

WAR

VIRTUALLY DECLARED BY TURKEY AGAINST GREECE.

EDHEM PASHA FEED

FROM ORDERS RESTRICTING HIM TO THE DEFENSIVE.

BURDEN THROWN UPON GREECE

TURKEY MAKES THE POINT IN A NOTE TO THE POWERS.

Fighting in Progress all Along the Line—How London Understands the Situation—The News in Washington.

Constantinople, April 17.—The council of ministers, after a session at the palace today, declared that war had broken out on the frontier, owing to the incursion by the Greeks on Turkish territory, and Edhem Pasha, the Turkish military commander, was ordered to assume the offensive. The announcement of the actual state of war on the frontier was at first misunderstood reports that the council of ministers had declared war upon Greece being widely circulated. It was also reported that the council of ministers had decided to recall Asim Bey, the Turkish minister at Athens, and had given passports to Prince Manourad, the Greek minister at Constantinople. These reports of the severance of all diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece have been denied.

The situation is summed up in a detailed circular sent this evening to the Turkish representatives abroad. This circular recalls the week's invasion of Turkish territory, and states that the nearest incursion was participated in by Greek troops, thereby establishing war. The circular expresses the hope that the powers, in a spirit of justice, will agree that the entire responsibility for the war falls on Greece. Turkey has no idea of commencing a general war, and as a fresh proof of peaceful sentiments, the sublime Porte offers to retire the Turkish troops on the frontier if Greece will retire her forces from the frontier and from Crete.

BY BULLETIN FROM ATHENS.

Athens, April 17.—A telegram from Larissa, dated at 4:30 Saturday afternoon, says that firing is still proceeding and that the cannon can be distinctly heard. Athens, April 17.—30 p. m.—Orders were sent this afternoon to the Greek troops to keep strictly on the defensive, but to maintain their positions at all cost.

Athens, April 17.—10:20 p. m.—The cabinet has decided to protest to the powers against the aggressive action of Turkey. An invasion by Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, is expected, and the Greek army has taken up positions for the purpose of being in readiness to repel their advance.

Athens, April 17.—Midnight.—In spite of the fact that official reports indicate that firing on the frontier ceased at midnight, a telegram from Larissa, at 7 o'clock in the evening, says that firing continued past 4 o'clock this Saturday afternoon. The line of fire extended from Mount Analipsis post to Kephthika Gentilia, a distance equal to ninety minutes march, which the Greeks promptly occupied. The Greeks cannonaded the Turks from the Greek position at Tsameteja, in the rear. The cannonading caused much excitement at other points. Since noon strong bodies of the Turkish troops marched in the direction of Mount Analipsis. At 5 o'clock the firing slackened. It is expected that the Turks will attempt a night attack upon Analipsis, which was the central point of the battle. Greek reinforcements have arrived and there is a general movement of troops toward the frontier. Reinforcements are being hurried toward the frontier from all directions.

Athens, April 18.—A m.—An official dispatch from Larissa, dated at 9 o'clock last (Saturday) night says that the Turks under cover of darkness, are assaulting the Greek forces at Mount Analipsis with great ferocity. The Greeks still maintain their positions. The firing began at Chitsovali, with an attempt of the Turks to occupy a strategic position in the neutral zone. The Turks continue to abandon their advance posts, a general movement apparently taking place. Firing is reported from Molina, and from Larissa the flashing of guns can be seen. In yesterday's fight at Mount Analipsis, the Greeks lost forty wounded and three killed.

Athens, April 18.—2:40 a. m.—Firing is reported along the frontier. The news is DELAYED CONFIRMS.

Athens, April 17.—In the legislative chamber today, the premier, M. Delyannis, confirmed the dispatches announcing fighting between the Greeks and Turks on the frontier. He added that firing had ceased.

TURKS THE AGGRESSORS.

Athens, April 17.—In the legislative chamber, M. Delyannis, the premier, replying to interpretations, said that official advices from the frontier left no question about the Turks being the aggressors on Friday evening's fighting. At Nezeros, the Turks attempted to occupy this same strategic position, and again they were repulsed. After the firing ceased, orders were issued to the Greeks to maintain their positions, but to avoid provoking encounters with the Turks.

TURKEY POINTS OUT.

Paris, April 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the sublime Porte has sent a communication to the ambassadors, pointing out that if the Greeks have succeeded in crossing the frontier, taking the Turkish positions at many points, it is because Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, desired to carry out instructions to the effect that he should remain on the defensive in order to prove beyond dispute that the Greeks were the aggressors.

GIST OF THE SITUATION.

London, April 17.—The Greco-Turkish situation is understood here to be substantially as follows: War has not been officially declared be-

tween Turkey and Greece, but it has been declared officially to have "broken out." The Turkish cabinet has ordered Edhem Pasha, the commander of the Turkish forces, to take the offensive. It is said in London that between Turkey and Greece has actually begun, the Turkish declarations that war has "broken out" being merely for the purpose of diplomatically putting the onus of the war upon the kingdom of Greece.

MYLONAS IS NO GOOD.

Rome, April 17.—A Trichakia telegram from one of the Italian volunteers says that the Italians fought bravely in the recent raid and that the defeat was due to incapacity of Chief Mylonas.

MORE MURDER IN CRETE.

Rome, April 17.—It is officially announced that two additional battalions of infantry and a mountain battery are going to Crete.

RUSSIAN CREWS REFUSED.

London, April 18.—A dispatch to the Observer from Athens says that four Russian officers who refused to bombard the insurgents on the island of Crete were tried at Sebastopol, and acquitted. The Russian crews threatened mutiny if the bombardment was undertaken.

TROUBLE IN MONTENEGRO.

Salonica, April 17.—A battalion of Albanians stationed at Uskub, in readiness to start for the Greek frontier, has been sent in haste to Verana, on the Montenegrin frontier, and another battalion, now in course of formation, will follow as soon as possible. This unexpected movement of Turkish troops toward the Montenegrin frontier has given rise to the report that serious danger is apprehended in that direction.

GREEK AND TURKISH REGULARS

AND How They Fell About of Each Other on the Thessalian Border.

Headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly, Larissa, April 17.—Deaths of the fighting between the Greeks and Turks at Nezeros, just within the Greek frontier line in Thessaly and due south of Mount Olympus, have been received here. The fighting originated, according to the Greek reports, in an attempt upon the part of the Turkish forces to occupy an abandoned post of the Greeks. The movement was opposed by the Greek forces, whereupon the Turks opened fire and a sharp engagement, lasting four hours, ensued. The Greeks eventually retreated. Their losses are not known. This engagement occurred yesterday.

At 5 o'clock this morning heavy firing between the Greeks and the Turks near Nezeros was resumed. The Greeks in the meanwhile had been reinforced with artillery, which they brought into play upon the Turkish post at Kolonoi. The latter was eventually destroyed with dynamite.

It is reported as this dispatch is sent out, that the Greeks have occupied three Turkish stations and that the Turks are retreating.

The Crown Prince Constantine, the Greek commander-in-chief, and General Maieris, were up all night dispatching orders to the front.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has just heard that the engagement has extended to the Greek posts to the left of Nezeros. But, according to the official statement made to the correspondent, the firing has ceased.

The correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday was enabled to ride up to Malouva Pass and inspect the Cup Valley, west of which is Elassona, where the Turkish headquarters are situated. To all appearances the Turkish army is almost denuded of troops. The correspondent saw only three squadrons of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery, and a few battalions of infantry. There was no semblance of a big camp, whereas three weeks ago, according to observation on the frontier, and the reports of correspondents, there were 25,000 troops in position at Ellassona. The indications are that either the Turkish troops have been withdrawn behind the ridges surrounding Ellassona, for concealment, or they have been moved westward to some other point on the frontier, in imitation of similar movements upon the part of the Greek army.

There is great military activity on both sides of the frontier.

No further news has been received from Macedonia regarding the movements of the Greek irregulars.

The weather is still bitterly cold in the mountains.

Headquarters of the Turkish army in Macedonia, Ellassona, April 17, 8 a. m.—News has reached here that the Greek hand has attacked the Turkish troops at Nezeros, in Thessaly, a Turkish officer and two men were wounded. As this message is forwarded, the fighting continues and a council of war is sitting here, under the presidency of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief.

Athens, April 17.—Noon: Dispatches just received from the Greek headquarters at Larissa confirm previous reports that an engagement has taken place near Nezeros, in Thessaly on the frontier near Mount Analipsis, between the Turks and the Greeks. It is further stated that the Turks were the aggressors, having attacked a Greek advance post. A Greek corporal was killed and a Greek subaltern was wounded. It is understood that the forces engaged belonged to the regular armies of the two countries, although this is not positively stated in the dispatch.

STRAINED THROUGH LONDON

News From the Front as to Operations and Conditions.

(Copyrighted 1897 by the Associated Press.) London, April 17.—Easter being the great festival of the Greek church, it was hoped that actual hostilities, since the reported failure of the raid of the insurgents into Macedonia, would be postponed until next week, especially as the concert of the powers, having failed in everything else, succeeded beyond all hope in holding back Turkey from plunging into war, while proving to Greece that Turkey is still able to mobilize an enormous and efficient army. Whether this is a good omen for Europe and for civilization, it has certainly had the effect of making Greece hesitate; but trade is at a standstill in both countries, and the people are already suffering. Greece is spending about \$100,000 daily in the support of her army, and Turkey is probably spending three times that amount. It is impossible for this state of things to continue much longer, and the news received today from Nezeros of fighting, apparently between the regular troops of Greece and Turkey, appears to indicate that a crisis has finally been reached.

Many of the cabinet ministers, both of

Great Britain and the various countries of central Europe, are spending the Easter holidays away from the capitals, and there is much comment here at the absence from London of the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. George N. Curzon, who is understood to be suffering from insomnia, induced by hard work. But all the important business is being transacted through the Marquis of Salisbury and the permanent officials of the British foreign office.

The foreign dispatches during the past week have reported mysterious movements of both Turkish and Greek troops, cavalry scouting, etc., and the Greek fleet of the Island of Skithos has been organized to be in instant readiness to start for Salonica, the base of supplies of the Turkish armies, immediately after the declaration of war.

Since the arrival of the Greek commander-in-chief the Crown Prince Constantine, on the frontier, Greek emissaries have scoured Macedonia in an endeavor to ferment a rising of the inhabitants against Turkish rule, but it is reported that these agents have been rather disappointed and that the National league has refused to move again without absolute promise that its forces will be supported by those of the regular army.

It is understood that agents in London of the National league have been active for a long time past in exporting arms, ammunition and canned foods to Greece, for the use of the irregular forces.

A dispatch from Sebastopol says that four large steamers there have been converted into armed cruisers, and they will be sent to join the fleet in the Bosphorus. Large quantities of French shells and cartridges arrive by every steamer reaching the Bosphorus from Marseilles.

Among the Greek volunteers arriving from all parts of the world, eight yesterday arrived at Kallabaka from New York, Rochester and Chicago. They joined a force of irregulars.

The Roman Catholics of Greece and Crete are trying, through the archbishop, to induce the pope to intervene between Turkey and Greece, seeing that the powers have failed, in order to prevent war. But it is said his holiness is not inclined to interfere.

The Princess of Wales, from Copenhagen, is making arrangements to have nurses sent from London to the frontier.

WHAT UNCLE SAM WILL DO

Strict Neutrality and None of His Business, is the Word.

Washington, April 17.—The news of the crisis in the Greco-Turkish war is the absorbing topic in official circles here tonight. The bulletins to the Associated Press were taken to the White House, and to members of the cabinet, leading diplomatic representatives and the chairman of the foreign committee in congress, so that those most interested in the event received early information of the gravity which the situation has assumed. The expressions were general that the United States could not be drawn into the conflict, and that the rights of this country are plain in preserving strict neutrality.

It was felt on all hands, among officials, that the real gravity of the announcement was in the prospect that it would serve as the spark to start the conflagration through all Europe.

Secretary Sherman was seen at his residence tonight, and shown the bulletins. "It is no surprise to me," said the secretary of state, "as recent events have seemed to make war inevitable, and I have expected that result to come. Fortunately, the scene of the reported conflict is far from us, and the United States has little or no concern with the war. We will, of course, observe the strictest neutrality as between the parties. This is a natural result of the conditions prevailing, and will require no specific declaration of neutrality. Our commercial interests with Greece and Turkey are very small, so that there is no ground for disturbance in that connection. Last year our exports to Greece amounted to only \$62,572, an insignificant sum, based on per cent, as compared with our total exports. Turkey exported to the United States \$2,619,000 last year, showing a similar lack of important commercial dealings between the United States and Turkey. That being the case, our commercial, geographical and political isolation from those countries leaves us quite free from any possible entanglement in the conflict."

Mr. Sherman's attention was called to reports some time since that the United States warship Bancroft might be regarded by the United States minister, Mr. Terrell, at Constantinople, and the secretary was asked if the war was likely to renew the occasion for a warship in the Golden Horn.

"There has been no talk of that of late," said he, "and I see no occasion for any change in affairs."

Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, read the bulletins with great interest, and in response to a request for a statement, said: "The attitude of the United States will, of course, be one of neutrality and a strict observance of treaties. The war can have little direct effect on our commercial interests so small in that part of the world. But, it is of profound importance to Europe, and I fear it is but the first step toward a conflict involving all Europe. It is almost certain to result, unless a quick and decisive victory is achieved by one side or the other. When that crash comes, if it is to be the result, it is difficult to say how the great powers of Europe, each having vital interests, will be engaged. Russia has apparently been covering Greece, but there are latent reasons to indicate that eventually she might aid. The spectacle which has been the greatest shock of the world thus far has been that of the European powers bombarding Crete."

Mr. Davis was asked of Greece had the material resources to carry on an energetic war.

"The strength of Greece is much greater than is apparent," said he. "She has 1,600,000 people, and this would probably include a fighting force of about 100,000 men. The Greek population is very extensive outside of Greece, and it is made up of a devoted, loyal and enthusiastic people. It extends all through Asia Minor and into Turkey. There are the Greek colonies in Europe, as well as the former Turkish countries of Montenegro and Serbia, which have been very restless and threatening of late. There are resources in these various points for a very general and formidable uprising in behalf of Greece, even beyond her borders. It is fully possible spread of the conflict, until all Europe

is drawn in, that gives real gravity to the situation."

The Turkish minister, Montapha Bey, received the report of the Associated Press at the Turkish legation tonight, and read with great interest dispatches from Constantinople. Up to that time (midnight) the minister had received no official dispatches on the subject, but he was emphatic in stating that Turkey was adopting every possible means of averting war.

Representative Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs during the last congress, and the undoubted chairman of the new committee, read the early dispatches from Constantinople and then commented briefly on the situation.

"In the event of war," he said, "the duty of the United States will be plain to maintain neutrality, and to see that other treaty obligations are maintained. The sympathy of our people will be with Greece in this struggle. Compared with Turkey, she is weak in military resources. But the Greeks are strong beyond their border, and there is a large Greek population within Turkey. Moreover, the mountainous character of the country is well calculated to assist in a defensive warfare. Our people, while sympathizing with the disparity of strength on the part of the Greeks, can only hope that her cause will appeal to the strong powers of Europe and that France and Great Britain will come to her rescue."

"In the event of war one of the results would be to increase the demand for our export products. Another effect, doubtless, will be to create a stringency in the European money markets, with a tightening on American securities. Directly, however, the United States could not be affected if a declaration of war results."

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF

Turkish Minister at Washington Makes the Announcement.

Washington, April 17.—The Turkish minister at Washington, M. La Roche, reported that not one-half of the brandies shipped to the United States were above suspicion, and he further stated that the brandy was about as deadly as arsenic, and was working great harm to the French workmen. The only genuine brandy shipped to the United States, he said, was drawn from the accumulated stock of former years, and there was no pure brandy being manufactured. Analysis which contained the arsenic reports, a statement in vindication of the wine.

AN ANCIENT COMPLAINT.

The complaint is no new one, so far as the French government is concerned. For the past twenty years our consuls in France, in their reports to the state department, have had much to say as to the extent of the adulteration of French wines and brandies. Consul Gifford, at La Roche, reported that not one-half of the brandies shipped to the United States were above suspicion, and he further stated that the brandy was about as deadly as arsenic, and was working great harm to the French workmen. The only genuine brandy shipped to the United States, he said, was drawn from the accumulated stock of former years, and there was no pure brandy being manufactured. Analysis which contained the arsenic reports, a statement in vindication of the wine.

JUST AN OLD TRASH.

United States Consul Roosevelt, at Bordeaux, raised a sensation here, when, in 1882, he declared in his report that more than one-half of the brandy exported was adulterated. He said that the discovery of one noxious element in the brandies of France was as good grounds for the exclusion of all of it from the United States as for the exclusion of American pork from France. Not long after the consul was shot in the head by a stray bullet, which he persisted in regarding as an evidence of the hostility excited by the free traders he had indulged in.

Consul Knowler, at Bordeaux, in 1889 and 1890, reported that large quantities of dried grapes and old leaves were used there in making alleged wines. The report, however, which has been the ground upon our consuls, came from United States Consul Chancellor, at Havre, and was printed in the United States consular reports as of the date of July 24, last. This was a general report on "Wine Making in France," and in its statements, though none as pronounced as those made by the consuls above named.

INNOCENT OF GRAPE.

"The grape is not necessarily an element in the production of wine. We commonly describe wine as the fermented juice of the grape, yet it is not always so, for much of the so-called wine is perfectly innocent of any acquaintance with the product of the vineyard. Recently, the municipal laboratory of Paris, which function it is to detect adulterations of food and drinks, caused 15,000 casks of so-called wine to be seized and destroyed. The official analysis could not detect in the whole lot a single drop of grape juice, but what it detected was water, alcohol, sulphate of gypsum, glycerine, salts of potash, and various coloring matters. A significant fact that whenever the vintage is poor, it has been found that immense quantities of sugar, amounting in France, in 1887, to upwards of \$6,000,000, have been used for mixing with the wine, while the deficit in the production of the vineyards has been in a measure made good by the making of many millions of gallons of wine (so-called) from raisins, currants, and the juice of the grape press."

The French objection to this and other statements of the consul was that he was not supported by the official figures, but had accepted mere hearsay statements and the gossip of newspapers and ex parte reports as the basis for the statements, which were calculated to injure to harm the reputation that the French wines had earned, not in the United States, but in every country in the world.

The state department made a careful inquiry into the matter and, without acknowledging the regulations it had established, was obliged to confess judgment, for its standing instructions to its consular officers are to avoid accepting as the basis for official reports anything less than official statements, also explanatory notes should be attached. The matter is now, however, as before statutory, already adjusted, and with the publication of the explanatory statement in the next number of the United States consular reports, the incident will end.

WILL TAKE CAREFUL HANDLING

To Get the Tariff Bill Through the Senate, Silver or No Silver.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—It is probable that the tariff bill, considered by the Republican caucus before it is submitted to the Democratic members of the finance committee. This bill was not passed when the McKinley bill was considered but the Democrats adopted it when the Wilson bill was in the committee on Finance. The necessity for caucus action on the tariff bill is because of the narrow margin of votes which the Republicans have to pass the bill, with perhaps an actual certainty now that the bill can pass the senate. The demands made by individual senators and groups of senators for certain parts of the bill have made the Republican members of the committee feel that the only way united action by Republicans is to be ap-

IS BEST NOT TOLD

THOUGH THE TRUTH BE NEVERTHELESS THE TRUTH.

France Complains Because Consular Agents of the United States Have Shown up What Hottest Stuff Certain of Her Exported Liquors are—State Department Confesses Judgment, the Reports Not Being Based on Official Proceedings or Documents, Though Nothing is Said as to Anything Besides the Exposure.

Washington, April 17.—The remarkable frank statement of the French minister, M. Hanotaux, as to the position of the French government towards the pending tariff bill, which was made the subject of a special cable dispatch by the Associated Press yesterday, has attracted great attention in official circles here. Particular interest has been excited by the criticisms upon the American consular officers in France, and investigation makes it appear that the subject recently has been discussed at length by the diplomatic representatives of the two countries, and that our government, finally conceding the correctness of the French assumption that our consuls had exceeded their instructions in criticizing the French wines, has decided to print in the same publication which contained the consular reports, a statement in vindication of the wine.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT MADE A CAREFUL INQUIRY INTO THE MATTER AND, WITHOUT ACKNOWLEDGING THE REGULATIONS IT HAD ESTABLISHED, WAS OBLIGED TO CONFESS JUDGMENT, FOR ITS STANDING INSTRUCTIONS TO ITS CONSULAR OFFICERS ARE TO AVOID ACCEPTING AS THE BASIS FOR OFFICIAL REPORTS ANYTHING LESS THAN OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, ALSO EXPLANATORY NOTES SHOULD BE ATTACHED. THE MATTER IS NOW, HOWEVER, AS BEFORE STATUTORY, ALREADY ADJUSTED, AND WITH THE PUBLICATION OF THE EXPLANATORY STATEMENT IN THE NEXT NUMBER OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS, THE INCIDENT WILL END.

WEBB McNALL INDICTED

According to a Dispatch Sent Him From Toledo.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—A special from Gaylord, Kan., says: State Insurance Commissioner Webb McNall, who arrived at his home here today, received a message from Toledo this evening stating that the grand jury had indicted him for a violation of the United States law, by interfering with the administration of justice in the Hillman case, now pending in the federal courts. In effect, he is said to have been charged with obstructing justice in the Hillman case, now pending in the federal courts. In effect, he is said to have been charged with obstructing justice in the Hillman case, now pending in the federal courts. In effect, he is said to have been charged with obstructing justice in the Hillman case, now pending in the federal courts.

On April 1, last, McNall issued an order revoking the state license of the three eastern companies which have for years conducted the claims of Mrs. Hillman for payment of the insurance carried by her husband, who is supposed to have been shot and killed while on a hunting trip, but whose death the defendant companies deny. They charge that it is a case of fraud. The case has several times been tried in the federal courts, a verdict resulting every time, and the case is still pending in the United States courts. Virtually, the charge is contempt of court.

McNall will surrender to the authorities at Toledo on Monday or Tuesday. The penalty for interfering with or impeding the due administration of justice, under the federal statutes, is \$500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both.

BULLETIN OF THE Wichita Daily Eagle

Wichita, Sunday, April 18, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; south winds.

Sun—Rises, 5:17; sets, 6:42. Moon—Waxing; rises, 9:04.

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tained in through caucus endorsement of the bill as the Republican members present it.

These demands, it is understood, do not come from any one section, but from all sections, and the senators have indicated to the committee that unless changes are made as they suggest they cannot see their way clear to support the bill. The committee, under such circumstances, can see no other way than to have the bill considered in caucus, so that all Republican senators may be informed of the difficulties under which they labor.

Another proposition has been suggested, and might be adopted. It is to grant the several demands and let the bill go to conference. This plan would mean that many of the schedules would be made in conference, and the question of agreeing to the conference report on the bill as a whole would put the Republicans to the straight test of party loyalty, and the inference is that in such event they would support the tariff bill, even if it was not all that they desired.

The present intention of the committee is to have the bill reported to the senate by the first of May.

GOES AFTER GROVER'S PETS

Grover Introduces a Bill Calculated to Make Depressive.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Representative Grover of Ohio, who made a vigorous attack on the civil service laws in the last congress, today introduced a bill to declare the true intent and scope of the civil service act, and to amend the same. The bill declares that the civil service act shall not be construed to embrace any of the employees in the government printing office, or the bureau of engraving and printing, nor any person employed merely as a workman or laborer, nor continued to allow the appointment to office or promotion in any classes of the civil service covered by the act, of any person who has not passed a competitive examination, and all appointments since March 4, 1882, without a competitive examination, unless such appointments are especially exempted, are declared illegal and contrary to the intent and spirit of the act. The bill proposes that all persons who have been employed or appointed in the classified service since March 4, 1882, without examination, shall appear before the civil service commission for examination within ninety days, the examinations not to give the preference to those who are qualified to enter the service. This bill would compel all those now in office over which President Cleveland extended the shelter of the civil service act, to pass examinations.

GRANT'S REMAINS REMOVED

Without Ceremonial and With an Extraordinary Incident.

New York, April 17.—The body of General Grant was removed this afternoon from the temporary tomb which has sheltered it for nearly twenty years to the imposing mausoleum which is designed to be its permanent resting place. There was no extraordinary incident beyond the attendance of a guard of honor, the removal was accomplished without special incident. The interest of the public in the event was attested by the presence of several thousand people, although the hour for the removal had not been previously announced.

THANS MISSOURI CASE

Attorney Dillon Asks the Supreme Court for a Hearing.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—A petition for a re-hearing of the Trans-Missouri Freight association case was filed in the United States supreme court today by Attorney John F. Dillon, counsel for the Union Pacific, St. Joseph and Grand Central Missouri Pacific Railway companies. The petition asks a re-hearing on the ground that the exact effect of the decision is doubtful as to certain particulars. If the anti-trust law can properly be held to apply to transportation by railroads and other common carriers, its terms and provisions, it is contended, must be construed according to the common law, and given their common law meaning. The petitioners ask that a re-hearing be granted at the same time as the hearing of the Joint Traffic cases, or at least that the question of granting it should not be decided adversely until after that case is heard.

INDIAN PAYMENT ORDERED

Fifty Thousand Dollars for Kiowa, Comanches and Apaches.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The secretary of the interior has ordered a grant of \$50,000 to the Kiowa and Comanche and Apaches in Oklahoma. Acting Commissioner Smith, of the Indian bureau, gave his response today to the application of Chief Joseph and his band of the non-compliant Nez Perce Indians of Washington, who want lands allotted near Snake River, Idaho. He said he had made an investigation but could find no way to do it, though he would not say positively that there were no vacant lands available. He said it was not advisable that to create a reservation for the purpose, and suggested that the non-compliant band had not gone into the legal reservation since four or five years ago, as pointed out by them, when they could have taken allotments, but it was probably too late now, as the surplus lands (except the Custer reservation) had been opened to settlement.

STAGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 17.—The 26 miners employed at the Chicago Vinton Coal company's shaft at Auburn street today became the prey of a pestiferous swarm of locusts.

THEIR HOUSE DIVIDED

DEMOCRATS DO THEIR QUARRELING OUT IN PUBLIC.

DE ARMON