

URGES NATIONS TO MAKE PEACE

President Sends Friendly and Identical Note to Russia and Japan.

NO MEDIATOR IS NEEDED.

Belligerents Are Advised to Open Direct Negotiations.

Roosevelt Assured That His Action Would Not Be Resented—Had Informal Agreement With Other Powers—Question of Terms the Probable Stumbling Block—Military Party Declares Czar Still Has Faith in His Army—Tokio Not Enthusiastic Over Chances of Ending War.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The first positive move for peace in the Far East has been made and to President Roosevelt belongs the credit of having made it.

Feeling assured that a suggestion from him in the direction of ending the war would not be unwelcome to either belligerent, he acted with characteristic directness and promptness in placing fairly and squarely before the Governments of Russia and Japan a proposition that they get together without the aid of any third party and arrange terms for ending the war.

The President's proposal was submitted in the form of identical notes, telegraphed yesterday to the American diplomatic representatives at St. Petersburg and Tokio, with instructions to present them to the Russian and Japanese Governments. Tonight, after information was received that the notes had been delivered to the Foreign Offices of the belligerent Powers, Mr. Lobb, the secretary to the President, made public the text of the identical communication. It follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between those two great nations.

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with each other. The President suggests that those peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for those representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the Russian Government do now agree to such a meeting and is asking the Japanese Government likewise to agree.

"While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can, if the two Powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two Powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

KNOW IT WOULD NOT BE RESENTED.

The several successive steps that led up to the transmission of this momentous diplomatic communication have not been authoritatively disclosed, but enough is known to indicate why President Roosevelt was induced to appeal directly to Russia and Japan to end their differences. In all his exchanges with the interested neutral Powers since the details of Admiral Togo's great victory became known, he has had the heartiest encouragement of those Powers, and the forward step which he has taken meets with their approval.

But the President before determining upon the course he has pursued, as disclosed by the note made public to-night, was assured that neither Russia nor Japan would be offended by any direct peace proposals submitted to them jointly.

The conversations which the President has been having for more than a week with the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in Washington had for their object the ascertainment of the views of the Governments whose agents he had called into his councils. It is now known that the European Ambassadors with whom the President discussed peace obtained from their Governments the most cordial assurances of sympathy with the President's efforts, although there is reason to believe that there was no concert of agreement as to the manner in which the belligerents should be approached.

It then became necessary to ascertain how the warring nations, particularly Russia, would receive a suggestion from

a neutral to the effect that all the civilized world was anxious to see the belligerents come to terms. This was the most delicate feature of the preliminaries.

In a measure the way had been paved through the President's reiteration to Count Cassini, the Czar's Ambassador, of his wish that the war be brought to an end, and he had also let it be known to Japan through the Japanese Minister in Washington that the American Government and the neutral Powers of Europe were anxious to have the Far Eastern struggle cease.

The outcome of these exchanges of views strengthened the President's hand, and with the knowledge and tacit consent of neutral Europe he let it be known to Russia and Japan that they should not be indifferent to the desires of their friends in the family of nations that the belligerents resume relations.

Russia received this guarded suggestion in a friendly spirit and showed a willingness to consider whatever the United States had to propose or recommend, and Japan was apparently in full sympathy with the President's earnest desire for peace.

Just what induced the President to make the proposal that the two warring nations attempt to adjust their differences by direct negotiation and without outside aid has not been ascertained, but it is probable that the President was convinced that disputes might arise in an endeavor to agree upon an intermediary and that all that had been done might end fruitlessly before the real question at issue was reached.

BOTH PROBABLY WILLING TO END WAR.

But it may be accepted that before making his proposal that Russia and Japan deal directly with each other the President had received positive assurances that both of them were willing to make peace and that any suggestion from him would be welcome, or, at least, not displeasing.

Little if any doubt now remains that Russia has fully determined that it is useless to prolong the war and that as much was hinted to this Government before President Roosevelt sent his notable message yesterday. Practically the only course left open to her in entering into peace negotiations was to deal directly with Japan, which, while admitting a willingness to discuss peace terms, was not inclined to furnish Russia with a statement of her preliminary demands until positively assured that Russia would accept them as a basis for exchanges to be conducted in good faith.

Russia and Japan may now meet on an equal footing, each being privileged to submit suggestions as to the character, scope and provisions of the treaty of amity which it is confidently believed in Washington to-night will be the outcome of the President's advice to the belligerents.

While it has not appeared that Russia and Japan have made response to the President, it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that their answers will be favorable and that they will begin negotiations without delay. The President's note makes it possible for them to use him as an intermediary, although he makes plain that he believes direct dealing will be better.

At no time has the President made a tender of good offices to Russia and Japan, and there was never any intention on his part to do so.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, when informed to-night of the contents of the President's note, refused to speak of the prospects of peace.

"I cannot say, I do not know, it is for the Emperor to decide," he said.

Count Cassini for months past has refused absolutely to admit the possibility of an ending of the war. To-night, however, he ventured no statement that the war would be continued and said that it was now a matter for his Government to decide.

THE CZAR'S ATTITUDE.

Doesn't Resent Roosevelt's Action, but Still Has Faith in His Army.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—It is understood that the peace movement initiated by President Roosevelt has not encountered any obstacle at Tsarskoe-Selo and that the representations made by Ambassador Meyer will be considered. It is reported that Germany concurs in the action taken by President Roosevelt.

The markets are steadier to-day than they have been for months. Satisfaction is felt that the Government has allowed foreign Powers to create an opening in the direction of peace, although the possibility that the attempt will be without result is recognized.

Members of the imperial court at Tsarskoe-Selo who are visiting friends here circulate an account of the Czar's reception of President Roosevelt's communication, which is accepted as accurate by military society.

In effect it is that the Czar thanked the President for his consideration, adding that when the time to consider peace arrived, which is not at present, he would remember the opportunity afforded by the offer of the President's services.

These officers also said that the Czar had unshaken faith in the might of his army. He expects a long war, but, as shown by his reception of Ambassador Meyer, he does not refuse to recognize the attitude of the Powers who are desirous of early peace.

TOKIO, June 9.—The peace talk reported

Continued on Second Page.

"Automobile Tour" from N. Y. to delightful drive (rearranged routes) via Auto Tour, 78 Park Pl., N. Y.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Ad.

THE COTTON REPORT SCANDAL.

STATISTICIAN EDWIN H. HOLMES SUSPENDED FROM DUTY.

Other Officers of the Department May Be Involved—Charges That Government Figures Have Been Manipulated Before Their Official Publication.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Edwin H. Holmes, assistant statistician of the division of statistics, Department of Agriculture, was today suspended from duty by Secretary Wilson pending an investigation of the charges of Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Association, that Holmes was responsible for leaks in Government cotton reports. Mr. Holmes announced that he was suspended at his own request. This was not denied by Secretary Wilson. It is known, however, that whether or not Mr. Holmes had made such a request he would have been relieved from duty for the present at least.

Officers of the Department, among them Secretary Wilson, were at first inclined to minimize the importance of the Cheatham charges. They explained the system used in the preparation and publication of the cotton reports and concluded that it was impossible for any one to commit irregularities, as no one in advance of the executive meetings, when the figures were totaled, knew what the results would be.

When Mr. Cheatham submitted his proof to Secretary Wilson that officer first expressed astonishment and then alarm and he instituted a searching investigation. As an incident of the inquiry it was deemed best that Mr. Holmes should be suspended in order that the Department might not be open to the charge of a whitewash in the event that the Cheatham charges were proved on inquiry to be unfounded.

There is good reason to believe that others in the Department may be involved before Secretary Wilson finishes the work which he has mapped out. Reports are current that persons in New York are so entangled, and it is understood that Secret Service agents are already at work in that city looking into statements embodied in the evidence filed by Mr. Cheatham.

It was developed to-day that the most serious charge preferred by Mr. Cheatham is that the returns from various sources which are used as a basis in the preparation of the Government cotton reports have been manipulated after reaching the Department. Chief attention has been paid so far to alleged leaks, but it was not publicly known until to-day that Secretary Wilson had been confronted with a statement that the Government figures had been manipulated before their official publication under his signature.

Secretary Wilson undoubtedly made every possible effort to devise a plan whereby the Government cotton reports would be absolutely accurate, so far as the Department could make them so, and so to arrange the tabulations that it would be impossible for any one to give out advance information or manipulate the figures. If the statements of Mr. Cheatham are to be accepted, the Secretary's system has proved a failure, because, according to the accusation filed by Mr. Cheatham, the figures have been manipulated, and there is almost absolute evidence that officers of the Department have been responsible for the leaks.

Mr. Cheatham said to-day that the documents which he had placed in the hands of Secretary Wilson had been prepared with the greatest care and that they had been secured by able counsel before they were decided to move on the Department of Agriculture. "I consulted a firm of attorneys in Wall street," he said, "and they advised me that the case was complete in every respect and that it would hold."

Mr. Cheatham maintains a mysterious silence as to the nature of the papers he submitted to Secretary Wilson. "It was agreed between us," he said, "that it would be better to make the inquiry without revealing the fact. I believe that this is the thing to do. As I understand it, the results will be made public when the Secretary completes the investigation."

Secretary Wilson, his private secretary said to-day, had no desire to comment on the suspension of Mr. Holmes. All that Mr. Holmes had to offer on the subject was that he suggested suspension pending the inquiry and that he did not fear the outcome.

SELF ACCUSER NO. 2.

Tugboat Skipper, Like Captain of Schooner, Says He Drowned a Man—Let Go.

A sailor walked into the Forty-second precinct station at the station yesterday and gave himself up to the harbor police because he believed he had killed some one. On Friday last Capt. William Speis of the little American centerboard schooner Marshall O. Wells did the same thing. He was remanded to the Coroner and released on \$500 bail, although there was absolutely no proof of any one having been killed.

The sailor who arrested himself yesterday was Capt. James L. Lenihan of the tugboat R. A. Sumner, from Perth Amboy, N. J. Capt. Lenihan told Magistrate Wahle in the Tombs Court later that he was backing out of a Pennsylvania Railroad slip in Jersey City, when a man yelled to him that he had run down some one. He found two oars floating, and so gave himself up. Magistrate Wahle refused to hold him.

"You are discharged," said he. "No one knows that you have killed any one. You yourself admit that you don't know. Anyway, you were really outside the jurisdiction of the court, as you say you were in New Jersey."

TECHNOLOGY TO JOIN HARVARD.

Corporation of the Institute Approves Terms of the Merger Agreement.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to form an alliance with Harvard University and the merger means that the largest technical training school in the world will be located either in Boston or Cambridge. The corporation of the institute met this afternoon, 32 of the 47 members being present and by a vote of 20 to 12 it was agreed to accept the terms of the proposed agreement recently drawn up by the executive committee of the two institutions.

Before the agreement can become effective three legal questions, one pertaining to Technology and two to Harvard, will have to be passed upon by the Massachusetts courts. The vote of the Technology corporation was something of a surprise in view of the recent overwhelming vote of the alumni of the institution against the proposed agreement.

YALE-FRINCETON BASEBALL.

At Princeton, Saturday, June 10. Special trains returning via Pennsylvania Railroad at close of game.—Ad.

RESCUES AT TENDERLOIN FIRE.

Early Morning Crowd Watches Firemen Carry Folks Out.

Two Tenderloin detectives, Billefer and Morton, saw the glare of fire behind a window on the second floor of a seven-story apartment house at 108 West Thirty-ninth street about 1 o'clock this morning. The flames seemed to spread all over the second floor while the detectives were turning in the alarm and calling for help from their station. They rushed into the house and carried out a dozen persons, mostly women, before the firemen got there.

There were two or three families on each floor and probably seventy-five or a hundred persons in the house. The firemen got nearly everybody out without ladders except four on the top floor. These three women and an old man, had to be carried down scaling ladders. The smoke was so thick that the men could hardly grope their way through the rooms.

Five thousand persons behind the lines formed by the police in Thirty-ninth street cheered the firemen.

Several persons were burned and ambulances were called.

THE PRESIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

Will Spend Sunday at Mrs. Roosevelt's New Albemarle Farm.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 9.—President Roosevelt did not stop over at Rapidan today, as announced in Washington, but came fifty miles further down in Virginia to pay his first visit to the Albemarle farm, which Mrs. Roosevelt recently purchased from William N. Wilmer, the New York banker, and which she proposes using for short visits at any time she may feel like leaving Washington for rest and quiet.

The President, accompanied by two Secret Service men, departed at Red Hill, nine miles south of Charlottesville, and, tipping his hat to the half dozen people at the station, said:

"I am glad to meet you, gentlemen. I am glad to become a landholder in your community."

He then mounted a handsome sorrel stallion and, accompanied by William Wilmer, started off on a twelve-mile horse-back ride to join Mrs. Roosevelt, who arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmer yesterday afternoon. The President will remain in Albemarle until Monday. A through wire will be cut in at North Garden to-morrow morning, and the President will be kept in direct communication with Washington.

The tract of land purchased by Mrs. Roosevelt consists of fifteen acres, and upon it is a new two-story residence which has recently been improved to suit her needs and tastes. The house is deep in the heart of the woods and a broad porch extends across the front.

STEPPED BEFORE FIRE HORSES.

Driver Swung Water Tower Team on Broadway Sidewalk to Save Woman's Life.

An alarm of fire at Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue at 10 o'clock last night brought out a team of three fire horses which were recently driven from its house by three boys driven by George Hubblitz, an expert.

At Sixth avenue he noticed a woman directly in his path and but a few feet away. She was confused by the noise of surface and elevated trains, had not noticed the truck, and when the crowd on the sidewalk yelled to her she stepped directly in front of the fire horses, endangering her life but in doing it he had to pull his horses so sharply to the right that he brought them up against the eastern curb of Broadway. The center horse, Tom, fell on the curb. The two others started to dash upon the sidewalk, which was crowded with people.

Before damage could be done, Hubblitz had the horses under control again. Tom, the center horse, had his flank cut and he lay twice under the front wheels of the truck. It took ten minutes to extricate him, but when he got up he ran on with the two others to the fire.

Tom bled a good deal, but he won't be on the sick list long.

CARNEGIE NOT WITH ROOSEVELT.

Flourishing the Big Stick Not the Way to Promote Peace.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 9.—Andrew Carnegie, addressing an excursion of newspaper men to Skibo Castle, said that few people realized how little dislike of other nations existed in America. He added:

"I am sorry that from this viewpoint I cannot altogether endorse the line taken by our strenuous President, who, although all for peace, thinks the best way to secure it is with a big stick in one hand. That, of course, is as foolish among nations as among individuals."

Mr. Carnegie appealed to his hearers always to write pleasingly and in a friendly manner of other nations, putting the best possible construction on their doings.

TALL TELEGRAPH POLE AFIRE.

Chapter of Accidents With the Help of a Live Electric Light Wire.

A sixty foot pole beside the New York Central Railroad cut at 15th street and Park avenue, supporting more than 100 Western Union and New York Central wires, came in contact with a badly insulated electric light wire running parallel with the telegraph wires yesterday. A spattering followed, which soon resulted in fire.

In a very short time the pole from the crossbars to the top was burning. The telegraph wires melted and fell across the trolley wire of the Union Railway, which runs cars over the 15th street bridge.

The hundred or more men who had gathered on the bridge thought they were safe until the wires began to fall over the iron railing of the bridge. The spectators who were leaning on the railing got shocks and skiddled.

It took over twenty minutes to put out the fire, and New York Central trains in each direction were held up for forty-five minutes. After the fire was out it was found that not only telegraph but telephone wires had been damaged.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: 28 American, Antwerp, May 27.

Through Sleeping Cars to Detroit and St. Clemens, Lehigh Valley R. R.: Leave N. Y. 8:40 P. M. (6:25 Sunday). Tickets 65c, 125c B-way, N. Y., 32c Fulton St., N.Y.—Ad.

WEAVER NAMES HIS CABINET.

APPOINTS A BOARD TO ADVISE ON BUSINESS MATTERS.

Non-Partisan, but Most of the Men Have Been His Ardent Supporters—Will Tackle Puzzling Financial Problems and Cut Down Useless Officeholders.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Mayor John Weaver to-day named "The Mayor's Advisory Board," a body designated to aid and advise him in all matters pertaining to municipal business affairs. Ten days ago Mayor Weaver intimated that he would take such a step, but until he made the announcement from his office late this afternoon there was no inkling as to the make-up of the board. The Mayor had previously announced that it would be in no sense a political move, but it is regarded as significant that those appointed have figured largely in town meetings and the like as ardent supporters of the Mayor. The members of the board are:

John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, William Potter, former Minister to Italy, Hugo McCaffrey, president of the McCaffrey File Works, Rudolph Blankenburg, Charles Emory Smith, former Postmaster-General; Walter F. Hagar, broker and president of the Commercial Exchange; Mahlon N. Kline, first vice-president of the Trades League; Francis B. Reeves, member of the old Committee of One Hundred; W. T. Tilden, member of the Board of Education; W. W. Justice, Morris Newburger, banker; Dr. John H. Musser, John E. Michener, president of the Bank of North America, and Charles H. Harding, vice-president and treasurer of the Erben-Harding Mills Company.

With the announcement of the appointments came the following statement from the Mayor:

"My purpose is to consult these men from now on during the balance of my term on all municipal business matters. There are many problems which arise from time to time upon which I will be glad to receive the advice of such men.

"I have selected them because of their broad business experience, and expect to get great help from them. I will send out a notice to them at once, asking them to meet me here at my office at noon on Monday. We will then take up problems of finance and kindred matters."

The first problem before the advisory board will be the question of raising money for present city needs, such as elevating railroad tracks, constructing parkways and providing for schools. It had been proposed to pay for these out of the money received for the leasing of the city gas works, but as this is no longer possible the Mayor is confronted by a big financial problem.

He will also consider the matter of dropping a large number of city employees from the payroll. It has been urged since the beginning of the reform crusade that many have been drawing salaries who are unnecessary to the city.

Service on the board is entirely honorary. All those named by the Mayor have signified their willingness to serve.

PHILA. OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Water Bureau Storekeeper Taken on a Graft Charge—More to Follow.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—As a preliminary to arrests of big city contractors, John A. Acker, general storekeeper to the Water Bureau, was arrested to-night, charged with conspiracy with contractors for supplies on false orders, acceptance of bribes, and the acceptance of a bribe for appearance on June 10. The arrest is the first result of the investigation of Mayor's Director of Supplies Frederick Shoyer into graft contracts. Acker, as storekeeper, had the handling of immense supplies of oil, fuel and other articles.

Director Shoyer, with Captain of Detectives Donoghue and a squad, went to the storehouse near the Fairmount Park water works as soon as the warrant had been issued and took all the books. A detective was left in charge of the building. Neither the Mayor nor Director Shoyer would discuss the nature of the frauds except to reiterate the charges in the affidavit for Acker's arrest. They said, however, that friends had been going on for many years and that immediate arrests were involved. Acker is said to be one of the minor offenders, the real net being cast for the contractors.

Acker, despite the similarity of name, is not related to Director Acker. He has held his office for seven years.

FORTY-FIVE TIPSTERS ARRESTED.

Winner Pickers in Hard Luck—Say They'll Get Pedlers' Licenses.

The racetrack tipsters were raided yesterday and forty-five of them were bagged and locked up in the Coney Island station. Capt. Dooley and his men made the raid, acting under instructions from Inspector Cross, who had received many complaints from racegoers and also from the Jockey Club.

Tipsters are as thick as flies at every race meeting, and their special camping grounds are just outside the gates to the racetrack. They have appeared to be more numerous than ever at Gravesend, fully a hundred turning up there on the opening day. They were both black and white, and tips could be bought as low as a dime.

Their financial return hasn't been very heavy, for the average racegoer steers clear of the professional tipster. That means the tipsters hustle all the more for customers and they have become a nuisance. They are often abusive when their tips are not bought. They hang on to racegoers like professional beggars and every one has had to run the gantlet before he could get into the track.

It was shortly before the first race was called yesterday that Capt. Dooley and his men descended on them. The moment the tipsters got wise to what was doing they ran in all directions. Forty-five were corralled in a few minutes, but fully as many got away. None of those who escaped appeared again during the day. If they had they would have been arrested.

There were five patrol wagon loads of men descended on them. The moment the tipsters got wise to what was doing they ran in all directions. Forty-five were corralled in a few minutes, but fully as many got away. None of those who escaped appeared again during the day. If they had they would have been arrested.

There were five patrol wagon loads of men descended on them. The moment the tipsters got wise to what was doing they ran in all directions. Forty-five were corralled in a few minutes, but fully as many got away. None of those who escaped appeared again during the day. If they had they would have been arrested.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the biggest famous, it is the best.—Ad.

100 SHOT IN RIOTING.

Outbreak Reported at Minsk—Another Massacre of Armenians.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Severe rioting is reported at Minsk. Nearly a hundred persons have been shot.

It is reported that there was a renewed massacre of Armenians at Erivan on June 7.

CZAR TO ROJESTVENSKY.

Praises Courage of Admiral and Men Who Were Defeated.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The Czar telegraphed to Admiral Rojestsvensky to-day: "I heartily thank you and all the members of your squadron, who have loyally fulfilled their duty in battle, for your services to Russia and myself.

"It was God's will not to give you success, but the country is proud of your courage. I wish you a speedy recovery. May God console all of us."

SCHOONER RAMS A WHALE.

And Comes to Port With a Piece of His Skin to Prove It.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—While sailing at a lively clip last Sunday the pinacole schooner Rover, from the Bahamas, ran into a big, sleeping whale. The jar threw the captain out of his berth, the cook out of the galley and the man at the wheel against the cabin. But for the fact that the schooner had just been rigged with new stays she would have been dismasted.

The sea was discolored with the blood of the wounded whale, and on investigating the captain found that the forefoot of the vessel had been damaged. A heavy bar of iron at the base of the bolstays was twisted, and the outer part of the vessel was badly damaged. Hanging to the iron, and wedged between it and the vessel when she docked to-day, was a big piece of skin which had been torn from the monster.

ARCHITECT SUES HOWARD GOULD.

Four Years, He Says, in Drawing Plans, None of Which Was Used.

MINKOLA, L. I., June 9.—The case of Alton J. Haydel, an architect, against Howard Gould for \$60,000 damages, which he claims to be due him for services, was set down for Monday next by Judge Keogh to-day.

Mr. Haydel is suing Howard Gould for four years services in drawing plans and designs for a house for the Goulds at Port Washington, to be known as Castle Gould. Mr. Haydel says he went to Ireland at the request of the Goulds to make photographs and measurements of Kilkenny Castle. He says he was able to get these photographs and measurements only after considerable difficulty. He says the Marchioness of Ormonde, who owns Kilkenny Castle, told him that he could take the photographs as an architect, but not as the representative of the Goulds, who visited Kilkenny in his capacity.

Mr. Haydel finally returned to America and began work on the plans for the Gould castle. He says he has drawn 100 sets of plans, none of which, he says, seemed to meet with the approval of Mrs. Gould. Mr. Haydel says he was compelled to abandon the project after four years of hard work, as practically nothing had been accomplished toward building the house.

Haydel then brought suit for his four years services, which he valued at \$60,000.

P. R. R. TRAINS BREAK RECORDS.

Specials Make the Fastest Runs Ever Known on the Middle Division.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 9.—To bring out the possibilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad in advance of the running of the eighteen hour New York-Chicago flyer, which is to start next Sunday, speed test trains were run over the road this morning. One train started from Altoona at 7:33 o'clock and arrived here at 9:41 o'clock, making the run of 132 miles in 128 minutes, breaking all records on the middle division and making an average speed of a fraction over sixty-two miles an hour.

On the Philadelphia division the train left Girard avenue at 10:16 and reached this city at 12:05, making the distance of 100.7 miles in 109 minutes, the average speed being fifty-eight miles an hour. This train was detained eleven minutes by hot boxes. The train on the middle division had to slow down three times on account of bridges. Each train had five coaches, the weight of which is equivalent to that of the proposed new train.

On the return trip from Harrisburg to Philadelphia the special made even better time. It left Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M. and got to Philadelphia at 4:07:30, running the 100.7 miles in 97 minutes and 30 seconds.

RAILROAD WIRELESS WORKS.

Alton Trains Exchange Messages While Twenty Miles Apart.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Fairly satisfactory results were attained to-day in experiments of sending wireless messages from two Alton limited trains, one northward and the other southward. When the trains were within twenty miles of each other the messages came clearly, but they were confused at a greater distance.

FELL 30 FEET: LANDED UNHURT.

Bernard Donohue Tells Ambulance Surgeon He Prayed All the Way Down.

Bernard Donohue was painting the side of a five-story house at 450 West Twenty-seventh street yesterday afternoon, standing on a scaffolding just outside the top floor. He lost his balance and fell. He made three or four revolutions and landed squarely on his feet. It was a fifty-foot drop at least and it jarred him some, but further than that and a bruised head Barney wasn't hurt.

"How in thunder did it happen?" asked the ambulance surgeon. "I prayed all the way down," said Barney.

<