A Dig in the Ribs

Lightly and jocosely given is no formidable matter, but when a constant uneasiness beneath your ribs on the right side intimates that your liver is out of order, you are not to be envied. This sensation is also accompanied by yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, a mouse-colored fur upon the tongue, sick headache, nausea and other uncomfortable indications. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the remedy of all others, and should be resorted to without delay. Constipation and dyspepsia, concomitant of liver trouble, are also remedied by this unequalled regulating medicine, which the records of nearly half a century, the commendation of eminent members of the medical profession, and the daily experience of the invalid world stamps as the first of its class. In rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble it is incomparable. It remedies nervousness and debility, restores appetite and sleep, hastens convalescence after exhausting maladies, and greatly mitigates infirmities incident to old age.

the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour is displaying unwonted industry in cramming information of all sorts, and is leading the House with great energy. Sir William Harcourt is less energetic, apparently acting on the principle that, with the minority weak as it is now, aggressive tactics and frequent divisions are unwise. The Liberals are holding important meetings over various burning questions of reorganization. Rumors that the leadership discussion will be reopened are not well founded. Lord Rosebery is active, speaking frequently outside of Parliament and doing much to strengthen his party.

A significant incident has been the passage of the Workingmen's Dwelling bill to second reading, after a division in which there was much cross-voting. Its object is to enable the thrifty workingman to borrow from the local authorities, on the same principle as the Irish tenant, a sum not exceeding $750, wherewith to purchase the freehold or leasehold of his house. The loan is limited to three-fourths of the value of the purchase, and is payable in thirty years. The principle of this bill was approved by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour during the last election, but the Government have contented themselves with expressing their sympathy, and have left their followers to deal with it as a private measure. By providing public money and machinery for the creation of a new class of property-owners, who will pay weekly instalments in place of rent, it embodies a new application of State Socialism, but not collectivism pure and simple. Hence it was opposed by many extreme Radicals, who desire the municipal ownership of land, and also by other Liberals, who asserted that it would not help the poorest class, but only those who could furnish one-fourth of the purchase money. The bill, if enacted, will hardly do more than is accomplished by building societies in America; but it denotes the trend of social legislation in conservative England.

Mr. Redmond has declared that the Parnellites will divide against every vote for supply, but Mr. Dillon has not yet made known his tactics, perhaps because he was waiting for the Pope's blessing and plea for unity in the Irish ranks.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's notice of a motion to reduce the pension of the Duke of Cambridge will cause a hot debate. The motion is based on the alleged flagrant violation of the pledges given by the last Government.

The Agricultural Commission reports are chiefly valuable for their evidence that the problem of relief for the depressed farming interests is hopeless. The main proposition in regard to a subvention from the State to occupiers of land marks a close approach to a national poor rate.

The Oxford Congregation will vote on Tuesday on several substitutes for the motion to give women degrees, which has been rejected. The great strength shown by the minority is an indication that women will win their battle in the end. Probably Cambridge will lead the way. The Oxford dons have laid stress upon their plea that degrees would not be helpful to women; the fact that women want them and insist that granting degrees would give a great lift to the higher education of their sex ought to be decisive. Women workers generally know what is good for them.

The curious trial of matrimonial agents has shown that a public demand exists for a brokerage business of this kind, but that sooner or later those engaging in it will fail to satisfy their customers, and will subject themselves to reprisals. Three of the four prisoners were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. While the evidence of fraud was clear, the defence was not allowed to show the better side of the business, if it had one; hence the sentences appear unduly severe. This exhibition of the modern marriage market with brokers and dupes has been supplemented by the conviction of a pretended Earl with many aliases, who was most successful in hiring credulous women housekeepers and then robbing them of jewelry and money. Hogarth would have found fine subjects for cartoons in these trials, with their adventurers, fortune-hunters and skittish women.

Meanwhile London society is gay, although the season has not yet opened. The winter has not been depressing, like that of a year ago, and the town has been singularly healthy, with no return of the grip, little east wind and few fogs. People are in the mood for enjoying themselves. The first levee has been held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales and was an impressive public function. Lady Salisbury and Lady Tweedmouth have opened their houses for receptions, and Speaker Gully has begun a series of Parliamentary dinners. Lady Francis Jeune and Lady Lindsay, whose houses are centres for literary people and great personages, are also entertaining on a large scale. Public dinners have also begun at clubs and hotels.

The theatres are doing a good business in spite of Lent, especially with "Trilby," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Squire of Dames" and "The Sign of the Cross." The last play continues to attract new classes of theatre-goers in London and the provinces. Mr. Wilson Barrett is making a great deal of money out of his so-called religious drama. Mr. Willard withdraws "The Professor's Love Story" at the Garrick Theatre to-night after a fairly good run. His theatre will be closed for a few weeks and then reopened with a new play, not of the "problem" order, by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. Willard will probably go to America in the autumn.

There was a large gathering of playwrights, actors and literary people at the wedding reception given on Thursday by Mrs. Hall Caine to her husband's sister, Mrs. George D. Day. Professor C. Villiers Stanford's romantic comic opera, "Shamus O'Brien," has made a good start at the Opera Comique. The music is regarded as better than the libretto, which is not so funny as it ought to be for an Irish opera. The piece is well mounted, the chorus is strong and the acting and dancing are distinctly good.

The new Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Grand Duke," was rehearsed yesterday before a crowded house, and was repeated to-night before a brilliant assemblage, whose appreciation and delight were unbounded. It was well staged, sung and acted. The features which excited most merriment were the chorus of chamberlains, with feathers and orders; the delegation in the brewing interest; the conspiracy scene, with the sausage roll; a game of roulette, and an ingenious study of pure Greek costume. The chorus was most carefully trained, and acted with remarkable humor, spirit and realism. Mme. Ilka von Palmay, as prima donna of the strolling players, carried off the chief honors of the performance. This Hungarian vocalist had been seen in Drury Lane, but not in a part well suited to her. Her success in the new opera is brilliant. She sings well, especially the delightful madrigal in the second act, and her acting throughout has seldom been excelled in comic opera in London. Mr. Walter Passmore, as the miserly Grand Duke, succeeded in convulsing his audience with merriment, especially in the song relating to human ailments. The orchestration is singularly good throughout, and equal to Sir Arthur Sullivan's best work. The libretto is a most whimsical bit of burlesque, with many fine passages of irony and satire, and with countless quips and fancies and sparkling pleasantries and one pun—a good one, too. The new opera lacks the simplicity and fine flavor of the earlier works of Gilbert and Sullivan, and shows the deteriorating influence of the musical comedies which have become popular in London, and have to a certain extent displaced comic operas of higher grade. There is more buffoonery and dancing and less delicacy in shading and treatment. The situations are more artificial and the art of the librettist is coarser; his processes are less subtle; the burlesque is broader. Still, it is a work of great drollery, and the music is bright and melodious, and in some passages most ingenious and refined. If the tone of the work has been lowered to meet the requirements of public taste, which has been affected by the popularity of musical comedies and concert-hall extravaganzas, it is still certain to excite appreciation, merriment and delight, and to prove one of the chief attractions of the metropolitan stage for a long period.

I. N. F.

March

April, May are the months when thousands of people purify, vitalize and enrich their blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. You and all your friends should do the same. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

A SCRAMBLE FOR THE BLUE BOOK.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS HUSTLED EACH OTHER TO OBTAIN IT—MORE PRESS COMMENTS.

London, March 7.—There was an unprecedented rush of members of the House of Commons yesterday to obtain the Venezuelan Blue Book. When the Right Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced that a hundred copies were available in the vote office, the members hastened to that office, crowding and hustling each other in their anxiety to obtain the book.

"The Manchester Guardian," commenting on the Venezuelan Blue Book, says: "The report will require much expert examination. It is evident that the British case is strong, and there is therefore the more reason for submitting it to a suitable body, perhaps the American Boundary Commission, with some additions."

"The Westminster Gazette" says that the contents of the Blue Book do not preclude negotiations on the subjects of the dispute.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" makes no comments.

"The St. James's Gazette" says: "The historical and geographical claim is the strongest possible, but we delude ourselves if we suppose that a settlement has been virtually reached by the publication of these elaborate and exhaustive Blue Books."

"The Globe" says: "Though the British case has thus been brought into court, it is a profound mistake to assume that it will be submitted, formally or informally, to the American Government. Great Britain has never recognized any American tribunal and jurisdiction whatever in the matter, and never will."

THE RUTHERFORD-WILLIAMS CASE.

ALLEGED THAT THE MEN DID NOT SECRETLY ATTEMPT TO IMPORT ARMS FOR THE UITLANDERS.

Cape Town, March 7.—"The Times," of Cape Town, in an article on the arrest of Mr. Rutherford, the local agent of the De Beers Mining Company here, and Gardner Williams, an American, general manager of the De Beers Mining Company, at Kimberley, upon the charge of removing arms without a license, says:

Two thousand guns were sent to the Rand. They were part of a lot of guns that were imported for use in the Matabele war and were not used. They had remained here ever since. The guns were forwarded openly by Rutherford on behalf of the British South Africa Company. They were consigned to Williams, and the cases which contained them were plainly marked "guns and arms." It is probable that funds will be raised for the defence of the two men.

PLOT AGAINST HYPPOLITE DISCOVERED.

RIFLES SEIZED IN THE HOUSE OF GENERAL MANIGAT'S MOTHER.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 7.—A plot to take up arms against President Hyppolite, of Hayti, has been discovered at Port au Prince. Fifty rifles have been seized in the house occupied by the mother of General François Manigat, the leader of the Revolutionary party, who is now an exile here, having been deported five years ago for conspiracy against the Administration of Hyppolite. The woman and a number of others have been arrested.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON AND BERLIN.

LORD DUNRAVEN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE SOLENT CLASSES RACING ASSOCIATION—MARY ANDERSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

London, March 7.—The long-pending report of the Commission of Agriculture has been made public. It recommends the remission of 75 per cent of the rates on agricultural land, a system of Government loans and farming improvements. The Radical minority on the Commission sign a separate report. They declare that the result of the adoption of the suggestions of the majority will mean that £3,000,000 shall be annually given as State relief. Landowners, they declare, should bear their share of local burdens.

Lord Dunraven has been re-elected president of the Solent Classes Racing Association.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has refused to receive a deputation that desired to visit him in the interest of the gold standard. The members of the Cabinet do not want to hear anything about the currency for the rest of the Parliamentary session. Nevertheless, the Bimetallic League will ask Lord Salisbury to receive an immense deputation comprising representatives of Chambers of Commerce, trades councils and other industrial bodies. On March 17 the House of Commons will debate a motion urging the Government to become a party to an international monetary agreement.

Mrs. Navarro, formerly the well-known American actress Mary Anderson, has a charming personal note introducing her autobiography, which has just been published. She writes: "I am content to be forgotten except by such friends as I hope will always keep a place for me in their hearts." She expresses the hope that the book will be useful to young girls who think of going on the stage, and says her experience may show that the glitter of the stage, even to the successful, is not all gold, but that stage life is really a life of hardships.

The Hon. W. H. Montague, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, who is now in this city, has been informed of the arrival in England of a number of American horses that were suffering from glanders. He has telegraphed to Ottawa asking that all horses exported from the Dominion be subjected to a veterinary examination.

FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Berlin, March 7.—The Austrian Embassy here will give a dinner to Count Goluchowski on Tuesday, at which the Emperor and Empress and most of the Ambassadors will be present. Prince von Hohenlohe will entertain him at a banquet on Thursday, and he will leave for Vienna on March 14. The length of the Austrian Foreign Minister's stay in Berlin indicates that his visit is not one of mere ceremony.

The Bundesrath has given its assent to a petition presented by the city of Stettin asking that that part of the municipal territory known as Molin Meadows become a free port, with the enjoyments of most of the privileges possessed by free ports such as Hamburg. The authorities and residents of Stettin justly hold that the concession is one of the greatest importance to the future development and prosperity of the city as a great seaport.

Mrs. Runyon, widow of the late United States Ambassador to Germany, and her daughters were the guests of the Empress at luncheon on Tuesday.

Governor Griggs of New-Jersey has sent through the State Department at Washington a letter of thanks to the American colony in Berlin for the resolutions passed at a meeting of the colony expressing sorrow and sympathy at the death of the late Theodore Runyon.

Mrs. F. C. Zimmerman, wife of United States Vice-Consul and Deputy Consul-General Zimmerman, gave a dance and supper at her residence on Thursday to 100 guests.

Among the other social features of the week were an at home given by Mrs. Cleves Rymmes and parties by Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Hunt, of Washington.

PRESIDENT FAURE LOUDLY CHEERED.

Marseilles, March 7.—President Faure attended a gala performance at the Marseilles Theatre last evening and was enthusiastically cheered.

OVERHEARD AT DEL'S!

"By the way, Sam, where do you buy your Doctor's Prescriptions? My wife thinks we pay too much for ours. Then we don't know whether the medicines are always fresh, and she is awfully nervous about those stories of DRUG STORE MISTAKES that have appeared in the newspapers lately."

"Well, old man, all I can say is that my own family has been saving 40 cents on every dollar for the last twenty years by buying all Drugs, Medicines, Doctor's Prescriptions, Rubber Goods, Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Stockings, Perfumeries, Brushes, Soaps, Sponges, and all General Drug Store Supplies, at RIKER'S."

Best Goods Only. Fresh Supplies Daily. Prescription Department on a separate floor, away from all noise and confusion—thus making MISTAKES IMPOSSIBLE at

RIKER'S,

6th Avenue, Cor. 22d Street.

MUCH RELIEF FELT IN ITALY.

NEWS OF THE RETURN OF 7,000 MISSING SOLDIERS CONFIRMED.

GENERAL BALDISSERA ASKS FOR MORE GUNS—THE GOVERNMENT ACTS PROMPTLY ON HIS REQUEST—CRISPI WILL ATTEMPT TO PROVE THAT HE IS INNOCENT OF THE DISASTER TO THE ITALIAN ARMS—POPULAR EXCITEMENT RAPIDLY COOLING.

Rome, March 7.—Much relief was experienced to-day through the receipt of a dispatch from General Baldissera, the newly appointed commander of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, in which he said that of the 18,000 men who were missing after the battle fought at Adowa last Sunday 7,000 have returned to the Italian camp and others are arriving daily. This relieves much of the anxiety felt by the families of soldiers serving in Africa, who now build hopes on their relatives having escaped from the Abyssinians. As yet no list of the killed, wounded and missing has been received, and until it comes to hand there will, of course, be much anxious conjecture throughout the kingdom.

General Baldissera asked in his dispatch that the Government send to him with all possible dispatch additional guns, to replace those that the Italians were compelled to abandon. He also requested that additional artillerymen and munitions of war be sent. The Government has acted promptly on the request, and six batteries of artillery and six battalions of troops will be dispatched to Africa as soon as the preparations for their departure, which are now actively proceeding, can be completed.

The prompt response of the Government to General Baldissera's request is taken as an indication that Italy intends to take measures to remove the stain upon her prestige, and this despite the popular demand that the troops be recalled from Abyssinia. General Baldissera has been authorized to evacuate Adigrat and concentrate his forces at Asmara if, in his judgment, circumstances warrant such a course.

The Government also received advices from General Baldissera saying that he had sent Major Salsa to ask King Menelek for permission to bury the bodies of the Italian soldiers who were killed in the battle of Adowa on Sunday. Major Salsa was also instructed to ascertain, if possible, the names of the prisoners taken by the Abyssinians in the engagement.

The statement made in these dispatches Tuesday night to the effect that Signor Crispi does not hold himself responsible for the Abyssinian policy of the Government is borne out by the fact stated to-day, that he will present to the Chamber of Deputies documents proving that if the Ministers had accepted the proposals made by him the disaster to the Italian forces would not have occurred. It is well known in official circles that Signor Crispi did not approve of a policy of aggression, but he was overruled by his colleagues, and in this case followed their lead. It is argued by his opponents that he, as Prime Minister, should have insisted upon the Ministers following him, and in the event of their refusal to do so should have retired from office. It is charged that he was so enamored of the power that he wielded as Prime Minister, and the social position accompanying his office, that he preferred to give half-hearted approval to a policy he was really opposed to, and that, therefore, he is equally, if not more, to blame than the other members of the Cabinet.

The popular excitement is rapidly cooling and the manifestations against the Government are ceasing. The people are beginning to ask what the outcome of it all will be, and fear that further burdens in the shape of taxation, already most onerous, will be placed upon them. It can truthfully be said that the people are not in favor of the attempt to expand Italy's colonial possessions, particularly when they stop to consider the cost. To regain the territory from which they have been driven by the Abyssinians would cost enormous treasure, to say nothing of lives, and the country, as is well known, is in no condition to incur further expenses. Hopes are entertained in some quarters that Italy will find assistance from some foreign country, perhaps Great Britain, but those well informed as to Italy's relations believe this hope to be fallacious.

There has been no change to-day in the Cabinet crisis. A report was current that King Humbert would authorize the Marquis di Rudinì to form a Cabinet, but up to a late hour to-night no confirmation of the report could be had.

The calling out of the reserves of 1872 has revealed the fact that numbers of them are not at all anxious to serve their country under arms. Many of them are exiling themselves to escape such service. Three hundred of the reserves of this class are reported to have arrived in the Tyrol to-day, their object being to evade the call.

According to special dispatches received by the "Progresso Italo-Americano," of New-York, from its two correspondents, Silvano Lemmi and Fabio Blechieral, stationed respectively at Rome and at Naples, the number of the Italian soldiers made prisoners by the Abyssinians amounts to 2,000. The number of the Ascaris and other natives fighting in the ranks of Baratieri's army, and also made prisoners, is not mentioned. But an official cable dispatch from General Baldissera says that Colonel Gallieno, who defended so heroically the fort of Makalle, was not killed, as formerly reported. He is a prisoner; but the dispatch confirms the report of the death of Generals Dabormida and Albertone, who led their columns at the battle of Adowa. The Italian prisoners are well treated by the Negus Menelek. The Italian commander-in-chief also reports that the situation is not desperate, and that his forces will amount to 30,000 men after the arrival of General Nicola Hensch with the reinforcements already started from Naples.

CRISPI ASKED FOR BRITISH AID.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT LORD SALISBURY WILL ADVISE ITALY TO ACCEPT THE POSITION AND MAKE PEACE WITH KING MENELEK.

London, March 7.—It is held in certain diplomatic circles that Italy's disaster in Abyssinia will restore the entente between Great Britain and Germany. The pact that is understood to exist between Prime Minister Salisbury and Prime Minister Crispi regarding the common maritime action in the Mediterranean, and the Anglo-Italian arrangement relative to Kassala and the Southern Soudan, give England special interest in keeping Italy strong, an interest as strong as Germany's, who desires to keep her ally undisabled.

Before Signor Crispi decided to resign it appears that he telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, asking for some form of effective support in Abyssinia. It is impossible to learn what actual form of support was asked for, but the British Foreign Office certainly received the night prior to Crispi's fall long dispatches from him. Rumor has it that he wanted to know whether the British troops in Egypt could be sent to occupy Kassala temporarily, and watch the Dervishes, while the Italian garrison at that place joined the main force that is opposed to King Menelek.

The French newspapers concur in the opinion that Great Britain and Germany must aid Italy in some practical way. With very few exceptions the London newspapers express strong sympathy with Italy. "The Morning Post," of all the papers, suggests that financial assistance should be extended to Italy. This is just the assistance that Lord Salisbury dare not attempt to give. He might agree to the occupation of Kassala by British troops, and give his assent to the Italians using Zeila, a British port on the coast of Somaliland, as a route for a new attack on the Abyssinian province of Shoa, but to deal with the rotten Italian finances will be fatal to the Cabinet. Signor Crispi's last appeal to European financial houses was futile, but the negotiations ended in secret help being given to Italy through a German syndicate, which received guarantees from the Imperial Government for the repayment of the money advanced.

"The Statist" says that if Italy confesses that she has been beaten by the Abyssinians, and withdraws her troops from Abyssinia, her finances though they will be worse for the money spent, will not be in a hopeless condition. If she decides to restore her prestige it will involve the expenditure of £24,000,000, and the Nation will ultimately sink beneath the overwhelming burden.

Until the Italian Cabinet shall be reformed, diplomacy will be quiescent. If the current opinion in the official circles here is right, Lord Salisbury will advise Italy to accept the position, and make peace with King Menelek.

ITALY IN GERMAN EYES.

A DI RUDINI MINISTRY DEEMED OF DOUBTFUL ADVANTAGE.

KING HUMBERT IS REALLY THE SOLID ROCK UPON WHICH THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE RESTS—SHOULD ITALY, WITH SHATTERED HONOR, HUMBLY WITHDRAW TO SAVE HER MONEY AND STRENGTHEN THE DREIBUND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN?

Berlin, March 7.—Public interest in internal political affairs has been completely absorbed by the situation in Italy. It is not alone the deplorable revelation of the weakness of Italy as an ally that is feared, but that the Dreibund may be ruptured if the Radical element in Italy should get the upper hand, or that they should become practically in the ascendant through some coalition which would render Italy's part in the event of a European war no longer trustworthy. High official opinion deems even the formation of a Ministry under the Marquis di Rudinì a doubtful advantage to Germany. Though under his former Premiership Italy was a steadfast member of the Triple Alliance, since he has been out of office Di Rudini has displayed more and more a tendency when occasion has offered to criticise the Alliance. While he was in office, it is now recalled, he always treated the Dreibund as something to be endured, and it is generally believed that King Humbert is really the solid rock upon which the Alliance rests.

It is an open secret that he long ago assured Emperor William that he would never assent to a Cabinet or accept a Premier who had not been previously pledged to the support of the Alliance, and that it would, therefore, require a revolution to shatter the existing relations between the parties to the triple agreement.

Although the interest of Germany distinctly lies in a cessation of the Italian policy of venture abroad, the bulk of German sentiment approves a vigorous prosecution by Italy of her war in Abyssinia.

GERMANS WANT ITALY VINDICATED.

The "Cologne Gazette" voices the opinion of the Foreign Office in the matter in a vigorous article, in which it urges the Italians to allow no narrow considerations, based upon merely monetary troubles, to prevent the vindication of the honor of the nation. "If," the "Gazette" says, "the patriotic ideal is followed and the forces of cowardice are silenced, then Italy will still carry weight in the councils of nations."

The "Kreuz Zeitung" blames Signor Crispi for employing half measures in Abyssinia, and advises the conclusion of an honorable peace with King Menelek as quickly as possible, in order that Italy may keep her soldiers at home to defend her own country. This, the "Zeitung" thinks, is far more desirable, not to say necessary, than the enlargement of an African colony of doubtful value at the cost of blood and money greatly in excess of the advantages to be gained. The "Zeitung" also deplores the financial and military weakness of Italy. "There is no confidence in the existing constitution of the country, and if this feeling is maintained the nation may be on the eve of a revolution involving the overthrow of the monarchy. A strong hand alone, the paper says, can preserve Italy from ruin.

Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is due in Berlin on Monday, when he will have a conference with Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor. An official communication from Vienna says that the only purpose of his visit is to return the visit to Vienna made by Prince von Hohenlohe last December, but it is believed here that the object of his coming is to consult with the German Chancellor as to the position of the Dreibund.

The "Fremdenblatt," of Vienna, intimates that the coming interview between Count Goluchowski and Prince von Hohenlohe has immediate connection with the recent events in Italy, and adds that long prior to the disaster of the Italian army at Adowa, Count Goluchowski advised Premier Crispi to negotiate peace with King Menelek.

MENELEK LONG CERTAIN OF VICTORY.

AN ITALIAN PAPER SAYS HE DECLINED THE AID OF A RUSSIAN CORPS, BUT ORDERED WEEKS AGO MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

In view of the terrible massacre of the Italians by the Abyssinians, the following statements in the "Secolo," of Milan, several weeks ago, are of unusual interest: "The Emperor Menelek has telegraphed several orders to his representative at St. Petersburg for sanitary and medical materials. It is believed from this fact that he intends to give battle, but will not press the issue at once. In fact, the Russian volunteers of the Red Cross now on their way . . . will not be able to reach the camp of the Negus for forty days.

"The Russian Government has declared to the Italian Ambassador that it cannot mix itself up in this affair and cannot prevent volunteer physicians from carrying out a work of humanity among co-religionists.

"In reality, it is certain that in the history of European diplomacy an example of such potent and obstinate hostility cannot be met as that exhibited by Russia toward Italy. It may be permitted to have the suspicion that among those enrolled in the Red Cross who have gone to Abyssinia there are to be found officers of the general staff or of artillery; of course, volunteers.

"The war funds for Menelek have been gathered in Russia by the orthodox clergy. The Society of Slavic Beneficence has been charged, besides, with purchasing arms and expediting them to Abyssinia. 'I have asked a well-known Russian journalist,' says our correspondent, 'his opinion of the aid furnished Menelek by Russia. 'To speak frankly to you,' was the reply, 'Menelek has refused the offer of a Russian corps of volunteers which was about to be formed in Russia, remarking that he was not in need of aid, being absolutely sure of victory.'"

THEY STAND BY THEIR NATIVE LAND.

Chicago March 7.—Chicago's Italian colony is making plans for sending assistance to their countrymen who are fighting in Africa. A meeting of Italian citizens will be held on Sunday afternoon in memory of the soldiers who lost their lives in Abyssinia, and the first steps will be taken to collect money for the wounded and the families of the dead soldiers.

Milwaukee, March 7.—Milwaukee Italians will raise funds for the relief of their unfortunate countrymen who were wounded in the recent battles in Abyssinia. The matter is in the hands of a committee. Many Italians express their willingness to return to their native land to enlist in the army.

CRISPI'S ADVICE NOT FOLLOWED.

London, March 7.—A Rome dispatch to the Central News says that Signor Crispi will present to the Chamber of Deputies documents proving that if the Ministers had accepted the proposals made by him the disasters to the Italian forces in Abyssinia would not have happened.

A SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL CAMP.

THE RADICAL SECTION DISSATISFIED—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL FEDERATION LIKELY TO SEPARATE.

London, March 7.—The political event of the week has been the question of Liberal organization. The Radical section has long been dissatisfied with the intimate connection between the National Liberal Federation and the Liberal Central Association, which, it contends, amounts to fusion. The official Liberals deny that there is any fusion between the two associations, and contend that their principal functions are and will remain separate. The main sphere of the Liberal Central Association is in Parliament, it being officered by the party whips.

On the other hand, the National Liberal Federation is supposed to weld together the various Liberal associations of the country and to voice the views of the party independently of the official leaders. Outside of these primary duties the two societies have many objects in common. For purposes of economy they are housed in the same building and worked by the same staff. The party purse, which was greatly strained in the recent general election, is now altogether too straitened to admit of a doubling of officers and salaries. The Radical Committee, which is leading the agitation—of which Henry Labouchere, Sir Charles Dilke and the Hon. Philip Stanhope are the most prominent members—wrote recently to Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, submitting their views and asking his advice. Sir William's reply has not been allowed to leak out.

It is known, however, that he believes that the original coupling of the societies was a mistake, but that an alteration is impracticable under the present conditions. The Radical Committee met in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons yesterday and adopted a resolution declaring that the value of the National Liberal Federation depends entirely upon its independence and representative character, and that its intimate relations with the Liberal Central Association imperil its independence. Therefore, the committee regrets the failure of its representations to the leaders and maintains its opinion that the relations between the two associations ought to be immediately and effectively terminated. This has a great deal stirred Parliamentary circles, and the matter will be discussed at a meeting of the party to be held on March 19.

"The Chronicle" (Liberal) says it believes that if the Radical Committee does not obtain a promise of reorganization its members will refrain from sharing in the annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation that has been fixed to be held at Huddersfield on March 26. "We thus," says "The Chronicle," "are apparently on the eve of something like a split in the party."

"The Daily News" (Liberal) says it learns that the Management Committee of the National Liberal Federation will submit to the delegates at Huddersfield a clear expression of opinion on the question.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOLIDAY.

HE STARTS FOR CANNES—COURT MOURNING FOR PRINCE HENRY ENDED.

London, March 7.—The Prince of Wales crossed the Channel from Dover to Calais this afternoon on his way to Cannes. The Prince intended to arrive in the South of France on March 13, spending a day or two in Paris. He is enjoying unusually good health.

The court mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Queen's son-in-law, who died from fever contracted in the Ashantee expedition, expired on Thursday, although the Queen and the members of the Royal family will remain in mourning for several months longer. The fact that the Queen is still in mourning accounts for the arrangements for her extreme privacy during her visit to Cimiez, in the South of France. These arrangements exceed the usual strict precautions always taken when she travels abroad. According to the present programme she will start for France on Monday. She will be accompanied by Princess Christian. Her daughter, the widowed Princess Beatrice, will meet her at Nice.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASING.

London, March 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for February show that during the month there was an increase of £7,340,000 in imports and of £3,710,000 in exports, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year.

FEARS FOR THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

Yokohama, March 7.—The American steamship City of Rio Janeiro, Captain Russell, which sailed from San Francisco on February 6 for this port and Hong Kong, has not yet arrived, and considerable anxiety is felt regarding her.

MEASLES NOW EPIDEMIC.

THE PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE NOT UNUSUAL, HOWEVER—CHICKEN-POX AND SCARLET FEVER.

"Yes, measles are epidemic in New-York at the present time." This was the remark of Dr. Charles S. Benedict, who is chief of inspectors in the department of contagious diseases in the Health Department. A Tribune reporter had called upon him at his house, No. 310 West One-hundred-and-second-st., to ask the question that brought out this reply. Then the doctor continued: "But it is nothing unusual to have an epidemic of measles. It is the most contagious disease known to medicine, and every three or four years a fresh wave comes along. It is a disease that is confined very largely to children, and after an epidemic has worn itself out it passes on. Then nothing more is heard of the disease for three or four years, till a new generation of children has been born that has not had the disease. I cannot say that it is noticeably prevalent in any one part of the city more than another. Wherever you find the most children, there you will find measles more in evidence. But, in proportion, the disease is just as prevalent in the upper West Side of the city as it is in the Bowery below Houston-st.

"For the last week in February 323 cases of measles were reported to the Health Office, and this is a larger number than we had last year. There were twenty-one deaths, which is not a heavy rate of mortality for the disease. None of the schools have been quarantined. On Wednesday, I think it was, word was sent to me from the University of the City of New-York by the officials that there were two cases there, in one of the fraternity houses, among the students. At the same time we were told that the two patients had been sent to their homes. We made an examination, but could discover no evidence that the disease would go any further among the classes, because of the prompt manner in which the faculty had dealt with it. Nothing has occurred since, and I do not expect any trouble there."

Dr. Benedict was asked about the reported epidemic of chicken-pox. He said: "We have not, in our Department any opportunity of gathering statistics of the prevalence of this disease, for the reason that it does not come under the sanitary code providing for a report of contagious diseases. The only time we are likely to hear of it is a time when smallpox is raging. Then it comes to our attention by reason of the two becoming confused in diagnosis. It is harmless. No one was ever known to die from it. Like the whooping cough, it is always about. You can see children playing about the streets with the whooping cough at all times. Their parents try to keep them in the open air as much as possible, and, in fact, that is the best thing that can be done for the little ones. The epidemic of scarlet fever, which began about three months ago, has about run its course. It has been very bad, and has been particularly so this time because so large a percentage of grown people were attacked by it."

MME. DUSE TO PLAY AT A BENEFIT.

Mme. Eleonora Duse will give as a benefit for the New-York Kindergarten Association a performance of Goldoni's play "Pamela" on Thursday, March 19, at 3:30 p. m., at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Besides Mme. Duse's appearance, the Kneisel Quartet will play and Mme. Gadski will sing, accompanied by Walter Damrosch. Plunket Greene will also appear.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales ... more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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6th Ave. and 14th Street.

PRICES TELL THE STORY.

SILK SPECIALS.

Printed India, black grounds, with small, neat, floral effects	.19
Plain and Brocaded Chameleon Taffetas, for waists and skirts, many very choice designs, worth 85c	.49
Imported Black Pekin Duchesse; also Black Brocaded Gros Grain; regular price, 85c	.52
All Silk Satin finish Black Gros de Londres, imported to sell at $1.00	.59
Black Satin Duchesse, plain and brocaded, recently sold at $1.50	.99
Magnificent quality Black Satin Dama, usual price $2.00	1.25
Extensive collection of Persian and Dresden Taffetas, rare and exclusive designs, 98c. up to	1.69

CLOTH JACKETS, &C.

WE NEVER CARRY STOCK FROM ONE SEASON TO ANOTHER. TO CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK WE WILL GIVE

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OF ANY WINTER CLOTH JACKET IN OUR STOCK,

$5.99.

THESE ARE LATEST STYLES, AND HAVE BEEN SOLD FROM $11.99 TO $34.99.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, in white, V shape and square neck	.24
Ladies' Ribbed Silk Vests, in sky, cream and white, trimmed with silk lace, at	1.09, 1.14 and 1.19

FROM OUR PARIS HOUSE.

One Special Lot of fine Cambric Chemises, hand embroidered; real value 99c	.69
French Percale Walking Skirts, hand embroidered flounce; regular price 99c	.79
6,000 yards Fine Embroidered Flannels, at a great cut in values	.49, .59, .69, .74

HAIR CLOTH.

Limited lot Genuine Black Hair Cloth, from our Paris house, offered at	.24

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

600 Remnants of Bleached Damask, to close	1.12, 1.40 and 1.68
3 cases 72 inch Cream Damask (extra heavy)	.46
Extra large Huck Towels	.12

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Lisle Hose, black and fancy, striped boots, colored uppers	.34
Ladies' Lisle Hose, ribbed, tan and black, embroidered instep	.39
Ladies' Lisle Hose, black boots, fancy tan and Persian striped uppers	.44
Ladies' Lisle Hose, lace ankles, Vandyke points, polka dot and fancy striped instep	.59, .69 and .89
Men's Black Cotton Half Hose, colored, embroidered instep, double sole, toe and heel, also solid tan and black	.19
Men's Fancy Embroidered and Striped Lisle Half Hose, in black, tan and French blue	.44 and .59

BIG RIBBON VALUE.

3½ inch Black, double faced, satin Ribbon	.17
4½ inch Black, double faced, satin Ribbon	.21
4 inch warp Print, handsome design	.29

Dress Goods Specials

AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

40c. Grade, plain and fancy Cheviots	.19
55c. Grade, fancy Homespuns	.29
60c. Grade, Storm Serges and Cheviots	.39
65c. Grade, Henrietta Cloth, all colors	.39
75c. Grade, Black Mohair, high lustre	.49
80c. Grade, English Tweeds	.69
90c. Grade, French Tricotine (new)	.69
$1.00 and $1.25 Grades, fancy Black Goods, in Crepons, Armures and Damasse Figures	.79

KID GLOVE SPECIAL.

Foster

Lacing Gloves.

We place on sale Monday 3,000 pairs of 7-hook Glace Kid Gloves, in black, tan, brown, mode, and slate.

Also 1,200 pairs of 7-hook Suede, in tan, brown, mode, and slate, all sizes; regular $1.00 quality.

AT 59c. PAIR.

SPREADS AND COMFORTABLES. CROCHET SPREADS..$1.25 QUALITY	.89
20 CASES SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, WITH MANUFACTURERS' SLIGHT IMPERFECTIONS, OFFERED AT 40 PER CENT OFF REGULAR PRICES	.99, 1.19, 1.29

LACES, &c.

From 6 to 10 inches wide Venetian and Net Top La