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COMPROMISE IN THE AIR.

A REPORT FROM ATHENS THAT TURKEY IS FRIENDLY TO GREECE.

DID REGULARS PARTICIPATE IN THE RECENT INVASION?—THE TURKS' MAGNANIMITY—INSURGENT BANDS RETURN TO GREEK TERRITORY.

London, April 13.—The Athens correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says that compromise is evidently in the air. Turkey is showing herself exceptionally friendly to Greece, and it is believed in diplomatic circles that the two parties, if left alone, would settle the affair in as many days. Advices from Epirus represent the situation there as a reign of terror. The Turks are laying the country waste with fire and sword. The Vali of Janina has ordered every Christian to give the Turkish army ten sheep and a bullock.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" says that the commanding officers of the Greek troops in Thessaly and Epirus have been ordered to telegraph the Ministry of War next Thursday detailed reports as to the efficiency of the troops and to point out any deficiencies. He adds that Assim Bey called yesterday on M. Skouzes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and repeated his former assertion that Greek regulars participated in the recent invasion, declaring that a colonel of the Greek army had been identified among them. M. Skouzes strenuously denied both allegations. No further communications have passed on the subject between the two Governments.

A dispatch to "The Daily News" from Constantinople says that the Turkish version of the fighting at Otlino has been published in the newspaper "Ilam," which states that 5,000 Greek troops were allowed to attack the place. Their retreat was then cut off, and the Greeks were finally routed, leaving 2,000 dead and dying upon the field. The "Ikdam" adds: "Out of pure magnanimity the Turks took no prisoners."

A special dispatch from Constantinople alleges that the Greek plan was to stir up a rebellion in Macedonia, blockade Salonica and to attack Prevesa (the town on the Turkish side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta) and Smyrna by sea, as well as endeavor to force the passage of the Dardanelles with the torpedo division of the Greek fleet. Edhem Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Macedonia, the dispatch says, has reported to his Government that the Greek insurgents attacked the Turks simultaneously at 19 different points, that they were speedily rounded, that several prisoners were taken, and that the latter have been sent to Salonica. It adds that the loss of the insurgents was heavy, and that of the Turks trifling.

At a banquet given by the Eighty Club tonight, Sir George Trevelyan presiding, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, charged the Government with shrinking from a definite view on the employment of the British forces in Crete. He said that the Government had introduced the absolutely new constitutional doctrine that it belonged to the Government to draw up the Opposition's resolutions. This was an intolerable piece of tyranny. The Government did not want a definite resolution, but an indefinite one, a vote of confidence. Referring to the European concert, he said that the Opposition desired Great Britain to be the friend of all Seas but the instrument of none. Personally he did not believe in being drawn into what Lord Salisbury called the Federal Legislature. If the European concert had had any common sense at all, the Cretan question would have been settled long ago upon the only proper basis, namely, the annexation of Crete to Greece.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The "Novoe Vremya" declares that all coercion of Greece by the Powers will cease as soon as war is declared, because otherwise it would bear the character of pro-Turkish intervention.

Constantinople, April 13.—Another council of Ministers is now in progress at the Yildiz Kiosk, and it is expected that it will result in an important decision with respect to the recent incursion on Turkish territory.

Additional battalions are being dispatched from Atolia to reinforce the Turkish Army at Salonica.

Rome, April 13.—In the Italian Senate to-day the Marquis Visconti Venosta, Foreign Minister made a statement similar to that made by him in the Chamber of Deputies last Friday, in reply to the interpellation of Signor Imbriani, the Socialist leader. He said that if a Turco-Greek war were inevitable he felt confident that the Powers would remain united, thus localizing the conflict and maintaining the general peace of Europe. The Senate then approved by a rising vote the statement of the Foreign Minister on behalf of the Government.

Canea, Crete, April 13.—While fifty Turkish soldiers were landing to reinforce the forts at Kisamo, the Greeks fired on the boat. Several shots struck an Austrian boat which was assisting, whereupon one Turkish and two Austrian gunboats bombarded the Greeks and repulsed them.

It is said that the Cretans recently impaled outside the fort a Turkish non-commissioned officer whom they had captured.

To-day the Turks fired on the insurgents at Akrotiri, but the fusillade was stopped by the intervention of the foreign warships.

Trikhala, April 13 (10 p. m.)—The insurgent bands have returned to Greek territory, with the exception of one or two, which are composed of only a small number.

EXCITING SCENES AT GORDY'S TRIAL.

AN ANGRY MOB COLLECTED AND REFUSED TO DISPERSE—STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE PRISONER.

Georgetown, Del., April 13.—An exciting scene occurred at the trial of Gordy, the alleged wife murderer, this afternoon. At 3 o'clock, the hour for the reassembling of court, a great crowd of people had so blocked themselves around the courthouse that no others could get near. Even the judges were for a time unable to get into the courthouse, and an appeal by Sheriff Johnson from the windows was of no avail. The crowd laughed defiance at him, and force would probably have caused trouble. Chief Justice Lore ordered the Sheriff to swear in special officers to bring Gordy into court, as the temper of the crowd was ominous. The indignation against the prisoner is increasing with the production of damaging evidence. Eighteen men were sworn in, and with the Sheriff and two detectives Gordy was safely conveyed to court.

Dickinson, from whom Gordy hired the team with which he drove with his wife the day of her death, testified for the State, as did also Silas Reynolds, the last man who talked with her before she went on the ride, and Harvey Messick, tenant on Gordy's farm, where he arrived at midnight on the night of the murder. Their evidence was damaging to Gordy. A telling point was the testimony as to the finding of the kid glove for the left hand which belonged to the woman, and was found in Gordy's bed at the Messick house, where he slept on that night. The glove corresponded with that found on the dead woman's right hand.

At the morning session John Robinson, who, with William Megee, found the body of the murdered woman in the Broadkiln River, was recalled for cross-examination. The most important point favoring the State's case was then brought out by the defence. Robinson, in answer to questions, said he could walk from the spot where the body was found to Vaughn's Landing by what is known as the sailor's path in twenty-five minutes. The defence wished to show that after one oar of his boat had been broken the man who murdered Mrs. Lewis, or Gordy, could not have paddled the boat back to Vaughn's Landing against the tide with only one oar, nor could he have found his way back by land. This theory was exploded by the testimony of Robinson. William Megee corroborated Robinson in every particular.

Dr. Robert B. Hopkins, one of the physicians who made the post-mortem examination, testified that death was produced by the four wounds on the head. The defence tried hard to make it appear in cross-examination that death was caused by drowning, but the witness was positive in his answers that drowning was not the cause of death.

A FISHERIES CONGRESS CALLED.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 13.—Governor Bloxham to-day issued a call for a National Fisheries Congress, to assemble in Tampa, Fla., on January 19, 1898. The National Fishery Commission will take a prominent part in the proceedings. The Governors of the various States and the Fishery Commissioners are requested to appoint delegates.

GREECE HAS THE UPPER HAND

HOW THE "IRREGULARS" HAVE CLEVERLY DONE THEIR WORK.

AN OPEN OUTBREAK CANNOT BE LONG DELAYED—GREEK PREPARATIONS AT ARTA—CUTTING OFF TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS.

Athens, April 13.—Bad weather, snows, rain and bitterly cold winds have made campaigning in the mountainous districts difficult, and all movements on the frontier have consequently been retarded. Intentionally or otherwise, all dispatches are being considerably delayed, a not unusual occurrence since the beginning of the present crisis. An open outbreak of hostilities probably cannot be much longer delayed, as the strain of maintaining armies of about 100,000 men each in the field is being felt with steadily increasing severity by both Turkey and Greece, and a declaration of war would be welcomed by either side with a feeling of considerable relief.

Here and at Constantinople there are daily prolonged and serious meetings of the councils of Ministers. Greece and Turkey are each trying to avoid, if possible, being classed as the aggressor in the conflict apparently impending, and for this reason both are acting with the greatest caution. Besides, while the threat of the Powers to prevent the aggressive from reaping at the close of the war any advantage which may accrue to it is not taken seriously by Greece, it may have some effect in enlisting or detaching the sympathy of a portion of the masses in Europe, and hence is another reason for going slowly.

The Greek National League, or Ethnike Hetairia, has already pushed forward a force of 3,000 "irregulars," well armed, supplied and equipped, accompanied by an ample commissariat corps, through the lines, with the twofold object of cutting off communication between the Turkish headquarters in Macedonia, at Elassona, where Edhem Pacha is in command, and the Turkish headquarters in Albania, at Janina, where Hakki Pacha is in command, and of getting in the rear of the Turks, raising Macedonia against the rule of the Sultan, and forming bands of "irregulars," who will harass the Turkish rear while the regular Greek army does the real fighting in front. In spite of official denials, nobody doubts that the Greek officials were fully cognizant of the movement of the Ethnike Hetairia, which has been openly prepared for and freely discussed for a long time.

It is believed here that by the end of the present week at least 10,000 Greek "irregulars" will be in Macedonia, Albania and Epirus, thus really making successive steps in a warlike direction before, possibly, a shot is fired in real earnest between the regular forces of either country. Greece is thus gaining advantages every hour, and is pushing forward her "irregulars" under the pretence of maintaining the status quo in obedience to the representations of the Powers.

The Turkish Minister at Athens yesterday called the attention of M. Skouzes, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the departure of further "irregular" forces into Macedonia, complaining of their being able to evade the Greek troops. The reply which he received was similar to the one previously made by the Greek Premier, M. Delyannis—namely, that Greece might make the same complaint as to the vigilance of the Turkish troops, "unless there was a suggestion of connivance between the two armies."

At Arta, it is well known here, a force of about 2,000 men, organized by the Ethnike Hetairia, has either started for Turkish territory or is making the final preparations for so doing. This body will be divided into six separate detachments, each ably directed and having a separate destination, with the view of raising the flag of the Cross in a certain locality, increasing its numbers as much as possible and harassing the rear of the Turkish force, which will be directed from Janina against the Greek regulars, who will operate from Arta. The Greek Government has given "strict orders" to stop the departure of "irregulars"; but, it is semi-officially explained, the Greek commander at Arta, Colonel Manos, is "unable to spare men to intercept them."

Reports from Arta also show that the Greek positions are much stronger than those of the Turks, who, owing to the recent heavy rains and bad roads, will have much difficulty in communicating with their base of supplies at Janina, even if the Greek "irregulars" do not prevent them from so doing. The Greeks are able to reach Arta from Athens in twenty-four hours, thus giving them a fine base of supplies. Volunteers from this city have already reached Arta, and more are on their way there. It is the intention of the Greeks, when all is ready, to attack and capture Janina, which, according to the treaty of Berlin, rightfully belongs to Greece.

Another force of "irregulars" is preparing to cut off the Turkish communications with Salonica, from which the Turks at Elassona draw their supplies. If the attempt is successful the three Turkish army divisions, the eastern, near Salonica; the central, at Elassona, and the western, at Janina, in addition to the army corps at Grevena, will be cut off from communication with each other. The Greek fleet also proposes to make things lively off Salonica, in order to prevent the landing of any supplies there.

The first move in the plan of campaign was at Baltino, which was occupied by the Greek "irregulars" after they had driven the Turks out of the place, nearly capturing the Turkish garrison. From there the Greeks pushed on to the vicinity of Grevena, cutting off Turkish communication with Janina. The next move will be from Arta, and it will be followed by an attempt to cut the Salonica lines. The blockade of that port may follow.

A strong Greek fleet is off Arta, ready to render effective service in that region. Another Greek fleet is off the island of Skiathos, prepared to strike at Salonica, and another is off the island of Skyro, prepared to attack the Turkish islands in the Ægean Sea.

A significant fact is that the Greek Government has telegraphed to Colonel Berthes, who has promised to bring with him 2,000 Italian volunteers, telling him to hold himself and his men in readiness to come here at any moment.

All the Greek Deputies have been summoned to attend the next meeting of the Boule, when an important announcement is expected.

The Powers are still trying to avert war. It is stated that the French Ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon, has been instructed to draft an autonomous constitution for the island of Crete, allowing the Cretans to choose their own Governor, and providing for a simultaneous Greek and Turkish evacuation of the island.

POPGUNS GO OFF WITH A BANG.

GREAT DEEDS DONE IN THE PAST, BUT STILL GREATER ARE COMING.

Washington, April 13.—An address on "The Situation and the Course that Duty Points" has been issued by a joint caucus of Populist Senators and Representatives. The address declares that never in the history of the party has there been such cause for hope on the part of those who are seeking reforms along financial and industrial lines as at the present time. "To the People's party," it is asserted, "is due the credit for the bolt in the Republican party Convention at St. Louis, and for the revolt in the Democratic party that rescued the Chicago Convention from the clutches of the bond-holding and banking combine."

REPUBLICANS CARRY LOCKPORT.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF ONE, HOWEVER, IN THE NIAGARA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Lockport, N. Y., April 13.—J. Charles Harrington (Rep.) was re-elected city treasurer to-day, and the rest of the Republican city ticket was also elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 325. The Republicans will control the new Common Council. The Democrats lost one Supervisor in the city, but made a gain of two in the county, and the Board may be a tie.

The improved Myers ballot machine was used in the town of Lockport, and it gave entire satisfaction.

LYONS STILL THE COUNTY SEAT.

Lyons, N. Y., April 13.—The proposition to change the county seat of Wayne County from Lyons to Newark, which has been agitated for some time, was brought before the Board of Supervisors in special session this afternoon. Newark offered $50,000 to have the county seat, and Lyons business men placed $17,500 in gold on the clerk's desk to retain it. The vote resulted in a defeat for Newark, Lyons obtaining 8 votes to 7 for Newark. Lyons is celebrating the victory to-night.

HIGHEST WATER EVER KNOWN

THE SITUATION ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI STILL CRITICAL.

STEADY RISE IN THE RIVER—ALARM AND ANXIETY—THE MISSOURI CHANGING ITS COURSE AT OMAHA.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 13.—To-day the gauge was 51.35, a rise of four-tenths in twenty-four hours. This is the highest water ever known. Information received to-day is most discouraging. The fine plantations of Colonel B. G. Kiger, H. P. Davis and others, and the Brown plantations at Brunswick, are all under water. Boats are wanted everywhere to rescue people and save live stock. All hope of saving the levee has been abandoned. The levee from Delta up to Duckport, a distance of eight miles, is causing much anxiety. It will hold to fifty-two feet on the gauge here, which will be reached in the next forty-eight hours. The Sunflower and Deer Creek sections are going under deeper and deeper.

The steamer Lake Palmyra has arrived with two barges, all loaded with refugees and their stock from Sunflower River. The people are mostly the families of planters, only a few negroes being on board. The boat returns to that section to-day loaded with supplies. Old planters say the present overflow is the worst they have ever known, and there is much depression because it will be impossible to make a crop in this section.

New-Orleans, April 13.—Yesterday was full of alarm, but the night came without a single break in the Louisiana line. The river is rising steadily, and weak spots in the levees are developing with greater rapidity. The Pecan Grove Levee, in St. Bernard, has been found full of crawfish holes, and, while it may be held this season, it will have to be rebuilt. A number of levees across the river have been found defective, but an army of men and a mass of material are holding them. Up the stream, on the New-Orleans side of the river, danger spots have developed, but prompt work is telling there. The planters along Bayou La Fourche are camping on the banks and marshalling their forces for protection, and a weak levee line has been held against what seemed certain ruin.

It will be several days before the highest water reaches here, and by the end of the week the crisis should be passed, but adverse winds on the Gulf may back the water up and delay the prayed for relief. The river washed over a number of the New-Orleans levees yesterday, but there is neither great danger nor damage.

Dallas, Tex., April 13.—Assistant General Manager John W. Everman of the Texas and Pacific made the following statement relative to the damage done in Louisiana: "There has not been a crevasse on the west side of the Mississippi, and the Texas and Pacific has not been in any way affected by the flood. We are still running trains through to New-Orleans on schedule time. The flood has cost the road some money in repairing and building levees, but we have suffered no damage. We still hope that the levees will hold. If the estimate of the engineers that they can stand two feet more of water is correct, we shall probably escape without damage."

Omaha, Neb., April 13.—The Missouri River is changing its channel past Omaha, and in doing so threatens to destroy property to the value of several million dollars. Last night the river broke through its banks about a mile above where it left the old channel twenty years ago, and is to-day running two broad streams across what were yesterday fertile market gardens. These streams run into Florence Lake, a relic of a former cut-off. From Florence Lake the water is pouring into Cut-off Lake.

The Government gauge records a rise in the river of but nine-tenths of a foot in the twenty-four hours ending at noon. Five miles up the river from the location of the gauge is where the Missouri has broken its banks in two places. This discharge of the flood accounts for the meagre showing of rise on the Government gauge. Should the river complete the cut-off it has threatened, East Omaha, with extensive factory plants, including the great Carter white lead works, will be moved into Iowa, and the $3,000,000 bridge of the East Omaha Terminal Company will be left across a slough, while the thousands of dollars expended by the Government in protecting the banks of the river along the great bend will have been wasted.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S ALLEGED NEIGHBOR.

TALKS POLITICS TO A CROWD AND IS LOCKED UP DESPITE A LETTER PURPORTING TO BE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

When a well-dressed man, who was intoxicated, stood on the steps of a house in Sixteenth-st., near Third-ave., last evening, and tried to talk politics to a large crowd, Policeman George Kokell came along and told him to move away toward home.

"I'm a friend of President McKinley," said the man. "No one can move me on."

The man said other things, some of them severe, and refused to budge, so he was taken to the East Twenty-second-st. police station in a patrol wagon. The sergeant decided that the man was drunk, and told him that he would be locked up. Upon that the stranger drew a letter from his pocket and presented it to the sergeant. "I'm mentioned in that," said the prisoner. "I live across the street from Mr. McKinley in Canton." This was the way the letter which he produced read:

Mr. August Oppenheimer is a citizen of Canton, Ohio, and leaves in a few days on a business trip to Europe. I invite courteous treatment to the young gentleman wherever he goes.

April 11, 1896. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The prisoner, when he understood that, notwithstanding his letter, he was to be locked up, begged hard to be permitted to go. He said that he had just returned from Europe, that he rarely drank, but had taken some wine at dinner. He was sorry, he said, but he really forgot that he was in New-York, and refused to move on because the policeman was gruff to him. He was locked up.

The police examined the McKinley letter closely after the man had been locked up, and were convinced that it was genuine. It was signed with the usual McKinley signature, written on paper bearing the printed heading, "William McKinley, Canton, O.," and inclosed in an envelope bearing the same printed line.

HE WAS WHITEMAN'S "DOUBLE."

CONFESSION OF A CONVICTED MAN CLEARS UP A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Joseph Adams, who was sentenced on Monday last to three years in Sing Sing Prison for forgery, has made a confession, in which he admits having swindled the Columbia Bank, of this city, out of $580. This is the crime for which Alonzo J. Whiteman was tried and of which he was acquitted last week. Adams, whose right name is Hecker, is an ex-convict, having served three terms for forgery in Ohio and Pennsylvania. His resemblance to Whiteman is remarkable. His confession clears up a mystery that has puzzled every one connected with the case.

Whiteman proved on his trial that he was in Dansville, N. Y., which is 350 miles from New-York, on February 23 last. The cashier and paying teller of the Columbia Bank identified him as "J. H. Williams," which was the name under which the bank was swindled. Whiteman had a host of respectable witnesses on hand, who proved that they had talked with him in Dansville on February 23. The case lasted four days, and after being out nine hours the jury rendered their verdict. It is said that his attorneys will sue the Columbia Bank for heavy damages for false arrest.

LYING IN STATE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, April 13.—On account of a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was necessary to transfer the body of D. W. Voorhees to a Big Four train, and it arrived here an hour after the time expected. At 1 o'clock it was placed in the rotunda of the State Capitol, under a militia guard of honor. Governor Mount, the State officers, Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and Federal and city officers first filed by the coffin, and afterward came a crowd of citizens, passing on each side. There was a chant by choir boys at the Capitol after the body arrived. The body was taken to Terre Haute at 3 o'clock in charge of W. R. McKeen and John E. Lamb, representing the citizens of Terre Haute.

DON'T WORRY about it. You'll come out all right. Buy an Easter Egg at Hope's, 41 Nassau St. —Advt.

ANSWERING "THE TIMES."

JOHN W. FOSTER REPLIES TO CRITICISM OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

NO BASIS FOR THE CHARGE THAT THIS GOVERNMENT IS SEEKING TO IMPEACH THE PARIS AWARD OR STRIKE A BLOW AT ARBITRATION.

Washington, April 13.—"The London Times," commenting on the appointment of John W. Foster to take charge of fur seal matters, expresses surprise and disappointment at what it terms the reopening of the Behring Sea question. Mr. Foster, when his attention was called to "The Times's" editorial, said he reciprocated the surprise that a responsible journal should upon such an unsubstantial basis arraign the United States for an intention to impeach the Paris award and strike a blow at the principle of arbitration. The conduct of the United States in the last hundred years, he said, challenges comparison with that of Great Britain or any other nation on the subject of arbitration.

As to the Paris award, Mr. Foster said that this Government has shown no indisposition to accept it in good faith, nor is the recent action of the President in intrusting the sealing question in its present status to his direction any indication of the intention of the President to evade its consequences. "The Times" is mistaken in its assertion that regulations for the preservation of the seals are a closed question, as is evidenced by the sending to the islands last year by both governments of eminent scientists to study and report upon the present condition of the herd.

"The expressed object of the Paris arbitration," Mr. Foster continued, "was to preserve the seals from extinction, and both governments are pledged to secure that end by all needful measures. If the scientists can see that the herd is in danger of extirmination, action by the governments is demanded. These are questions which cannot be settled nor their adjustment promoted by unfriendly criticism of individuals or of the motive of the American Government or people."

A PROTEST SENT TO ENGLAND.

SECRETARY SHERMAN URGES THAT INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS BE STOPPED IMMEDIATELY.

London, April 13.—Henry White, the American Chargé d'Affaires, on Saturday delivered to Sir Thomas Sanderson, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, a dispatch from the American Secretary of State, couched in decided terms, urging that the indiscriminate butchery of seals in Alaskan waters should be stopped immediately, and quoting the opinions of American and British experts who examined into the question last year. The British Government is asked to arrange an international conference on the question of Alaska sealing.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" refers to the reopening of this question as "another lesson on the weakness of arbitration" and says it fails to see how Great Britain can be expected to antedate a revision of the awards, adding that they cannot be tossed aside "because one party does not get its full demand."

"The St. James's Gazette" says: "The United States has inflicted another blow on the believers in arbitration. Could a more complete demonstration of the hollowness of arbitration be given? It is quite possible this matter may become as serious as the Venezuelan dispute. We are bound to support the Canadians' reasonable claim, and the prospect might make us regret the failure of the General Arbitration treaty, did it not show how small respect Washington feels for arbitration."

A representative of the Associated Press has had interviews on the subject with the heads of the sealing industry here. The importers of London hall with satisfaction the prospect that it will diminish or stop pelagic sealing, and urge an extension of the close season to the end of August and the close of the zone to two hundred miles from the Pribyloff Islands. They complain that Canada is ruining the future of the trade; that prices are so low that fewer expeditions are being fitted out, and they hope the United States will carry out its intention to exclude all the Northwestern female skins, adding that if Canada would only consent some arrangement might be made to resume pelagic sealing a few years hence, when seals are more plentiful.

"The Globe" says there is no doubt that Lord Salisbury will refuse to reopen the Behring Sea question until the stipulated date and until Canada's claims are satisfied.

THREE MORE CITY MAGISTRATES.

H. T. ANDREWS'S BILL FOR AN INCREASE IN THE BOARD PASSED.

Albany, April 13.—The bill increasing the number of Police Magistrates in New-York City from nine to twelve passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 92 to 18. The introducer of the bill is Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews. It provides that on or before May 15 the Mayor shall appoint three Magistrates, whose terms of office shall begin on June 1 and expire on May 1, 1907. The Board of City Magistrates is empowered to appoint an additional police clerk.

The bill also makes a change in the hours for holding court, directing that the several city Magistrate courts shall be opened every day at 9 o'clock in the morning and shall not be closed before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and holidays, when morning sessions only shall be necessary, and except, also, that the Sixth District Court shall be open during such hours as the Board of City Magistrates shall in its rules provide.

ALLEGED MOCK AUCTION SALES.

ARRESTS IN A BIG CRUSADE STARTED BY CHIEF CONLIN—THE BUSINESS OF "PUFFERS."

Detectives Day and Rein of the Central Office yesterday arrested two more persons in connection with alleged mock auctions in Samuel Krieser's auction-room, at No. 366 Sixth-ave. They are William O'Donnell and Grace Matthael, and are charged with conspiring to conduct mock auctions. The evidence was secured by Chief Conlin. Judge Newburger, in Part I. of General Sessions held the two prisoners in $1,000 bail each. There are now eight persons under arrest charged with complicity in alleged fraudulent sales, and warrants have been issued for fifteen others. Seven of the prisoners were indicted yesterday afternoon.

One of the persons arrested and indicted is Dr. J. H. M. Mattesian, of No. 122 East Twenty-eighth-st., who is charged with having established an agency for "puffers," who are men and women employed by the auctioneers to make bogus bids, thereby inducing legitimate bidders to pay higher prices than the goods are worth. Harry Hubbard, who was at one time a barber at Bellevue Hospital, was arrested late in the afternoon. At the District-Attorney's office he made a confession to Assistant District-Attorney Davis. Hubbard said that he had been employed by Dr. Mattesian since last February as a "puffer" at $1 50 a day, and that on March 26 he had attended a rug sale at the Oriental Art Parlor, No. 365 Fifth-ave., acting there as a "puffer." He also told of many other places where he had acted in the same capacity.

The way in which it is charged the alleged fraudulent auction business has been conducted has been by advertising assignees' sales and then offering inferior goods, which were bid up by the "puffers" on preconcerted signals from the auctioneers. It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that evidence had been secured showing that of the 237 auctions in this city 200 are conducted fraudulently. The articles sold are principally drygoods and household goods. Much of the evidence obtained was secured by women, whom the detectives managed to have employed as "puffers." Chief Conlin said yesterday that the arrests thus far made only mark the beginning of a crusade which will be carried on vigorously till the business is broken up.

MINERS NEAR STARVATION.

GREAT SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE CLOSING OF THE COLLIERIES AT PLYMOUTH, PENN.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 13.—The closing down of the mines in Plymouth has caused much destitution among the miners and their families in that town. To-day Mayor Nichols of Wilkesbarre visited the garbage dumps on the east side of the Susquehanna River, opposite Plymouth, and was surprised to find scores of persons picking through the garbage and rubbish and eagerly seizing scraps of victuals, decaying vegetables, etc., in order to keep them from starving. The Mayor will make an appeal to the charitably inclined for immediate relief for the sufferers.

DUNCAN M'GREGOR MANSION BURNED.

Saratoga, April 13.—The historic Duncan McGregor mansion, situated eight miles north of Saratoga and at the foot of Mount McGregor, was burned this afternoon. The property was owned by Joseph H. Fry.

THE OREGON AGROUND.

STRUCK AS SHE WAS APPROACHING THE PUGET SOUND DOCK.

SOME OF THE BATTLE-SHIP'S FRAMES AND PLATES BENT—WASHINGTON OFFICIALS THINK THE DAMAGE IS NOT SERIOUS.

Washington, April 13.—Word reached the Navy Department to-day from Commander Whiting, in charge of the Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington, that the battle-ship Oregon had grounded while approaching the dock into which she was about to go to have her bottom scraped and painted. The dispatch added that the vessel had bent her frames or ribs and bottom plating near the forward turret, but did not in any other way indicate whether the damage sustained had been serious. This will be determined by a thorough investigation, which Secretary Long has ordered to be made by Naval Constructor Capps, who was the Government's representative at the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, and who had been sent to Puget Sound with a gang of men from the Mare Island Navy Yard to scrape and paint the vessel. His orders are to report the amount of damage done, and the estimated cost of repairs.

The impression at the Navy Department is that the accident occurred some time yesterday afternoon, and that later in the day the officers of the vessel probably succeeded in getting the vessel off the ground and inside the dock. The Oregon had been in the water for over a year, and had been waiting for the spring tides to be docked. She was under command of Captain Barker, who had just been relieved from duty at the Mare Island yard, and was on his first voyage on the Oregon. The Puget Sound dock is the only one on the Pacific coast large enough to accommodate a ship of the size of the Oregon.

The opinion of Commodore Hichborn, of the Construction Bureau, from the information at hand, is that the damage to the ship is not serious, and even should some of her frames be bent, it may not be necessary to make repairs at the dock. Should this be done, however, it would require considerable time, as mechanics would have to go there from the Mare Island yard.

The Oregon is a first-class battle-ship, built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and has cost the Government nearly $6,000,000. She is 348 feet long on her load water-line, 69 feet 3 inches extreme breadth, is of 10,228 tons displacement, and has a crew of 473 officers and men.

ANTI-SCALPERS BILL PASSED.

ITS OPPONENTS GREATLY OUTNUMBERED BY ITS FRIENDS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, April 13.—In the Assembly this afternoon Mr. Addis's Anti-Scalpers bill came up for passage. Mr. Green moved to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was defeated. Mr. Abell moved to amend the bill by providing that its provisions shall not apply to persons licensed to sell railroad tickets by Mayors of the cities and presidents of villages. This amendment was defeated.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 92 to 40.

CHARTER ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE DEMOCRATS MAKE LARGE GAINS IN SEVERAL CITIES.

Charter elections were held in all the cities of New-Jersey yesterday. Although considerable interest was manifested, the vote generally was light, but there was little scratching.

In Jersey City Edward Hoos, Democrat, was elected Mayor over J. Herbert Potts, Republican, by a majority of at least 2,000. The Democrats also carried eight out of the twelve wards for Aldermen, and elected their candidates for members of the Street and Water Board. The victory, however, is likely to be a hollow one, as the incumbents, who are Republicans, assert that they will make a contest under the law which passed the recent Legislature abolishing spring elections, and which was declared unconstitutional by a branch of the Supreme Court.

In Hoboken Mayor Fagan, Democrat, was re-elected by a large majority, and the Council will be, like the present one, strongly Democratic.

Paterson, the home of Vice-President Hobart, went Democratic by a small majority. John Hinchliffe, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The Republicans have a majority in the Council.

In Newark there was a close contest for members of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, Aldermen and the Board of Education. Van Duyne and Burkhardt, Republicans, for Street and Water Commissioners, won, while the Democrats elected enough Aldermen to give them control of the Council. The political complexion of the Board of Education is unchanged by the result.

Trenton, Camden and Rahway went Republican, and Bayonne and Orange went Democratic.

ON A MAD RUN IN FIFTH-AVE.

A HORSE ATTACHED TO A COUPÉ DASHES ALONG, NARROWLY MISSING OTHER VEHICLES.

An exciting runaway occurred in Fifth-ave. about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The thoroughfare was crowded with vehicles of every description at the time, and it is remarkable that serious damage was not done. At Fifty-fourth-st. workmen are engaged in laying down the new Croton water mains. A horse attached to a coupé coming down the avenue shied at the excavation and bolted. The coupé bounded to one side and struck the new ornamental electric light pole at Fifty-fourth-st. It rebounded and struck the tool box which was lying in the street. The force of the shock threw the driver, Patrick Neary, to the ground.

Free of all restraint, the animal dashed down the avenue at renewed speed, while the crowd on the sidewalks shouted. Soon after the first shock a woman appeared at the window of the cab. She made several ineffectual attempts to open the door. At Fifty-third-st. the carriage was dashed against another electric light pole, and the jar seemed to swing open the door. The collision stopped for a moment the animal's headlong career, and the woman, taking advantage of the second's respite, stepped to the ground. She struck against the pole, but refused offers of assistance and declined to tell who she was.

The horse continued his flight down the avenue, the carriage swaying from side to side and narrowly missing collision with dozens of carriages on the crowded avenue. Many drivers going up drove hastily into the side streets to allow the runaway a clear road. The animal's force had been spent when Forty-third-st. was reached, and he was stopped by several citizens.

Neary, the driver, who lives at Third-ave. and Thirty-eighth-st., was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and was removed to the Flower Hospital. It was at first feared that he had suffered concussion of the brain, but he was able to leave the hospital last evening. The coupé belonged to the Union League Stables, on East Thirty-ninth-st. There the statement was made that they did not know who the occupant of the coupé was.

SETTLED THE GRIEVANCE WITH GLOVES.

TWO YOUNG MEN IN OHIO FIGHT TO A FINISH IN A SCHOOLHOUSE.

Toledo, Ohio, April 13 (Special).—John Reifsneider and Arthur D. Harmon, young men well-known in society at Tiffin, and both of prominent families, settled a grievance yesterday afternoon with a fight "according to the rules." On Sunday evening Harmon and a half-dozen young friends visited the home of a popular young lady, on whom Reifsneider was calling, and so incensed the latter by their presence that he attempted to chastise Harmon in the parlor in the young lady's presence. The men left the house together, and later agreed to meet on Monday afternoon and settle the affair in the ring.

Accordingly, at 3 o'clock two hackloads of young men, the friends of the principals, left the city and drove four miles into the country, stopping at a schoolhouse. There the fight took place with seven-ounce gloves, Harmon being seconded by "Jack" Yingling, of Tiffin, and Reifsneider by a theological student from Gambier College named Harry St. Clair Hathaway. The fight was strictly according to the rules, and both men were badly punished. Harmon was knocked down in the eighteenth round, and was unable to rise before the stipulated ten seconds had been ticked off by the timekeeper's watch. Among the spectators were several divinity students from Kenyon College and about a score of society lads of Tiffin.

Despite all efforts to keep the matter quiet the affair is the talk of the town to-day. The mother of the young woman, who is an ex-member of the Legislature, was furious when he heard the news, and it is doubtful if either man will be allowed to enter his house again.

HOPE COMPANY, 41 Nassau St., carry a large stock of Easter Eggs in Silk and beautiful Porcelain. They have some eight-dollar ones that are beauties. —Advt.

CHARTER IN BLACK'S HANDS

[illegible] UTES YESTERDAY.

SENATOR PAVEY VOTED TO SUSTAIN MAYOR STRONG'S VETO AND TOLD HIS REASONS.

Albany, April 13 (Special).—Governor Black now has the Greater New-York charter in his hands, it having been passed by the Senate over Mayor Strong's veto this morning. It was 11:35 o'clock when the Senate received a message from the Assembly stating that it had passed the charter, despite Mayor Strong's objections, and ten minutes later the Senate had also passed the bill over the veto.

In the mean time there had been little debate. Senator Cantor moved that the charter be referred to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to amend it as suggested by Mayor Strong. Senator Stranahan made the point of order that the only motion in order was a motion to pass the charter over the veto of Mayor Strong.

"The point of order is well taken," said Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff.

"I now move," said Senator Stranahan, "that this bill be passed in spite of Mayor Strong's objections."

"And I move as an amendment," said Senator Cantor, "that the Mayor's amendments be added to the bill."

Senator Pavey followed with a severe attack on the entire Greater New-York project. He said:

If I believed in the wisdom of consolidating the municipalities around New-York Harbor into one great city, I would not sustain the veto of the Mayor of New-York. All the points to which he makes objections could be remedied by legislation at the next session within two or three months after the charter takes effect. But I do not believe in Greater New-York and never have. We have no assurance that the greater city will be better governed than either of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn. Municipal problems will be more complex and difficult, and we have every reason to fear that good government will be much less easy of attainment than at present. From a party point of view, we are committing political suicide.

For two years in the Legislature I opposed the passage of Greater New-York legislation at every step. The original act was "jammed" through by the power of machine dictation, and a Commission was appointed to draft the charter. The charter came here with the unanimous indorsement of the entire Commission. The Mayor of New-York joined with Seth Low in an express waiver of their insistence upon the very points to which the Mayor now makes objection. They recommended that the charter as a whole was sufficiently good to justify their signatures to the report of the Commission. Practically all opposition in the city of New-York had died out. Almost no one appeared at Albany in opposition to the measure. Under these circumstances I voted for the charter. It was a reluctant vote, grudgingly given, contrary to my best judgment.

Since the passage of the charter influential organizations and public-spirited citizens in New-York have wakened up to the importance of the impending calamity to an extent which they have never done before. By force of numbers, position and argument before the Mayor of New-York, they have convinced him that, in his official capacity as Mayor of New-York, he ought to veto the charter, notwithstanding his original signature to the report of the Commission and his qualified indorsement of the charter.

These citizens and these organizations now intend to make an urgent appeal to the Governor to veto the entire project. They have no hope of preventing the repassage of the charter over the Mayor's veto, but do hope to convince the Governor of the unwisdom of Greater New-York. They have appealed to me to sustain them in this effort. They have my hearty support and approval in their work, and I des