THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Indianapolis, 3:40 a. m.	Cincinnati, 7:30 a. m.
Indianapolis, 7:55 a. m.	Cincinnati, 11:20 a. m.
Indianapolis, *10:45 a. m.	Cincinnati, *2:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, 2:45 p. m.	Cincinnati, 6:00 p. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 p. m.	Cincinnati, 7:45 p. m.
Indianapolis, 7:05 p. m.	Cincinnati, 10:50 p. m.

DAYTON TRAINS, C., H. & D. RY.

Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, 3:40 a. m.	Dayton, 7:40 a. m.
Indianapolis, *10:45 a. m.	Dayton, *2:25 p. m.
Indianapolis, 2:45 p. m.	Dayton, 6:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, 4:45 p. m.	Dayton, 7:55 p. m.
Indianapolis, 7:05 p. m.	Dayton, 11:00 p. m.

TOLEDO AND DETROIT TRAINS C., H. & D. RY.

	Arrive. Toledo.	Arrive. Detroit.
Lv. Ind'p'lis. *10:45 a. m.	*6:40 p. m.	*8:40 p. m.
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UNDER THE YELLOW DRAGON.

Minister Woo Ting Fong and Suite Arrive on Steamer Gaelic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The steamer Gaelic came into port late last night, but anchored in the lower bay to await quarantine inspection and did not proceed to her wharf until this morning. On the way across the Pacific the steamer displayed the yellow, triangular dragon flag of China at her masthead in honor of Minister Woo Ting Fong, who will represent the Emperor of China in America, Spain and Peru. He and his suite occupied nearly all the staterooms in the vessel.

There are nearly sixty consular representatives, secretaries and attaches in his suite and they were given all the comforts and privileges of the steamer. At Honolulu the vessel was held in port nearly a day to give Woo Ting Fong an opportunity to see the island city and catch a glimpse of South Sea life. The peaceably inclined Chinese look to Woo to settle the dispute now existing between the See Yups and Sam Yups.

BRIBERS ON THE RACK

BIG DISCLOSURES IN NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE THIS WEEK.

One Man Offered $1,500 for Ten Votes, and Detectives Searching for the Lobbyist Boyd.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—Members of the Legislature bribery investigating committee say if the revelations of the past week have been sensational the developments of the next week will be shocking. It is said that big stories will come out in the testimony relative to alleged bribery in railway, stock yards and oleomargarine legislation. William Butler will be put on the stand Monday to tell a story of a proposition made to him that he could have $1,500 spot cash if he would produce ten members of the House of Representatives not already pledged to vote for the Wichita Normal School bill.

W. E. C. Wellep, of Cherokee county, is expected to lead off Tuesday with some startling statements, and about Wednesday interest in the investigation is expected to be at fever heat.

Among others Lot Rovenscroft, of Clark county, a member of the committee, will doubtless take the stand. Ravenscroft is believed to be the possesor of sensational secrets which will be made public when he testifies. He was approached by the man Boyd, who lobbied in the interests of the text-book trust, and whose improper proposition to Senator Titus led to the appointment of this committee.

Governor Leedy has had detectives looking for Boyd, whom he desires for a witness, but so far they have been unable to locate him, though it was believed that he had gone to his home in Hardin county, Kentucky.

Political Explosion Promised.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 11.—This has been a day of excitement in legislative circles on account of the charges of bribery made in the senatorial contest yesterday. Hunter's managers say to-night that the next few days will lay bare a plot to ruin him, and that high and low politicians will go up in the explosion. The story of Gaines is almost universally discredited here. It is believed by some that Gaines had several meetings with Wilson and Franks, but sentiment is divided as to their motives. Gaines's friends admit that he has exploited himself unenviably. Dr. Hunter said to-night:

"I am not ready yet to say what my plans are in regard to exposing the outrageous and unfounded assault on me. The matter, however, is full of unpleasant sensations yet to come for some people. As to Gaines, I say as I have to meet an immaculate God, I never saw him in my life and was never in his house."

A conservative man on the Blackburn side said to-night:

"The only effect of the bribery story would be to solidify the Hunter forces. What we have to fear now is that the gold Democrats will think it a part of a scheme of the Blackburn people to prevent an election, and that they will indirectly aid Hunter by making a quorum."

The gold Democrats will assist in breaking a quorum to-morrow, pending the action of the grand jury in the charges of attempted bribery against ex-Congressman John H. Wilson, Hon. W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican nominee for senator, and others. The general opinion here is that the grand jury will not return any indictments against the accused of bribery. To-morrow's session will be devoid of interest. Several Republican members have expressed their determination not to vote for Hunter until the alleged charges of bribery are cleared up. Unusual developments are looked for Tuesday or Wednesday. What the unusual developments are it is impossible to determine.

To Keep Tammany in Line for Bryan.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Progressive Democratic League of New York city held its second meeting and perfected its organization this afternoon. Nearly all of the men who signed the call to a conference of Bryan and Sewall and free-silver clubs for last Sunday were present. E. M. Saunders, the temporary chairman, was chosen president of the league. A committee was appointed to go before the present Legislature and ask to have the Populist ticket put on the ballots this year. John J. Joyce made a speech, in which he said that the purpose of the league's organization was to keep Tammany in line for the Chicago platform. A resolution was passed to send congratulations to the Democrats of Chicago on their victory and promising that the Democrats of New York would follow their example at the next election.

DECAPITATED WOMAN FOUND.

Another Pearl Bryan Case Turns Up at Mount Vernon, Ill.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., April 11.—Boys passing through some woodland five miles northwest of the city to-day found a woman's head lying near the public road leading from Mount Vernon to Richview. They reported their discovery, and a party was organized for a search for the body. It was found 200 yards from the spot where the head lay, with the flesh stripped from the bones, both the trunk and head being so badly decomposed as to render recognition impossible.

The testimony of the inquest to-day went to prove that the body was that of a woman who was in that locality early last November. She refused to divulge her name, but said her home was in Carmi, Ill., and that she was going to St. Louis. The theory is that another Pearl Bryan murder has been committed. It is said a suspected party left the country about the date of the woman's disappearance.

THE CONVICT TRAINS

BOTH, UNDER HEAVY GUARDS, WILL CROSS THE STATE TO-DAY.

Gloomy Faces at Jeffersonville When the Prisoners Were Ordered to Pack Up.

THE INDIANAPOLIS POLICE

TO GUARD THE TRACKS AS THE TRAINS PASS THROUGH THE CITY.

Interesting Rules Adopted to Govern the Management of the New Indiana Reformatory.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 11.—The transfer of convicts made necessary by the conversion of the Prison South into a reformatory will be made to-morrow morning, the trains starting simultaneously from Jeffersonville and Michigan City. The announcement was made at chapel by Superintendent Hert this morning in a brief and kindly speech to the men, and they spent a rather blue afternoon in making their preparations.

The train will leave the prison at 8:15 o'clock in the morning. It will be backed into the prison yard and the men marched aboard within the walls. There will be 332 State convicts, of whom forty-three are life men and thirty are incorrigibles. These include all prisoners over thirty years old whose terms do not expire within nine months. Thirty-eight federal prisoners will go north, and Marshal Kercheval, with his predecessor, Mr. Hawkins, and six deputies, arrived this evening to take care of them. These include all the federals whose terms do not expire within a year. Company A, of New Albany, under command of Capt. William Coleman, will escort the train.

There will be a baggage car for a hospital, a coach for the militia, a parlor car for the officers and party, and seven coaches for the convicts. All but five of the life prisoners and a number of the others will be manacled. There will be a guard at each end of each car of convicts, while another will patrol the aisle. The train will reach Indianapolis about 11 o'clock, and will go around the "Y" instead of through the station. Superintendent Colbert has been asked to distribute police along the line through the city.

INTEREST IN THE TRANSFER.

Local Officials Mum as Oysters—Company A on South-Bound Train.

The train transferring the prisoners from Jeffersonville to the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City is scheduled to arrive about 11 o'clock this morning over the J., M. & I. road. The plan is to transfer the train from the J., M. & I. tracks to the Monon over the "Y" at South street, between Pennsylvania and Delaware streets. A dispatch from the Journal's representative at Jeffersonville says that Superintendent Colbert has been requested to have patrolmen along the tracks to prevent any accident or outbreak while the prisoners, some of them crime hardened and vicious, are taken through the city. The superintendent said last night that he had received no such request and had not made arrangements in anticipation of the transfer. There has been much secrecy attending the transfer. Without exception every one interviewed about it pretends ignorance. Every precaution has been taken, however, both by the railroad officials and the wardens, as well as police officials along the route. Blue-coated policemen will look after any suspicious characters in the city who might be supposed to harbor thoughts of a rescue.

It would not be surprising if the schedule were rearranged at the last moment and the train transferred from the J., M. & I. to the Monon via the Belt road instead of coming through the city at all. The Belt crosses the J., M. & I. south of town, and after circling the city to the east, comes back to the Monon tracks in the north end of town.

Company A, of this city, Captain Castor commanding, about thirty men, left yesterday afternoon for Michigan City to escort the train from Michigan City to Jeffersonville.

WARDEN HERT'S REFORM.

Convicts Elevated to the Point of Wearing Night Shirts.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 11.—The approaching transfer of prisoners, by which the Prison South is actually transformed into what it has been in name since April 1, the Indiana Reformatory, will take from the list of state prisons one of the model institutions of the country. The change within two years has been so complete that should the legislative committee that investigated Warden Patten's administration revisit the place to-day it would hardly recognize it. The reformation has been as thorough in little things as it has in the greater changes that have been so much discussed in prison reform circles throughout the country as well as in political circles here at home.

Mr. Hert sought the office of warden of the Prison South two years ago and was looked on as a political office seeker. He was judged by this standard. By this time the public has realized that he had a higher ambition. He saw here the opportunity of a lifetime to make a reputation in a line of work that was to his taste, and he has improved his opportunities to the fullest extent. The key to his success lies in absolute discipline, enforced not by fear, but by just and sympathetic, yet none the less positive, firmness, and complete system even in the smallest details. With these two propositions before him and a constant desire to make life within the prison walls as comfortable and cheerful as was consistent with the objects of the institution Mr. Hert started out. In the face of numerous difficulties, including some rather bitter political opposition, he has progressed until he has scarcely an idler or a troublesome man among the 876 convicts under his charge. The institution is as clean as the dining room of the proudest housewife in the land, and it is found possible to maintain absolute order and discipline without a thought of corporal punishment or any sort of intimation calculated to inspire fear. The first change of great moment came a year ago, when Warden Hert, after making a visit to various reformatories, determined to apply the grading system in use in some of them to prison management, and with this end in view employed as deputy warden Albert Garvin, an experienced manager of Leavenworth, Kan. This created much political opposition, which filled the newspapers for a while, but finally died out.

Three grades of prisoners were established, the first grade being designated by light blue flannel suits, the second by check suits, and the third by stripes. The lockstep, with all its humiliating memories, was abolished, and as the system progressed corporal punishment in every form was done away with until it has now been nine months since the whip was used. Superintendent Hert declares that it will never be raised again within the walls. Not a guard carries arms within the prison walls, yet the discipline is as absolute as that maintained in the navy, with the difference that here the commands are given in silence by signs.

This change in the morale of the convicts has not been brought about alone by their treatment and training. They are made to feel in a thousand and one little ways the anxiety of the management for their physical comfort as well as their moral welfare. Instead of letting every pair of convicts keep their cell in order a detail is made for each section of the cell-houses, with a foreman who is held responsible for the cleanliness and order of his section. The result is a friendly rivalry that produces absolute cleanliness and an appearance of comfort in every cell. One could "eat his dinner from the floor" of the corridors they are so clean. Spotless white paint and polished railings have replaced the somber greens, drabs and blacks of the cell-houses and given them sunshine and life.

CONVICTS IN NIGHTSHIRTS.

Every convict is now given underwear, with a change once per week—and every mother's son of them wears a nightshirt! Every one is given a bath at least once a week and it is a comfortable bath, with warm water, good soap and a porcelain-lined bathtub of full size. Absolute system rules in everything. The convicts have their cells numbered and assigned to them by a card case just as guests are assigned in a hotel. They are treated with quiet dignity and respect and in return they give gratitude and respectful obedience to the slightest orders. This treatment has not been known to fail with even the most hardened criminals.

A visit through the workshops this morning showed the men everywhere at work as cheerfully and industriously as in a free workshop, and, indeed, stripes are so rare that there is nothing to recall the visitor to the fact that he is within prison walls. Of all the convicts here the vast majority is in the first grade, and there are but forty-eight (less than 5 per cent.) in stripes. On their arrival they enter the second grade and at the end of three months they are advanced to the first if their conduct has been good, left in the second if it has been moderately good, or reduced to the third if it has been bad. Very few of them stay in the second grade and still less drop to the stripes of the third.

The kitchen, where the food for the men is prepared in enormous quantities, is supplied with modern cooking machinery and is absolutely clean. To-day the men had for dinner boiled beef, potatoes, bean soup and corn bread, and it looked positively tempting. It evidently was to the prisoners, for most of them were helped two or three times. No man ever leaves the table hungry. To-day they came to the table with clean hands and faces and most of them with their hair neatly combed.

The new rules for the Reformatory, adopted by the board a few days ago, were received from the printer and made public to-day. They are full of interest to those who have been watching prison-reform work. The rules provide for a board of managers and a general superintendent, chaplain, physician, assistant superintendent, captain of the guards, clerk, assistant clerk, chief engineer, trade-school instructor, common school instructor, captain of the night watch and state agent, and the general superintendent may, from time to time, detail from among the several keepers, for their fitness, a farmer, gateman, yardkeeper, cook, principal nurse and such assistant industrial and manual training school and common school instructors and other assistants as may be necessary. Religious and political interests must never be considered, and competent and efficient officers must not be removed to give place to those not known to have superior qualifications and experience. All appointees must not be less than twenty-one nor more than forty years of age, able bodied, with good health physically and mentally able to do their work.

The board of managers are to hold meetings the first week of each month to consider the work of the Reformatory and advise with the general superintendent. The chaplain shall preach once every Sunday, and the religious training shall be nonsectarian. There shall also be a Sunday discourse on ethical subjects. The parish priest may visit the prison early Sunday mornings for confession and mass. The duties of the Reformatory physicians are many and contemplate a perfect system of sanitation. The clerk will be the accountant of the Reformatory. The common school instructor shall manage the school department, excepting the trade and training school, which comes under the trade school instructor. That part of the rules referring to the Reformatory physician are interesting, and embrace the following:

THE PHYSICIAN'S DUTIES.

"The physician shall reside at the Reformatory, and examine and prescribe for all sick inmates. He shall examine every inmate on his entering the Reformatory, and record, in a book for that purpose, his name, date of entrance, date of examination, nationality or race of inmate and of his parents, his weight and stature, and heredity, so far as effects his criminality or health; also, the condition of his heart lungs and other organs; the rate of pulse and respiration; the measurement of the chest and abdomen; and any existing disease, deformity or other acquired or inherited disability, and he shall immediately vaccinate him.

"He shall keep a record of all admissions to and discharges from the hospital and of all cases treated by him, with the name, number and place of the inmate and the diagnosis and treatment, with such observations as may assist in forming a perfect record of each patient. He shall make a written report daily to the general superintendent of the attendance at the sick-call in the morning and of the disposition made of those reported sick, and also of all admissions to and discharges from the hospital.

"He shall, every morning, carefully examine all inmates in the solitary cells or in special restraint or punishment elsewhere, and shall make written report to the general superintendent as to the condition of each. He shall be particular to report to the general superintendent, in writing, any inmate whose health he thinks is being endangered by the punishment or restraint he is being subjected to, and shall recommend such changes in such inmate's diet or otherwise as he may think necessary. In the absence of the physician the assistant superintendent shall make a similar examination every evening, and make a written report to the general superintendent.

"He shall frequently, and also whenever requested by a manager or by the general superintendent, examine all the cells of the inmates and the dormitory and lavatory and the plumbing and receivers of night soil for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are kept in proper state of cleanliness and ventilation and in good sanitary condition, and report their condition to the general superintendent and to the official who made the request.

"He shall, whenever requested by a manager or by the general superintendent, and also whenever he thinks proper, examine the quality of the provisions and the condition of the food provided for inmates; and whenever he shall find that any provisions are unwholesome or that the food is insufficient or for any reason prejudicial to their health he shall immediately make report thereof to the general superintendent.

"He shall have full control over the patients in the hospital, subject to the rules of the Reformatory and instructions of the managers, and shall give daily instructions as to the treatment of each patient to the principal nurse or to the assistant superintendent, and his orders must be followed.

"In case an inmate claims to be unable to labor by reason of sickness of other disability, the physician shall examine such inmate; and if, in his opinion, such inmate is unable to labor, or his occupation should be changed, he shall immediately certify the fact to the general superintendent; and such inmate shall thereupon be released from labor, or his occupation be changed or he be admitted to the hospital or elsewhere for medical treatment, as the physician shall direct, having due regard for the safe keeping of such inmate. When he certifies that such inmate is sufficiently recovered to be able to labor the inmate may be required to do so.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

"He shall, whenever requested so to do by a manager or by the general superintendent, make a careful examination of any inmate and make a written report of his physical and mental condition. Whenever an inmate, in the opinion of the physician, becomes insane he shall certify the fact to the general superintendent, giving his reasons therefor, and make a full statement of the mental and physical condition of the inmate, together with his opinion as to what disposition should be made of him.

"When an inmate dies the physician shall record the cause of death and all the circumstances therewith, and as full a history of the previous health of the inmate as he may be able, and immediately report the information to the general superintendent.

"When the physician considers it necessary, or when requested by a manager or by the general superintendent to make a post-mortem examination of the body of a deceased inmate he shall do so within

(Continued on Second Page.)

WAR IS INEVITABLE

FORMAL DECLARATION MAY COME TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW.

Sultan Expected to Issue Order to Turkish Army for Offensive Operations at Any Moment.

INCURSION OF THE GREEKS

DELIBERATE ATTACKS ACROSS THE FRONTIER AT TWO POINTS.

Official News of the Invasion Showing the Soldiers Took an Oath Before Setting Out.

LONDON, April 11.—The Times will print to-morrow the following dispatch from its correspondent at Larissa: "Goussio, the accredited representative of the Ethnike Hetairia, tells me that he looks for important news to-day (Sunday.) He has been in conference with Greek deputies and with leading supporters of the patriotic movement who have recently arrived here, and there seems to have been a deliberate plan to leave in the hands of the Ethnike Hetairia the initiative. The Greek outposts are being quietly strengthened, and small detachments are proceeding to their positions under cover of the darkness.

"The latest information received here on the subject of the raid shows that the invading insurgents first advanced towards Chassanga. It is reported that the Turks opposed the attack with artillery. The Greek losses were twenty-three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Turkish losses are said to have been much greater. It is rumored that yet another attack was made on the Turks in the rear of Mount Olympus, where the Greeks succeeded in planting a flag. Stringent orders have been issued against irregular fighting, and the penalty of death will be imposed for any infraction.

"The general impression here is that war will be proclaimed to-morrow (Monday) or Tuesday. The position of affairs is now extremely critical. Although the Turkish army has not yet assumed the offensive, orders to that effect from the Sultan are expected at any moment. All classes of troops are full of war enthusiasm.

"Some details are at last at hand as to the skirmish near Gravena. On Thursday morning 1,500 Euzonoi, uniformed and commanded by Greek officers, crossed the frontier near Baltimon and advanced to a point near Gravena. Here they met a detachment of the Fifteenth Chasseurs, on picket duty in the woods, and hemmed them in. After two hours of sharp fighting the Sixth Battalion of Chasseurs came to the rescue, under the command of Islam Pasha, and drove the Euzonoi back to the frontier. The insurgents lost 150 killed. At the same time the Greek artillery was firing on a Turkish blockhouse, and the firing continued until midnight yesterday, the combatants retaining their respective positions. It is not known how many Turks were killed, but it is said the number was small."

The Times correspondent at Athens will say to-morrow: "The news of the incursion into Turkish territory has been received here with great jubilation. The general belief is that nothing can now restrain the army, which is bound to follow across the frontier in a few days. The Athens newspapers reflect the popular enthusiasm and contain highly optimistic forecasts of the progress of the band in Macedonia, where its presence is expected to exert a magical influence on the Christian population and to be a signal for a general uprising. The former exploits of the famous insurgent leaders accompanying the expedition afford, it is believed, a guarantee of splendid success in the future. One newspaper says that the die is now cast, that a successful beginning has been made; that it is all over with diplomatic negotiations and identical notes of blockades, and that the eloquent voice of the rifle has spoken at last. A telegram from Arta to-night (Sunday) says that the Greek bands are crossing the frontier at various points, and that war seems inevitable."

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that another fire broke out in the vicinity of the Italian barracks, but was extinguished before it had made much progress. A quantity of dynamite bombs was found in a house adjoining the barracks, and promptly seized. Since the arrival of the foreign troops the city has been somewhat more orderly and the Mohammedans have ceased to carry arms openly. The British vice consul met a number of insurgent leaders in the town yesterday, who informed him that communications addressed to them must hereafter be forwarded through Colonel Vassos. Last evening (Saturday) the insurgents approached the source of the water supply on which the European troops depend, but retreated after five shots from the field guns. The Greek troops were observed yesterday through field glasses placing their tents about two miles away from the town in the direction of the Ayah plain. Two shots were fired at them.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says that the foreign embassadors there consider the three circular addresses in the early part of last week by the Porte to its representatives abroad protesting against the suggestions made by some or all of the powers for the solution of the Cretan difficulty as meddlesome, offensive and intended as a tu quoque argument in reply to the recent remonstrance against the Tokat massacre. The Porte has issued two additional circulars to its representatives. The first, which went out on Friday last, declares that Greek regulars and Greek artillery, commanded by bugle call, have invaded Turkey, and asserts the right of Turkey to repel. The second circular, which was dispatched yesterday (Saturday), announces the retreat of the aggressors over the frontier and the restoration of the status quo. The embassadors consider the Turkish procedure in this respect correct.

"The Porte, in protest to the powers against the Greek invasion, says that the regular Greek army entered Turkish territory near Grevana and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts. The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as an aggressor in the affair. The choice of the moment to begin the war does not rest with King George or with the government, but with the Ethnike Hetairia. The activity of this organization has been centered mainly in Macedonia and only incidentally in Crete. The rebellion in Crete was planned for March, but was precipitated by the violence of certain Cretan Mohammedans and broke out six weeks earlier than was intended. The Cretan movement was designed to be subsidiary. The Macedonian was planned for a much later date, owing to the greater rigor of the Macedonian climate, which is not favorable to active operations much before May. Events, however, have traveled faster than was expected. Even if the Cretan question had been arranged there would have been an attempt to carry out the scheme for a rising in Macedonia."

The correspondent of the Daily News at Larrissa will say to-morrow: "As an alleged indication of the connivance of the Greek government at the raid last Friday, it is pointed out that orders were sent to all the telegraph stations in the country on the day the band started to refuse to accept messages in cipher, while open telegrams announcing the fact of the raid were not accepted. This recalls the sudden derangement of Greek telegraph communication on the day when Colonel Vassos started for Crete, preventing the diplomats from advising their governments of the expedition.

"It is rumored here that the resignation of M. Delyannis and the Cabinet is possible, and that the powers have again offered the governorship of Crete to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, but that the Duc De Chartres has advised his son-in-law to decline a candidature which is opposed by Italy and Austria."

MONK GAVE THE OATH.

Religious Ceremony Before the Greeks Crossed the Frontier.

ATHENS, April 11. Noon.—Accounts are very conflicting as to what really happened last Friday when the frontier was crossed by the insurgents. A special correspondent went to Larissa last evening (Saturday) and ascertained that the invaders numbered upward of three thousand. Among them were Amilcare Ciprinia and his Italian volunteers. The entire force was under the command of three ex-officers of the Greek army—Kapsalopoulas, Mylanos and Ziepetros — and four Macedonian chiefs — Zermas, Davelis, Vrakas and Sarantio. The rendezvous was at Koniskos, a village near Kalabaka. The men were all fully armed and wore the national costume, their black fur caps bearing the badge and initials of the Ethnike Hetairia, embroidered in blue and white, with the words, "En Tonto Nike," crossing the initials in black.

On Friday a monk from Mount Athos, assisted by his abbot and two deacons, held a religious service at Koniskos, at which all members of the invading body partook of the sacrament and registered the oath of the order, "liberty or death." In addition to large quantities of ammunition and provisions the force had three thousand pounds of gold. During Friday night, following the service, the frontier was crossed, the force moving in the direction of Schuik.

While this movement was in progress a second band, the number of which is yet unknown, had a rendezvous at Nezeros, on the frontier, about thirty-five kilometers north of Larissa and near the coast. This band was similarly equipped, had a similar mission and took the same oath. It was commanded by the Macedonian chief, Sinsinskios. It crossed the frontier on Thursday night, marching on Karya. As everywhere in Vale of Tempe, this portion of the frontier, the roads and bridges are in a condition of thorough repair.

This (Sunday) morning the roar of artillery can be plainly heard at Larissa and from the direction of Karya, where Sinsinikos is evidently forcing matters. General Makris and his staff, with some knowledge of the movements afoot which they were unwilling to impart, left yesterday for Tyrnavos, the most important Greek position near Elassona. Four batteries of reinforcements followed to-day for the same point. At headquarters they declare that nothing is known as to the raid and will say nothing as to the probable character of the raiders. However, some additional light has been thrown on the subject to-day by an interview with a prominent Greek, who is evidently in close touch with the league and its plans. The Greek said:

"The movement of these bands is all in accordance with a very clearly defined programme. For years thousands of Greeks, even little children, on receiving a shilling have been in the habit of putting half of it into a national box in the cause of Panhellenism. For many months it has been the plan of the league to stir up all the Panhellenic peoples by means of armed bands. Now that a great moment has come in Greek history, we have seized upon it. Our aim at present is to get behind Turkish lines and to stir up all our brethren. Whether or not Europe insists on the integrity of Turkey, Greece is not animated by selfish views or with any desire for annexing territory to the kingdom. She demands not only a true and complete independence for heroic Crete, but the same independence for Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace. And she demands this also for all the subjugated populations of Asia Minor. Therefore Greece will face any danger in order to reach that end. Years of frightful suffering and unnumbered crimes and tyrannies have been forced on those who are our kinsmen by faith and blood in those countries, and we are pledged in the most solemn way and inspired by the most sacred and ennobling principles of liberty to do all in our power to lift from them the curse which burdens them."

When the attack began strict orders were sent to all the Greek outposts on the frontier to preserve neutrality and not to open fire until actually attacked by the Turks. The only casualties reported here are the deaths of two leaders and of three Italians.

PRINCE CONSTANTINE TALKS.

Fully Prepared for War, but Did Not Authorize Invasion.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Press will to-morrow print the following from its special correspondent at Larissa, Thessaly: "I had a personal interview with the Crown Prince Constantine, commander-in-chief of the Greek troops, at his headquarters here this afternoon. The prince talked freely of the situation now confronting the people. He said: 'I am fully prepared to make war when it becomes necessary. My troops are in excellent condition and the warlike spirit prevails in the soul of every man under arms. If the Turkish army should make an attempt to cross the frontier and attack us, I should act promptly. I shall stand by this decision whatever may happen, but I shall not do anything to force the crisis. In the face of any popular demonstration favorable to a declaration of war I am convinced that my soldiers would prove true to their allegiance, and woud obey me, no matter what influence was brought to bear on them. Therefore, I do not fear any hasty action on their part without first considering my orders.

"The incursion into Turkish territory by several rebel bands of armed Greeks was wholly inauthorized by me, and absolutely against my policy and instructions from the King. Their attack on the Moslems will by no means be used as an excuse to begin war, and I shall do my utmost to prevent a repetition of such a violation of the neutrality laws. The Turkish position captured by these rebels will not be occupied by the Greek army, nor will we aid the invaders in any way. I shall remain here without taking any aggressive action, unless forced to, no matter how long it may be, until the Cretan question is finally settled."

Macedonia the Important Point.

VIENNA, April 11.—The correspondent of the St. Petersburg Gazette has had an interview with Crown Prince Constantine, at Larissa, and reports the prince as having said to him: "I really do not understand why Crete is not given to us. It seems to be feared that Greece will be strengthened by the acquisition of fresh territory. The future of Greece, however, lies not in the south, but in the north, not in Crete, but in Macedonia."

The Sultan's Chemist.

ELASSONA, April 11.—The Sultan's chief chemist, Poniatowski Pasha, has arrived here to inspect the ambulances. He brought a number of presents from the Sultan to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief.

MACEDONIA.

Its Principal Strategic Points, and Possible Routes of Invasion.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

In view of the fact that hostilities between Greece and Turkey are more likely now than at any time since the beginning of the Cretan trouble, a further description of Macedonia, which would be the theater of war, will perhaps be interesting. The principal city and seaport of Macedonia is the well-known city of Salonica, with a population of about 125,000, of whom some 84,000 are Jews of the Spanish emigration, speaking the Spanish language with relative purity, but keeping their business books and doing their literary work mostly in Hebrew. Of these Jews about nine thousand are Mussulmans by profession, but are more or less suspected of practicing the Hebrew rites in secret. Salonica is the starting point of a railway running up the Varder valley to Uskub, from where the main line continues on to Mitrovitza, just on the southern limit of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, and a branch line runs to the Servian frontier, where it joins the Servian Railway to Nisch and makes a junction with the line coming from Belgrade on to Sofia and Constantinople. The southern part of Macedonia is severed by a line of rail running westward by the important town of Vodena to Monastir, or Bitolia, the headquarters of the Third Turkish Army Corps. The country south of this line is inhabited by a Greek-speaking population, and contains many important towns, such as Verria, Servia, Tchatista on the road by Grevena and Metzovo to Janina in Epirus.

(Continued on Second Page.)

15,800-MILE FLOOD

IN 1890 SUBMERGED DISTRICT CONTAINED 379,685 PEOPLE.

Farms to the Number of 39,500, Valued at $65,000,000, Drowned Out by the Mississippi.

THE WORST IS YET TO COME

ESTIMATES OF DAMAGE ISSUED BY THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Parts of Five States Will Suffer Destruction to Their Most Fertile Agricultural Districts.

WASHINGTON, April 11. — A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submurged districts of the Mississippi valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is based on a chart prepared under the direction of the chief of the Weather Bureau, showing the extent of the flood on April 6. To this chart the department has applied the crop statistics of 1896 as representing more closely than any other available data the acreage and value of the crops of 1897 now in jeopardy. The statistics of population, of the number and acreage of farms and of the value of farms and farm implements are those of the census, and the statistics of live stock are the department's own figures for Jan. 1, 1897.

The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,800 square miles, of which 7,900 square miles were in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,750 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 in Tennessee and 450 in Louisiana. This region contained in 1890, so far as can be determined in view of the somewhat indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 379,685, of which 186,489, or about one-half, was in Mississippi, 100,235 in Arkansas and the remainder almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. Taking the entire region the colored population outnumbered the whites in the proportion of twelve to seven, the colored predominating in the flooded districts of Mississippi in the ratio of more than five to one and in Arkansas in that of two to one. In Missouri and Tennessee the population of the flooded districts is largely white, in the former State in the proportion of ten to one and in the latter in that of two to one. The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, about 39,500 farms, of which, about 18,500 are in Mississippi, nearly ten thousand in Arkansas and a like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain a total area of about 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississsippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of these farms, with their improvements, farm implements, etc., is close on $65,000,000, and here also the proportions in the different States are about the same as above noted.

The total number of acres improved at the taking of the last census was about two million, and about a million and a half acres were last year devoted to cotton and corn, to which crops nearly 95 per cent. of the entire acreage cultivated is devoted. The live stock on hand the 1st of January of the present year was valued at over $7,500,000, divided in very much the same proportions as other farm property. It is estimated that of the crops of last year over three and three-quarters millions dollars' worth remained on hand in the submerged region on the last of the month, cotton representing about two-thirds of this amount and corn practically all the remainder.

$42,000,000 AT STAKE.

The largest interests at stake so far are those of the State of Mississippi, whose flooded districts represent an invested capital in agriculture alone of close on $42,000,000. Over eighteen thousand farms, containing two million acres of land of an average value of about $18 an acre, are under water in the country lying between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, including some of the most productive lands of the State. Their live stock, even at the present low prices, is worth nearly $3,500,000, and the farmers and planters are estimated to have about $2,000,000 worth of the crops of last year still on hand.

Arkansas stands next in the extent of its imperiled interests, nearly ten thousand farms, containing one million acres of land, worth over $14,000,000, being submerged. These farms contain live stock to the value of over $1,500,000 and crops unsold and unconsumed to the value of nearly $900,000, the entire agricultural interests of these lands representing a value of not far short of $17,000,000.

The agricultural interests affected in Missouri represent a total capital of rather over $9,000,000, the 5,300 submerged farms containing an area of about 470,000 acres, worth about $7,250,000, the live stock representing nearly $1,500,000 more, and the crops on hand another $500,000.

Tennessee is not far behind Missouri in the extent of its imperiled interests, the number and acreage of the submerged farms being very nearly the same and the entire value including $1,250,000 for live stock and $400,000 for crops on hand, being over $8,500,000.

What effect the flood will have on the crops of the present season depends on the length of its continuance, and the practicability of wheat planting after the subsidence of the flood. The entire region under water on April 6 produced last year about 370,000 bales of cotton, valued close on $13,000,000; over 11,000,000 bushels of corn, worth about $3,400,000; and wheat, oats, potatoes and hay worth over $800,000 more. The most valuable portion of these crops was raised in Mississippi, whose region now submerged produced nearly 250,000 bales of cotton, besides other products mostly for local consumption.

The counties wholly or partially submerged are among the largest cotton producing counties in the United States. Yazoo county, which alone has produced over 50,000 bales in a season, is one-half under water, while Bolivar county, Coahoma, Issaquena, Washington (with a productive capacity of 100,000 bales) and other famous counties are partially submerged.

The Weather Bureau predicts a further extension of the flooded area, but no attempt, of course, has been made to estimate the serious possibilities of such extension.

The Weather Bureau publishes a map of the country flooded on April 10 and says: "The flood water now in western Mississippi is just beginning to return to the Mississippi river through the Yazoo, at a point just north of Vicksburg. It is expected that this flood will pass into the Mississippi between the mouth of the Yazoo and Milliken's Landing, a few miles to the north. The gradually increasing strain expected during the next few days on the Louisiana side, opposite the place where the Yazoo floods returned to the Mississippi, renders it possible that the levees may break and the flood pour through into northeastern Lousiana, in which case it is possible that much, if not all, of the area in Louisiana formerly covered by floods will be flooded again this year. Heroic work is now being done on the levees of northern Louisiana, and it is hoped that they will be held intact."

FALLING AT MEMPHIS.

Little Further Damage to the Levees Is Expected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The water in the Mississippi river is slowly receding. Reports received here to-night from the overflowed country are most encouraging. To-day has been an ideal one and every planter in the delta is in better spirits. At Greenville the river as well as the backwater surrounding the town is stationary to-night. Everything is in readiness for the receipt and distribution of provisions from the government, and as soon as the army officers arrive the work will be actively en-