks and disturbances in many parts of the city during the night, some of which were more serious than any which have occurred during the present week.

Although it is well known that every effort is being made by the leaders of the strike to restrain the men from creating or encouraging disorder, these renewed outbreaks would seem to indicate that their influence over the great army of unemployed is weakening, and that it may be necessary to call in the militia again to reinforce the police authorities.

An attempt at wire-cutting in the Eastern District late last night, led to a serious disturbance, and resulted in some effective shooting by the police.

A Wire-Cutter Shot Down.

Policeman Cornelius, of the Seventh Precinct, saw two men industriously sawing away at a feed cable on the Greenpoint trolley line at 1 o'clock this morning. When the men caught sight of Cornelius they fled, and the policeman followed for several blocks, but eventually lost sight of them.

Half an hour later, when Cornelius again passed by this point on his post he

(Continued on Second Page.)

MR. PLATT SURRENDERS.

Lexow Police Bill Will Be Amended to Give Strong the Appointing Power.

MORTON NOT TO APPOINT.

This Complete Surrender to the Mayor Is Dictated by Boss Platt.

WITH THE GOVERNOR'S SANCTION

Said to Be an Effort to Corral Strong and Shunt Dr. Parkhurst.

(Special to The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—It has been decided to amend the Lexow Police bill so as to give Mayor Strong power to appoint the commission to reorganize the Police Department.

The bi-partisan feature of the bill will be preserved in the Lexow bill.

The amendment transferring the power to appoint the Commission from the Governor to the Mayor is made as a concession to the latter.

Senator Lexow held a long telephonic conversation with Mr. Platt and Mayor Strong this morning, and the Senator afterwards told one of his colleagues that it had been decided to give the Mayor the power to appoint the commission, instead of the Governor.

Later Senator Lexow confirmed the report in an interview with "The Evening World" reporter that he would amend his bill giving the Mayor the power to appoint the reorganization commission instead of the Governor.

Lexow Makes a Statement.

He said that would be the only change made in the three bills; that the bi-partisan Board of Commissioners would be provided for.

After a long interview with the Governor this afternoon, Senator Lexow said that the majority members of the Investigating Committee, after discussing the Lexow bill for some time, had decided to offer an amendment to the bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to reorganize the Police Department, conferring upon the Mayor the power to appoint the Commission, instead of giving the Governor that authority, as provided in the original bill.

Senator Lexow's statement concluded this way:

"Inasmuch as under the existing provisions of the bill, the Mayor has complete authority over the Commissioners, and by having the right of approval or disapproval of their standing, has substantially in his own hands the power of dismissal, it seems that there is no substantial ground for any difference of opinion as to who shall name the Commissioners, whose acts are wholly within the Mayor's control."

The Senator stated that the Governor favored the appointment of the reorganization commission by the Mayor.

The concession to Mayor Strong is an outright surrender dictated by Boss Platt. There is no question about it. It is said to be intended as a bait to draw the Mayor into the Platt camp. It is also taken to mean that with the Mayor as an ally, Platt, Lexow, et al., will resist the attempts of Parkhurst to dictate terms regarding the bi-partisan features of the Lexow bill.

Wholesale Purification.

The effort of a great many more or less eminent New Yorkers to purify Manhattan Island in a lump is having the same effect upon the statesmen in the Legislature as if they had mixed two or three kinds of stimulants in the same glass. The mixture of reform and politics is not agreeable to them, and they are making the fact manifest every day. Last night they held several indignation greetings, and began to ask each other when the reform wave now sweeping over everything is going to pass away. Their concern is sincere, too, and some of them are casting about for means of relief.

Two Assemblymen are so worked up over the matter that they are seriously considering the feasibility of calling for a caucus to disentangle things. They are pessimistical to an alarming extent over the trend of current events, and see in it certain party disaster unless the line between its obligations to reform allies of last Fall and party policy is instantly defined.

The immediate cause of this apprehension is the squabbling between Mayor Strong and Boss Platt, Dr. Parkhurst and Lexow, and the domination of the reform element in the party in the Legislature.

The hold which the reformers have was amply evidenced yesterday afternoon, when more than three-fourths of the members of the two houses were directly engaged in listening to arguments on bills proposing to reform as many features of New York municipal affairs, in all of which the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of LXX., the Good Government clubs and half dozen other organizations whose purpose is to purify the health of official New York had a hand.

Paralyzed by Demands.

The shower of reform demands members say they are not press—simply paralyzes the straight-out politicians. Many of them had never been so close to decency in all their lives before, and not understanding it are panic-stricken at its rapid growth. A member of the Assembly of this stamp said last night that he was going to urge the holding of a caucus to call a halt at once in order to save his party.

As long as the reform craze continues there will be little show for the ordinary measures usually considered by the Leg-

(Continued on Third Page.)

NIGHT EDITION

JAPS AFTER ISLAND.

Now Command the Harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Land Fortifications All Captured on Wednesday Last.

Japanese Minister Thinks Amendments May Kill Treaty.

HIROSHIMA, Feb. 1.—Count Ito Hiroboumi, President of the Council of Ministers, and M. Mutsu Munemitsu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave audience to-day to the Chinese Peace Envoys.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—An official despatch received here to-day gives particulars of the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei. The Second Army and the fleet attacked Wei-Hai-Wei on Wednesday morning last, and by evening all the land forts were captured. The island forts are still resisting, but the Japanese have obtained command of the east and west entrances of the bay. The House of Representatives yesterday unanimously resolved to concur in the war expenses irrespective of time or of amount.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Count Takaaki Kato, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, in an interview to-day on the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese, said:

"Although the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei is of great moment, it is not of the first importance. The place is very isolated, and the Mikado's troops are really no nearer to Pekin than they were before. The great question now is, what will the Chinese fleet in the harbor do? The Gulf of Pechili is practically in possession of the Japanese, and it only remains for the Chinese to go to Fukien, the headquarters of the Chinese Southern Squadron.

"If the Japanese commanders desire it there is nothing to prevent a simultaneous march upon Pekin from the north and from the south. But the way will be long and tedious, and I do not think Pekin will be reached this Winter. But as our object is not to capture Pekin, but to get the proper fruits of our victories, I see no reason why if the Chinese Envoys, whom Count Ito Hiroboumi, President of the Council of Ministers, receives to-day, present reasonable terms peace should not be concluded before the break-up of Winter."

JAPAN MAY REJECT TREATY.

Minister Kurino Thinks It Won't Suit as Amended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Minister Kurino says the Japanese treaty as amended in the Senate is not in a form that is likely to be acceptable to his Government. He says that according to one of the provisions of the treaty the instrument is not to go into effect at all until 1896. Should, therefore, the Japanese Government ratify this amended treaty it would place itself in the position of accepting a treaty which might be abrogated before it ever actually went into effect. This, Mr. Kurino is confident his Government would be unwilling to do.

The Minister has had several interviews with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and hopes that the treaty may yet be changed so as to be acceptable to both Governments.

TO SUCCEED MAXWELL.

Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, Appointed Solicitor-General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Holmes Conrad, of Virgina, has been appointed Solicitor-General of the United States by the President, vice Maxwell, resigned.

The nomination of Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, to succeed Lawrence Maxwell, jr., as Solicitor-General, brings forward one of the strongest lawyers in the South.

He is a great favorite with both the President and Attorney-General.

FIVE YEARS AT SNAKE HILL.

William Welsh Pleaded Guilty to Counterfeiting.

In the United States Court at Trenton to-day, William Welsh pleaded guilty to making counterfeit half dollars in Jersey City. Judge Green sentenced him to five years at hard labor at Snake Hill, and also to pay a fine of $1,000.

Jesse C. Hansee, the Hoboken Pension Agent, pleaded not guilty to six indictments charging him with issuing false pension papers. His trial was set down for Monday next.

JUDGMENT FOR $1,415,423.44.

Bondholders File a Big Claim Against Yuengling Brewery.

A deficiency judgment for $1,415,423.44 has been entered against the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Co. in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustees for bondholders. The judgment was filed by Turner, McClure & Ralston, 27 William street, as attorneys for trustees.

Talk of a Duel in Lexington.

(Special to The Evening World.)

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—The news of Col. Breckinridge's fight with Heard, of Missouri, spread over the city in less than an hour after it was published, and the greatest interest is manifested among his friends. They say he will fight Heard a duel to the death if the law does not prevent.

GIVEN AWAY UNTIL FEB. 15TH.
A beautiful plaque for the return of 25 box covers of the "PROGRAMME" CIGARETTES to CONSOLIDATED CIGARETTE CO., New York.

COLLINS WINS DRIVING.

Captures the Opening Dash from Chenoa at New Orleans.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RACE TRACK, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Another change in the weather made it cold and raw at the race course this afternoon. The track showed some improvement, but was still slow and heavy from the soaking it has received of late. The attendance was large and betting on the various events quite heavy. It is expected that the regulars will be reinforced by some of the Alexander Island talent within a few days.

Eight horses faced the starter in the opening event, Ransom being made an 8 to 5 favorite. The talent figured it a good thing and played him heavily. Collins was next fancied, and considerable money forced his price to 3 to 1.

FIRST RACE.

Selling; six furlongs.

Starters.	Betting.	St.	Hlf.	Fin.
Collins, 101 (Newcom)	3-1 even	4	1½	1¹
Chenoa, 104 (Mayberry)	8-1 3-1	1	2¹	2½
Ransom, 105 (Thorpe)	8-5 2-5	2	3¹	3¹
Blackball, 104 (J. Hill)	8-1 3-2	6	4¹	4½
Van Brunt, 101 (Finnegan)	8-1 2-1	5	5	5¹
Stark, 101 (Keith)	10-1 4-1	7	6	6
Freeman, 104 (Leigh)	12-1 4-1	8	7	7
Dr. Reed, 101 (H. Williams)	15-1 5-1	3	8	8

Chenoa started out to make the running, but was soon headed by Collins, who held the lead to the end. He was forced to a drive in the last furlong, however, and only beat Chenoa a neck. Ransom finished third, half a length away. Time—1.20 3-4.

Second Race—Mile and seventy yards.—Won by Chauncey, with Bess McDuff second and Joe Woolman third.

SECOND RACE.

Selling; one mile and seventy yards.

Starters.	Betting.	St.	Hlf.	Fin.
Chauncey, 106 (Mayberry)	even 1	6	2½	1¹
Bess McDuff, 101 (Newcom)	7-1 2-1	5	1½	2½
Joe Woolman, 106 (Thorpe)	11-5 3-5	1	3¹	3¹
Fidelio, 106 (Powers)	30-1 10-1	4	4¹	4¹
Uncle Frank, 109 (H. Shields)	8-1 2-1	3	6	5¹
Forest Belle, 101 (Sloane)	100-1 20-1	2	4¹	6

After Fidelio had delayed the start by running away three furlongs he went to the front soon after flagfall and set a rattling pace to the stretch, where Chauncey and Bess McDuff headed him. The former finally won from Bess McDuff by a head, after a hard drive. Joe Woolman beat Fidelio for third position by five lengths. Time—1.58.

THIRD RACE.

Selling; six furlongs.

Starters.	Betting.	St.	Hlf.	Fin.
Tom Kelly, 106 (Torpe)	3-1 even	4	1½	1¹
Old Dominion, 111 (J. Hill)	9-2 8-5	2	2½	2¹
Footrunner, 103 (Scott)	15-1 6-1	7	7	3¹
Express, 107 (Johnson)	40-1 15-1	5	6	4½
Kindora, 111 (J. McDonald)	6-5 1-2	1	3½	5½
John P., 103 (H. Williams)	8-1 3-1	8	5¹	6
Tramp, 107 (Mayberry)	10-1 3-1	3	1¹	7
Viola c., 98 (Slaughter)	15-1 6-1	6	8	8

Tramp made the running after a good start, Old Dominion, Kindora and Tom eKlly being well up. Old Dominion and eKlly reached Tramp at the head of the stretch. Old Dominion seemed to be winning at the last sixteenth, but took matters too easy and Thorpe stole the race on the post by a neck. Footrunner was third, two length away. Time—1.21 1-4.

FOURTH RACE.

Selling; seven furlongs.

Starters.	weights.	Jockeys.	Betting.	Straight.	Place.
Lester, 107	(Sheets)		15—1	4—1	4—1
Holgion, 104	(J. Hill)		13—5	even	
Florence P., 102	(Caywood)		25—1	10—1	
Burrell's Billet, 110	(J. McDonald)		9—5	4—5	
Le Grande, 107	(Turpie)		5—1	8—5	
Satinet, 102	(H. Williams)		7—2	even	

Holgion won.
Le Grande was second.
Satinet was third.
Time—1.36 1-2.

RESULTS AT MADISON.

RACE TRACK, MADISON, Feb. 1.—The races on this track to-day resulted as follows:

First Race—Six furlongs.—Won by Belshazzar, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5; Silent second, 4 to 1 place; Free Trade third. Time—1.21.

Second Race—Four and a half furlongs.—Won by Paddy Flynn, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; Bathol second, 7 to 5 place; Perblaise third. Time—0.59.

Third Race—Five and one-half furlongs.—Won by Percentage, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1; Anawan second, 7 to 5 place; Gertie Black third. Time—1.13.

Unlawful Possession Charged.

Quo warranto proceedings have been begun by Augustus M. Burggemann, of Hoboken, against William Heller, Director of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, and at the instance of Attorney-General Stockton, a writ has been issued requiring Heller to show by what right he assumes the title and duties of the office. He has held the position since Dec. 3 last, and according to Burggemann, is in unlawful possession thereof.

Nine Grip Deaths.

The Bureau of Burial Permits reports nine deaths from grip for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning.

PROF. DOREMUS in his chemical analysis of champagne-ter ares G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY the purest and most wholesome. Its importations during 1894 aggregate 80,778 cases, or 44,704 cases more than any other brand.