Colgate's

Cashmere Bouquet

Toilet Soap.

ANOTHER BORDER FIGHT.

ARTILLERY IN ACTION ON THE THESSALIAN FRONTIER.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SCENE OF THE EXPECTED CONFLICT BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY—RAISING FUNDS AT ATHENS.

Athens, April 16.—A dispatch from Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek Army in Thessaly, received at 11:30 p. m., says that an engagement has taken place near Nezeros on the frontier, in which artillery participated. The dispatch gives no details of the fighting.

A force of Greek insurgents is reported to have entered Epirus. The statement must be accepted with reserve.

A dispatch from Trikhala announces that Colonel Cipriani, the Italian Socialist leader, has disbanded the Italian Legion raised to assist the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks.

At the session of the Legislative Assembly today, M. Delyannis introduced a bill authorizing the Government to increase the issue of Treasury notes from 14,000,000 to 30,000,000 drachmas, with an alternative bill sanctioning an internal loan of 24,000,000 drachmas, and a third bill increasing the issue of small banknotes, of the denominations of one and two drachmas, to the amount of 4,000,000.

London, April 16.—A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Kutsufliani, says that the Turks have reoccupied Baltino and other stations. Their sentries fire on every one trying to cross the frontier.

The Athens correspondent of "The Times" says: "There is little doubt that the Athenians are fully awake to the great dangers of the situation. There is a pessimistic feeling in the air. I. Greece now goes to war, it will not be with a light heart. The desire for war is not abated. On the contrary, immediate hostilities are wished for; but it is now realized that the impending conflict will entail enormous sacrifices and possibly a crushing disaster. The Greek nation may be compared to a man who feels bound to fight a duel in order to save his reputation."

"The Times" correspondent at Constantinople denies that there is any effective Turkish war party. He says that the Sultan, the Seraskierat (Ministry of War) and some of the other Ministers are strongly opposed to active hostilities with Greece.

The Larissa correspondent of "The Times" will say to-morrow:

"Every one here continues to declare that an outbreak of war is inevitable within the next two or three days, especially as it is now known that in high quarters at Athens a peaceful solution of the difficulty is regarded as almost hopeless. The authorities here are seriously counting the cost of embarking in such a struggle, but other influences are urging them on. Meanwhile it is perfectly certain that the irregulars, unless restrained, will again invade Macedonia in order to compel the Porte to declare war."

"The Daily Chronicle's" war correspondent at Kalambaka says it is rumored there that a number of Turkish irregulars have crossed the Greek frontier and occupied the deserted frontier village of Mandrachotza, north of the Pindus Mountains. Greek regulars were sent to that point from Kalambaka last night.

RAID OF THE IRREGULARS.

ONE BAND OF GREEK INVADERS PUSHING ON, ANOTHER FORCED BACK TO THESSALY.

Larissa, April 16.—Severe fighting has occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and the Turkish forces. The column of irregulars sent to the right from Pigavitza, after having invested and captured Sitovon, as cabled exclusively to the Associated Press yesterday, continued its advance toward Kritudes, Plisia and Kourduzi, with orders to hold the latter place at all costs, as it commands the right approach to Grevena, the objective point. This column, commanded by Chiefs Zermos and Luzzo, attacked Kritudes on Tuesday. The place was defended by two companies of Turks. After a severe fight, during which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 150 rifles and a quantity of cartridges.

The insurgents, however, have suffered a severe check in another direction. A strong force of Turkish troops, from Mecovon, with a number of mountain guns, advanced on Krania, which had previously been captured by the Greeks, and attacked the 400 irregulars of Greece who occupied an entrenched position. It is reported that the fighting was ferocious on both sides. The insurgents, eventually, were compelled to retreat north to the mountains. Some of them, however, succeeded in breaking through the Turkish lines and escaped to Baltino, the town just across the frontier in Macedonia first captured by the Greek irregulars, and used by them as a depot for provisions and ammunition. The accounts given by the refugees of the Turkish losses are believed to be exaggerated. They say that 265 Turks were killed, while the irregulars only had eight men killed and seventeen wounded. The leader of the Greeks operating in that direction, Chief Milonas, was among the wounded, and returned later into Greek territory with a number of refugees. One of the latter says that a portion of the Turkish force was composed of irregulars, whose dress resembled that of the Greek insurgents. This, it appears, enabled the Turkish force to execute a flank movement unheeded by the leaders of the Greeks. The refugee referred to blames the Greek leaders for badly handling the men.

All the refugees bore traces of having experienced great fatigue, and it is reported that the Ethnike Hetairia, or National League, has ordered the Greek irregulars to retreat into Greek territory, regarding further bloodshed as useless unless the regular army of Greece supports the irregulars.

The Crown Princess has arrived here to take part in the work of the Ambulance Corps.

It is thought probable that Prince Constantin, the Crown Prince and Commander-in-Chief of the Greek forces, will shortly move his headquarters to a more central position, near Zarkos.

There is a feeling of great satisfaction here at the declarations made by Premier Delyannis in the Greek Chamber of Deputies.

Three hundred Hungarian horses, intended for cavalry remounts, were landed at Volo yesterday, and are being forwarded to Trikhala.

Elassona, Thursday evening, April 15 (Delayed in transmission).—The representative of the Associated Press at the Turkish headquarters has just seen a prisoner who was captured by the Turks during the fighting which has just taken place at Krania with the Greek irregulars. The man was dirty, wore tattered clothes, and had on his head a helmet upon which was the badge of the Ethnike Hetairia, the National League of Greece. He declared he belonged to a band of irregulars which left Trikhala after receiving an ovation from the inhabitants of that place, under the command of a captain and two lieutenants of the Greek regular army, and accompanied by a medical officer who was wounded. This expedition, the prisoner added, was organized by officers of the Greek regular army, and was openly ordered to invade Turkey, not to harm the villagers, and to fight the Turkish troops only.

After these statements, it is difficult to deny that the Greek irregulars were organized with the knowledge of the Greek authorities. This confirms the inquiries made on this subject by Seyfoulah Bey, an officer on the staff of Edhem Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, formerly an attaché of the Turkish Legation at Athens, and, consequently, familiar with the personal appearance of many Greek officers, some of whom he recognized among the insurgents.

The representative of the Associated Press has visited the greater part of the frontier line in this district, and, after inspecting all the passes, is convinced that the Turks hold such strong positions that the Greeks will never be able to enter Turkish territory in force. In fact, the correspondent cannot even imagine the Greeks will make an attempt to do so, while, on the other hand, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief could send a mass of troops into Greece by several routes and easily capture Larissa.

GLADSTONE'S STRONG WORDS.

GREAT BRITAIN, HE SAYS, IS DOING THE WORK OF "TWO YOUTHFUL DESPOTS."

London, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Macedonian leader, Captain Dampzes, in which he says:

"Under the present deplorable scheme, all the British Government has the right to do, seemingly, is to plead its opinions before a tribunal of two youthful despots, the Emperors of Germany and Russia, and to abide by their help to execute their final determinations.

"Our disgraceful office seems to be to place ships, guns, soldiers and sailors at their disposal for the purpose of keeping down the movement for the liberty of Crete and of securing to these young despots, who have in no wise earned the confidence of Europe, the power of deciding questions which rightfully belong to the Cretans."

CANNONADING IN CRETE.

THE LITTLE ISLAND STILL IN A TURMOIL—AN OFFER TO COLONEL VASSOS.

Canea, April 16.—Cannonading has been proceeding in the direction of Kalyves since yesterday evening. The cause of the firing is not known here. Pillaging continues in this vicinity.

The foreign admirals have offered to Colonel Vassos any medical and surgical assistance he may require for the wounded in his camp.

Typhus fever and smallpox are raging at Hierapetra.

The Turkish troops have reoccupied the springs near Candia.

A number of prisoners here have revolted and are being transported to the prison on the island of Rhodes.

The insurgents have attacked the Animbali blockhouse near Fort Izeddin. There was heavy firing all Thursday night. The Turkish warships in Suda Bay shelled the insurgents.

CHIEF BROUFAS ALIVE AND FIGHTING.

THE MACEDONIAN LEADER HEADS AN EXPEDITION AGAINST TURKEY.

Salonica, April 16.—Chief Broufas, who was the soul of the Macedonian rising last year and upon whose head Turkey set a price of 2,000 francs, and who was supposed to be dead, has reappeared. He is now organizing an invasion of the Chalcidike Peninsula with a view of diverting the Turkish army from Macedonia. He has assembled 2,200 members of the Ethnike Katairia from Chalkis, Rumeli, Athens and Volo, and embarked them on a couple of steamers, which were to leave the Gulf of Volo on Wednesday last for the coast of Chalcidike, there to raise an insurrection.

A Turk who was posing as the Russian correspondent of the "Journal de St. Petersbourg" has been arrested here as a spy.

Another fight is reported across the frontier. It is said that the Turks lost fifty killed and a small number of prisoners.

A Turkish corporal and eight soldiers who had been captured by the invaders have arrived at Ergasteria, to which point they were sent by the order of the Crown Prince Constantin, where they were released after being disarmed. The appearance of the Turks has excited great curiosity, but they have not been molested. There are thirty other Turkish prisoners still remaining at Volo.

Edhem Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, has sent home from the frontier the Albanian gendarmerie corps, enrolled at Bonastir, which revolted. The mutineers have been disarmed by the Vali of Monastir and imprisoned. Forty-five of the leaders have been sent here on the way to exile in Yemen, Arabia.

The Greek Consul at Monastir has imprisoned several Greek reservists for refusing to join their regiments.

AMERICA AND THE BLOCKADE.

A REPORT IN ROME THAT THIS GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE IT.

London, April 16.—The Rome correspondent of "The Standard" says it is stated there that Admiral Canevaro, commanding the international fleets in Cretan waters, has received notice from the American Government that the United States does not recognize the existence of a blockade of Crete.

TWO HUNDRED ARRESTS AT TOKAT.

THE PORTE TAKING BELATED ACTION IN REGARD TO THE MASSACRE THERE.

Constantinople, April 16.—It is reported here that 200 arrests have been made at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Armenia, in connection with the recent massacre there, including the Mutessarif and the Chief of Police and gendarmerie.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE IN PARIS.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR TO HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH M. HANOTAUX.

London, April 16.—A dispatch to "The Daily News" from Paris says that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, has arrived there, and will remain over Easter. Before leaving the city he will have an interview with M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister.

DISMISSED HIS ARMENIAN MANAGER.

Simla, April 16.—The Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman Khan, has dismissed the Armenian manager of the Afghan gunpowder factory at Jelalabad on the ground that it is undesirable to keep in his service men belonging to a race which so persistently shows its enmity to the Sultan.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Chicago, April 16.—John Lane, a veteran inventor, is dying of heart failure at his home in this city. Mr. Lane invented the method of plating on iron, or what is known as the "iron centre" in metals. He was born in New-York State in 1825. His father manufactured the first iron plough made in the United States.

Crawfordville, Ind., April 16.—Richard Bennett lost his life last evening in a well filled with black damp. Edward Reynolds may also die through injuries received in trying to rescue him. Bennett once saved Reynolds from drowning, and it was no fault of the latter that he did not repay the debt.

St. Paul, April 16.—The Legislature has finally passed a bill interpreting the law under which the city of Minneapolis voted $600,000 in bonds for the extension of its water system, and increasing its school facilities by the erection of school buildings. The act removes objections raised by Boston attorneys who had examined the bonds.

St. Louis, April 16.—The officials at Jefferson Barracks are in a quandary. An order has been received from the War Department commanding Troops A, D and H to report at the Arcadia Rifle Range May 15 for the annual target practice. The farmers from whom the property had been leased annually are much chagrined over the defeat of the bill in Congress appropriating money to buy the range, and refuse positively to listen to any negotiations whatever tending to a renewal of the lease.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 16.—Charles Headen, representing a syndicate of English capitalists, is here arranging the details for a concession for the establishment of an immense iron foundry and rolling mills. It is said that the discovery of a good quality of coal in this State and the proximity of the great iron ore fields of Durango make this city a central point for such an industry.

Lawrence, Mass., April 16.—A peculiar case of poisoning in this city, resulting in the death of Rose and Kate Maguire, two daughters of Daniel Maguire, has just been brought to light. Rose died last night and her sister passed away to-day. The attending physician says that death in both instances was caused by eating either poisonous candy or bad fish, both of which the children ate yesterday.

THE INDIANA AND OHIO RECORDS.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"The Indianapolis News" calls attention to the fact that "Harry Owens, of Clayton, Ind., picked 256 hens the other day in four hours. He also picked a goose in forty seconds." In Cleveland the other night a tramp picked two roosters in one minute, and for doing so received forty buckshot, a column of advertising and a funeral.

In Spring

The blood is weak, thin and impure, and cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Under eminent scientific control.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Laxative Water.

The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.

WITHDRAWING FROM CUBA.

AT LEAST A PART OF SPAIN'S GREAT ARMY TO GO HOME SOON.

INSURGENTS THINK THE MOVEMENT IS CAUSED BY SPAIN'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT, BUT THE SPANIARDS SAY IT IS BECAUSE THE INSURRECTION IS PRACTICALLY CRUSHED.

Washington, April 17.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here, the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army Spain has maintained for several years in Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in within a few days. The first movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain, and within a short time after that 30,000 troops, it is understood, will follow.

Whether this movement is to be construed in favor of or against the insurgents it is not possible now to say. The Spanish insist positively that it means only that little or nothing remains of the insurrection; that Gomez has only fifty or a hundred followers, and that to watch these under the conditions in which the campaign has been necessarily conducted a few thousand men are as effective as the army of 180,000 men which has been maintained in Cuba.

Cuban sympathizers, on the other hand, assert that Spain's financial resources are exhausted and that the troops are to be withdrawn because of lack of money to keep them in service.

CUBAN INSURGENT CHIEF SURRENDERS.

JULIAN ZARRAGA AND FIVE OF HIS MEN GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

Havana, April 16.—A dispatch from Libertad, Province of Pinar del Rio, says that the well-known insurgent leader, Julian Zarraga, who is charged with having blown up several trains with the use of dynamite, in Pinar del Rio, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities there with five of his followers, all armed.

CASE AGAINST THE DAUNTLESS DISMISSED.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 16.—The case against the steamer Dauntless, charged with violating the neutrality laws by taking a filibustering expedition to Cuba from No Name Key, on the southern coast of Florida, on January 1, came up for trial in the United States Court to-day. After the Government had submitted its testimony the case was promptly dismissed. No testimony was offered by the defence, and argument was not made by counsel. Judge Locke said that no evidence had been submitted to show that the Dauntless had been fitted out for the purpose charged, which fact was shown by her return to Jacksonville within a few days of the date charged in the libel. The Court also refused to grant a certificate of probable cause in the case involving a fine that was tried yesterday. The District-Attorney reserved the right to appeal after consultation with the Attorney-General.

THE JUNTA NOT AT ALL ALARMED.

Members of the Cuban Junta in this city ridicule the story, sent from Philadelphia, that Major Sandoval, who recently came to this country from Cuba, supposedly as a special envoy from General Weyler to the Spanish Legation at Washington, was here in reality for the purpose of securing the arrest of General Palma, at the head of the Junta, and of Mr. Quesada, of Washington, and that he had obtained documents proving the connection of these men with one of the Lauradas filibustering expeditions. The Junta has no fear of Major Sandoval or of what he may do. As for any documents he may have relating to the Lauradas's expedition, H. S. Rubens, counsel for the Junta, says they can only be forgeries, for the Lauradas successfully landed her last expedition in Cuba, and none of her papers were lost or captured. Mr. Rubens thinks that the Major is here on some other mission than that of breaking up the Junta.

JUDGE DAY'S MISSION TO CUBA.

Washington, April 16.—Judge William R. Day, of Ohio, who is to go to Cuba on a special mission in connection with the Ruiz case, is expected here to-morrow. After an examination of the precedents and papers at the State Department bearing on the case, he will sail for Havana about May 1.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

A NEW SET OF TREATIES WITH THE GREAT COMMERCIAL NATIONS TO BE NEGOTIATED.

Washington, April 16.—China is to have a new set of treaties with the great nations of the world which will in some measure emancipate her from the onerous restrictions she is now under and enable her to adjust her revenues to her needs. Much of the credit for securing the consent of the commercial powers to the negotiation of these treaties is due to Li Hung Chang, who employed to the best advantage the opportunities afforded by his tour of the world. Still, the change would have been long deferred had not the war which China waged unsuccessfully with Japan so involved the former in debt as to oblige her foreign debtors to recognize the fact that she must have power to raise additional revenues.

At present the percentage of duty which may be collected on goods imported into China from any of the great commercial nations is limited by treaty, and the amount of revenue thus derived is entirely insufficient to meet the present increased expenses of the Government. Efforts have been made to increase the revenues by the imposition of "lekin" taxes, or duties collected on foreign goods passing from one province or district to another. These taxes, however, have always been bitterly resisted by foreign merchants, and have given rise to so much trouble that there is a disposition on both sides to abolish them.

The only recourse apparently is an increase of the tariff, and this can be accomplished only by consent of the Powers which have treaties with China. The first of these treaties to require renewal is that between China and Spain, and this will serve as the model on which the others will be fashioned as they are renovated. Already negotiations have been begun between the two Governments, and because the interests of the United States are similar to those of Spain, the Department of State is being consulted at every step.

A TRUNK MYSTERY REOPENED.

LETTER FROM A MAN THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DEAD AND BURIED.

Chicago, April 16.—Oliver Pike, the supposed victim of the Salt Lake (Utah) trunk mystery, has turned up. He has written to his mother and friends at Fayette, Ohio, where his body was supposed to be reposing in a grave. To "The Fayette Record" he has written a letter in which he says:

I wish to inform my friends through your paper that I am living, notwithstanding contrary reports. When I wrote home a short time since I found some trouble in proving that I was myself, for a strange combination of circumstances seemed to prove that I was dead. I lived in Fresno, Cal., two years; in Hanford two years, and the last year in Los Angeles and Redlands. Since leaving Puget Sound I have lived under an assumed name, and any one wishing to inquire will learn nothing discreditable by writing to places I have mentioned and asking for Harry Price, by which name I am known. Of the cause which led me to take the course I did I will say nothing, for I do not think I could do it satisfactorily. I am a laundryman by occupation, which business I have followed for nearly five years.

Pike's reappearance opens up the entire case again, and makes it a greater mystery than ever. On March 23, 1896, Phillip Gries and Charles Hass, of Austin, purchased a large box at an auction sale of unclaimed freight of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Two days afterward the box was opened, and found to contain a trunk, within which was a man's body. It had been bound with light ropes, so as to fit compactly in the box.

The box was shipped from Salt Lake, Utah, on the morning of February 8, 1893. It was left at the freight office of the Union Pacific at that place the day before by a man giving his name as G. M. Morgan, and was billed to "G. M. Morgan, No. 166 Jefferson-st., Chicago." The freight was prepaid, and the shipper started ostensibly for this city the same day. It was shipped as household goods and weighed 540 pounds. The box arrived in Chicago February 16 and remained in the Chicago and Northwestern freight depot until July 28, 1893. It was unclaimed, and notices sent to the address on the box elicited no reply. On that date it was delivered to the warehouse belonging to the auctioneers, where it remained for nearly three years. On February 9 it was decided to sell the box at auction to get back the freight and storage charges.

The address at No. 166 South Jefferson-st. is the home of Mrs. Fredericka Muller. She knew nothing of the man Morgan, who shipped the box, except that an expressman had called a few weeks before the box was sold and asked for G. M. Morgan.

An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the skull had been fractured in two places, plainly indicating a murder. The blows were supposed to have been struck with a hatchet.

Two clews were followed by the police. Henry Devere and Basmartal, two Frenchmen living here, told a story of the disappearance of a friend of theirs, Jones Prosper Thasal, at Salt Lake in February, 1893. No trace of him has ever been found. Thasal was a native of Lyons, France, and was well-to-do. The two men identified the body as being that of their friend and suspected that he had been murdered for his jewels, of which he always wore a collection of great value.

A second theory was that the body was that of Oliver Pike, and that he had been murdered in Seattle, Wash. His relatives identified the body and had it taken to Fayette for burial. He disappeared from Seattle July 3, 1892, and was never heard from until a few days ago, when he wrote to his relatives. It was thought that Pike had been murdered for some damaging knowledge he possessed concerning the operations of an insane asylum at Steilacoom, Wash.

TWO WOMEN MURDERED.

THE HUSBAND OF ONE OF THEM HELD FOR THE DEED.

THEY WERE OUT FOR A DRIVE WITH THE SWEETHEART OF THE UNMARRIED ONE WHEN THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED—THEIR ESCORT WOUNDED.

Watertown, N. Y., April 16.—A dispatch to "The Standard" from Sackett's Harbor, ten miles from this city, says: "One of the most horrible crimes ever committed in this village was perpetrated early this morning. By it Mrs. Wilbur Crouch and May Daley lost their lives and George Allen is close to death's door. Last evening Allen hired a carriage and a team from a liveryman here and went to the barracks of the 9th Infantry and got Mrs. Wilbur Crouch and Miss May Daley, two domestics employed by Lieutenant Anderson. They drove about the village and surrounding country nearly all night. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning they were on the road leading from the village to Brownville, when, according to Allen's story, Crouch leaped up from the roadside and began firing at the three occupants of the carriage. All three were hit.

The horses ran back to the livery-stable in the rear of the Everleigh House. Ernest Soule was unhitching another team which had been out when the team Allen had hired rushed into the yard. A horrible sight was presented to him. One of the women was between the dashboard and the wheel, with her head hanging on the ground. The other was lying on her side. The clothing of both was badly torn. The dress of one of the women was burned along the arm, as was her flesh, which makes it evident that the firing was done at short range. In the carriage was found a six-shooter revolver, with four loaded cartridges and two empty chambers. The revolver is the property of Allen.

According to Allen's statement, he was thrown out of the buggy near the iron bridge which spans Mill Creek and was thrown into the water. He soon extricated himself and, shot and stabbed as he was, managed to crawl to the kitchen door of the barracks. On his arrival there he was unable to speak.

Crouch was arrested. A knife was found in his pocket, but no bloodstains were on it, nor was there anything about his appearance or actions to point toward his guilt. He and his wife have not lived together for a long time.

During the day Allen made the following statement: "Crouch did it. It was done by the creek. Crouch grasped the reins of the right horse and I leaned out of the rig. It was a one-seated top buggy. I was struck by a lash and then shot. I tried to get out my revolver, but before I could do so was shot again. In getting out my revolver I accidentally shot myself in the throat. The women were shot and fell on top of me." After the shooting occurred, Allen says, he was driven a long distance by Crouch, and afterward he fell out. Grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Allen has been in charge of the officers' club. He had been keeping company with Miss Daley, and it was said they were to be married to-morrow.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the women came to their death by bullet wounds believed to have been inflicted by Wilbur Crouch. Crouch has been removed to the County Jail, in Watertown, for safe-keeping.

The belief that Allen knows more about the murders than he is willing to admit is growing in the minds of persons who are in possession of many of the facts in the case. Some believe that Crouch is innocent, among them being George Mason, Chief of Police of Sackett's Harbor. When Crouch was brought into the county jail at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon he said, laughing: "Well, Sheriff, they've brought me to you, but I guess I won't be with you very long." He appears to be confident that his innocence will soon be established.

RESCUED FROM A SINKING SHIP.

CREW OF THE SENTA LANDED AT PHILADELPHIA AFTER A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Captain Haavig, First Mate Hellisen and nineteen seamen of the Norwegian ship Senta, who were supposed to have been lost at sea, were brought into this port today on the British ship Snowflake, from Penarth. No one on board the Senta was lost, but all experienced a distressing time in the twenty-four hours before their rescue. The abandoned ship was recently reported at London as having been sighted by the steamer Idaho, dismasted, and until this morning it was believed that all on board were lost. The Senta left St. John, New-Brunswick, on March 16 for Newport, England. She met strong westerly gales, and on the night of April 1 she was struck by a terrific storm. At 2 o'clock the following morning her deckload of deals was swept overboard, her main and mizzen masts were swept away and two of her lifeboats also went overboard. Later the tiller broke and the rudder was lost, thus leaving the vessel helpless. The pumps were also smashed, and the water-casks and everything movable were swept from the deck. The crew had many narrow escapes from injury from falling masts and other flying wreckage, and one poor fellow, a Belgian sailor, had a leg broken. Three others sustained severe bruises but were not seriously hurt.

Signals of distress were displayed, and after the Senta had floated about helplessly for several hours she was sighted by the Snowflake. Mate Cook, of the latter vessel, with four men put off in a small boat to the rescue of the unfortunate crew, but owing to the rough sea and the danger of having their boat smashed they were obliged to remain at some distance from the wreck. After several unsuccessful attempts they finally got a line on board the Senta, and the work of rescue began. In an orderly manner, with an entire absence of confusion, the twenty-one men lowered themselves on the rope to the water and passed along to the small boat and were taken to the Snowflake. The injured Belgian was tenderly aided by companions, and later received surgical treatment on the rescuing vessel.

The Senta was abandoned between 4 and 5 o'clock on April 2, in latitude 48.20, longitude 29.20. She was built in Holland in 1868, and her registered tonnage was 2,008.

LOVE IS LIFE.

Without love this world would be a good place to emigrate from. Without it, even money would be a worthless commodity, and all the jewels in the world as valueless as a clod of earth. Without it the human race would die—and be glad of it. Too few young women understand the basic principle implanted in nature by the Creator, that underlies love. Love is but the light in the east that leads to maternity. Love of husband is the stepping-stone to love of child.

A childless woman is a sun that gives no light or warmth, a cloud that never showers the thirsty earth, a flower, beautiful, perchance, but without perfume. There are thousands of women who lived well into middle-life without knowing the bliss of a first-born's caress, but who are happy mothers to-day and heap blessings on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Over 60,000 women have testified to the merits of this marvelous remedy, and many of them have permitted their experiences and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" quickens the life-giving organism of women. It makes a woman strong and healthy where she most needs vigor and vitality. It cures all weakness and disease of the feminine organs. It eliminates the discomforts on the way to maternity and makes baby's coming easy and nearly painless. An honest dealer will not urge a substitute. There is nothing in the world "just as good." Found at all medicine stores.

"In four years," writes Mrs. Minnie Smith, P. M., at Lowell, Lane Co., Ore., I had miscarried twice. I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and now have a healthy baby. I am stronger than in twelve years."

Free. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser; cloth binding, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Adviser" contains 1008 pages and over 300 illustrations. It is a veritable medical library in one volume.

INFECTION OF THE EYE.

CONTAGIOUS NATURE OF CONJUNCTIVITIS OR OPHTHALMIA.

TREATMENT BY WARM WATER AND HARMLESS ANTISEPTICS—AVOIDANCE OF CORROSIVE GERM DESTROYERS—METHOD OF LAUTENBACH.

The "infection of the eye" is no longer a mere figure of the poet. It has a very stern reality. The medical profession recognizes that all forms of the disease known as conjunctivitis or ophthalmia, which are accompanied by secretion, are caused by germs which develop under more or less favorable circumstances, and produce a local infection which is contagious in the highest degree, and spreads with marvellous rapidity. The contagion is conveyed not only by towels, handkerchiefs, etc., but by the air itself, especially when this is impure and lacking in that element which is the antiseptic of nature, ozone. Therefore it is not only necessary to keep in perfect cleanliness those afflicted with the disease, but they should be isolated as well, and, above all, placed where there is the best ventilation. Especially is such action necessary when conjunctivitis, even in its milder forms, appears in a public institution. President Wilson, of the Health Board, is perfectly justified in his late action (April 14) in quarantining the House of Refuge, among the children of which a contagious eye disease prevailed.

Nature, in the cure of the disease through the instrumentality of her own all-prevalent germicide, the ozone of the atmosphere, gives the clue of the rational mode of treatment by the hand of man. An antiseptic should be sought for which is of the nature of the curative element in the air. This is found in hydrozone, the latest addition to those simple, harmless, and yet powerful antiseptics which are solutions of peroxide of hydrogen. Technically speaking, hydrozone is a thirty-volume solution of this combination of hydrogen and oxygen, and is always on a strain to break up into water and nascent oxygen near to the condition of ozone. It is to the liberation of this latter element that hydrozone owes its antiseptic powers. It is, in addition, as harmless as the mountain breeze, to which it is kindred in nature and effect.

It is true that there are other powerful antiseptics, such as nitrate of silver, the sulphates of zinc and copper, the bichloride and red oxide of mercury, calomel, alum, carbolic acid, sugar of lead, etc., but these, while they destroy the microbian element which causes this disease, have most injurious effects upon the cornea, and often weaken, or even destroy, the optic nerve. In fact, they destroy both the germs and the healthy tissues with which they come in contact. They also weaken the vitality of the healthy animal cells beneath, so that the microbian element constantly finds a soil which is favorable to its development.

Other remedies in common use for troubles of the eye are tannin, borax, boracic acid and rose-water. In these the antiseptic quality is too feeble to effect a cure. At the most, a slight relief is all that can be expected from their application.

In contradistinction to both of these classes of remedies is hydrozone, which both thoroughly destroys the morbid element and also restores the diseased tissues to their normal and healthy condition. A combination of ozone with vegetable glycerine forms an eye balsam which, when regularly applied, causes the mucous membranes of the eye to grow stronger daily. The specific treatment is as follows:

First—Cleanse and disinfect the eyelids by a thorough washing made of a mixture of one ounce of hydrozone and two quarts of water.

Second—Apply with glass dropper to inner corner of the eye, one or two drops of the balsam, every night before retiring, and every morning upon rising.

At first the application will cause severe pain, the well-known result of all true antiseptics, whose action is, as it were, a sort of microscopic surgery. If persevered in, however, both conjunctivitis and granular eyelids will so quickly yield to this treatment that the period of painful application is of short duration.

Purulent conjunctivitis, with which young children are affected, is best treated with lukewarm water, which has been ozonized in the proportion of one ounce of hydrozone to one quart of water.

For those who desire a more specific description of the rational cure of conjunctivitis, the following account of the method employed by Lautenbach, the distinguished eye specialist, is here given as detailed by "The Therapeutic Gazette":

"The solution is instilled at the outer canthus of the eye, and with the fingers a degree of massage is applied over the entire surface of both eyelids. A second, third or fourth application can be made if necessary. In trachomatous cases the eyelids should be everted and rubbed with the rubber end of the eye-dropper. A saturated solution of boric acid is then used to irrigate the conjunctival cul-de-sac. The inflamed surfaces are thus cleansed and ready for whatever application is necessary."

Dr. Lautenbach says it is important to have the peroxide solution to test beyond ten volumes, that it should not lose its oxygen on slight change of temperature, and, most important of all, that it should contain only traces of free acid, an undue amount of which causes pain and irritation effects; all of which requisites are met in hydrozone.—(St. Louis Medical Fortnightly.

RACING BEGINS AT BENNINGS TODAY.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE SPRING MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB.

Washington, April 16.—An auspicious opening of the legitimate racing season of 1897 in the East is promised for the Bennings racetrack to-morrow, when the Washington Jockey Club will begin its second spring meeting. The meet is to last seven days, on each of which there are to be five races, including steeplechases and hurdle races. All of the 500 stalls have been engaged, and over two hundred horses are now at the track. The pleasant weather of the last few days has been advantageous both in the preparation of the track, which is now in good condition, and in that of the racers, so that at least one hundred and seventy-five of the horses now on hand are ready to go to the post. President Howland says the prospects were never better for successful races. The large number of horses on hand insures good fields throughout the meeting. Starter Pettingill will operate the machine which will be used. Clarence McDowell will preside in the judges' stand, and President Howland and Vice-President Jesse Brown will be stewards of the meeting. Much interest centres in the stake races, for which good-sized purses are offered, and which are well filled. The entries for to-morrow are as follows:

FIRST RACE—Purse, $300. Five-eighths of a mile.

Will Elliott	117	Princess Bonnie	102
Harrington	114	Billali	98
Royal Rover	110	Gee Bee	97
Old Sangus	110	Bob Leach	94
Tenderness	108	Miss Lillian	96
Mistrial	106	Maud Adams	96
Prompt	104		

SECOND RACE—Selling. One mile.

Doggett	120	Dr. Jim	89
Albert S.	106	Squan	88
Counsellor Howe	106	Rusler	87
Laura Davis	101	Albert S.	106
Louise N.	101	Naughty Girl	84
Lambert	101		

THIRD RACE—ARLINGTON STAKES; purse $1,000. One-half mile.

Cherry Picker	112	Money Spinner	109
General Maceo	112	Juda	109
Water Crest	112	Ella Daly	109
Decanter	112	Choir Boy	109

FOURTH RACE—Purse $300. Three-quarters of a mile.

Callibee	111	Loch Glyn	111
Templestone	111	Chief Conlin	108
Mahoney	111	Musketeer	108
Take Care	111	Almont	108
Gee Gee	111	Junk	108
Pequod	111		

FIFTH RACE—Hurdle; selling. One and one-half miles.

Broeck	152	Thackeray	146
Waltzer	149	Tom Moore	139
Buckeye	146	Forget	138

SOME RACING GOSSIP.

Many well-known turfmen and racegoers left this city yesterday to be present at the opening of the racing season at Washington. The entries are fairly attractive, and good sport may be safely anticipated. Among the persons who went to Washington yesterday were J. G. Follansbee, Frederick Gebhard, Thomas McCaleb, Colonel T. P. Ochiltree, Charles Warren, of Amsterdam; Edgar Murphy, jr., John Manning, of Troy, and Roland Smith. Nearly all of the professional layers-of-odds will be present at the meeting, and the regular racegoers will be there in force.

At the local tracks the heavy going yesterday prevented fast work, but the trainers have no fear, as the aged horses are up to going miles better than 1:50, and the two-year-olds are ready to cover half-miles close to 50 seconds. Unusually good health prevails among the racers, and lovers of sport expect a successful racing season.

GORDY TO BE SENTENCED TO-DAY.

Georgetown, Del., April 16.—James M. Gordy, convicted last night of murder in the first degree for the killing of his wife, formerly Mrs. Mary Estelle Lewis, of New-York, will be brought into court to-morrow morning and sentenced to be hanged. Counsel for the defence have decided to make no objection to this procedure, and there will be no application for delay in the imposition of sentence. Gordy's mother, sixty-seven years of age, is at the home of her son-in-law, Levin H. Moore, thirty-two miles from here. She is heartbroken over her son's awful fate.

A BURGLAR CHASE IN MOUNT VERNON.

Chief of Police Foley of Mount Vernon captured a burglar yesterday afternoon in South Sixth-ave., Mount Vernon. The Chief lives in South Seventh-ave., and was at home when he heard women screaming "Burglars!" and "Police!" The Chief ran out and saw a man jump from the third-story window of No. 246 South Sixth-ave. The house is occupied by William B. Shaw, of No. 13 Astor Place, this city. The Chief followed for three blocks, the thief all the time tugging at his hip pocket for his revolver. At last he fell and was captured. Another burglar, who had jumped from a rear window at the same time, escaped. At the time of the robbery Mrs. Shaw and a servant were in the house, and it was they who gave the alarm. The girl ran upst