THE INVADERS OF TURKEY

INSURGENT GREEKS HAVE OCCUPIED ANOTHER TOWN.

Turkey's Minister at Athens Has an Angry Interview with M. Skouzes—The People in Constantinople Are Clamoring for War—A Report that Greece Has Accepted a Proposal from the Powers for a Cretan Assembly to Decide the Island's Future.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ATHENS, April 13.—According to advices received here to-day, the insurgent Greeks in Macedonia have occupied Bosovo, a town to the eastward of Baltino, which latter place they captured on Sunday.

Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister here, to-day visited the Foreign Office and asked M. Skouzes, the Foreign Minister, why the Greek troops did not prevent the violation of the frontier by the insurgents.

M. Skouzes retorted: "Why did not the Turks prevent the invasion?"

Later in the day Assim Bey again visited M. Skouzes and reasserted that Greek regular troops had taken part in the invasion. He declared that Ottoman soldiers had identified one of the leaders of the invaders as a Greek Colonel. M. Skouzes strenuously denied the accusation. These charges and rebuttals are of some importance in view of the eagerness of both sides for war, and are without doubt attempts by each side to make a beginning without appearing as the aggressor.

Assim Bey has drawn the attention of M. Skouzes to the departure for the frontier of further bands of insurgents which have been organized in Thessaly manifestly for the purpose of invading Turkish territory.

SALONICA, April 13.—Edhem Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Macedonia, in reply to a request for authentic information concerning the invasion of Turkish territory by Greeks, has wired the following despatch:

"A band of from 1,000 to 2,000 uniformed brigands crossed the frontier at Baltino, marching to Krania. They were repulsed to the frontier. The fighting was not severe."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—For several days past, in view of recent events on the Turko-Grecian frontier, the popular clamor for war has increased until the people have become unanimous in favor of beginning hostilities immediately.

The position of the Sultan is now analagous to that of the King of Greece. With Greek aggressiveness on one hand and his subjects on the other wild with desire to cross the border and march to Athens the consensus of opinion is that the Sultan must soon yield to the pressure and that war is inevitable.

The situation is best expressed by a Turkish official of exalted rank, who in an interview published to-day is quoted as saying:

"For the fourth time within three years the Turkish troops have been mobilized. If they return home this time without fighting it will be useless to call them out again, because they will not obey."

PARIS, April 13.—It is understood here that the powers have framed a Constitution for the autonomy of Crete, providing for the election of an Assembly for the purpose of deciding upon a future régime, and it is said that Greece has accepted it.

LONDON, April 13.—The Athens correspondent of the *Times* compares the momentary calm on the frontier to the stillness preceding a storm.

HAVE WE DECLINED?

A Vienna Despatch Says We Refuse to Recognise the Cretan Blockade.

LONDON, April 15.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a despatch from Vienna saying that the Austrian Government has been informed that the United States declines to recognize the blockade of Crete.

AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL.

Committee Formed to Devise a Method of Honoring the Queen's Anniversary.

LONDON, April 13.—The American residents of Great Britain have formed a committee to promote a memorial of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign. The present idea is to raise a fund for the endowment of special beds in the hospitals.

Among the members of the committee are Lady Playfair, formerly Miss Edith Russell of Boston; Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York; Mrs. George N. Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Leiter of Washington, wife of Mr. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Lady Vernon-Harcourt, who is a daughter of Motley, the historian, and wife of the leader of the Liberal party.

PROTECTING THE SEALS.

Our Government Desires an International Conference to Consider the Matter.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Daily News* says that Mr. Henry White, the American Chargé d'Affaires, presented to the Foreign Office on Saturday an important despatch from his Government with reference to the Behring Sea seal fisheries.

The despatch declared that the Alaskan fisheries were being destroyed by pelagic hunters, and urged the necessity of putting a stop to the heedless butchery of the seals. The despatch also expressed a desire for the holding of an international conference to consider the matter.

The tone of the note is friendly, but firm. It shows that the United States is prepared to demand that the killing of the seals be stopped, whenever the killing is detrimental to the ordinary breeding of the herds, and the commerce in the skins is thereby endangered.

The United States, it is added, believes that the British expert who took part in the inquiry into the seal fisheries in 1896 concurred in the views of his American colleague.

The answer that will be made to the note by the Foreign Office may possibly be delayed, and it may call attention to the recent negotiations to bring about an arbitration of the sealing question.

At any rate the matter will not be fully discussed until the arrival here of Col. Hay, the new American Ambassador.

The London Stock Market.

LONDON, April 13.—The Stock Exchange market opened firm to-day upon the strength of the speech delivered in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, in which he announced that the situation in the East was greatly improved, and remained steady throughout the day, though little business was done. Home railway shares were active and strong, consols firm, and silver bars steady. Foreign stocks were firm. The market for American railway stocks was inactive, but the tone was good throughout, and the closing was firm. African mining stocks were weak on liquidations.

Scattering of British Politicians.

LONDON, April 13.—The usual exodus of prominent politicians has followed the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has gone to France with his family, and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour will spend the Easter holidays in Wiltshire. Mr. Curzon, who has lately been a sufferer from insomnia, will spend a few days in France.

Massachusetts Troops at the Parade.

BOSTON, April 13.—The troops to represent Massachusetts at the Grant memorial exercises in New York have at last been decided upon. Gov. Wolcott will to-morrow issue orders to the First Corps of Cadets and the Second Regiment of Infantry to prepare to act as his escort on that occasion.

Those two commands, with the National Lancers, who are to go and pay their own expenses, will probably make a fine showing. All the commands will go with full ranks. The State has appropriated $17,500 to pay the expenses of the trip.

Two Men Asphyxiated.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—John Steel and James Charles of Alleghany City were asphyxiated in the pressure house of the Alleghany Heating Company, on McClure avenue, this morning. Escaping gas caused their death.

The Leading Malt Extract.

Malt-Nutrine is the only really great Extract of Malt offered on the market, all other so-called extracts being nothing better than strong black beer with a large percentage of alcohol and a very small use of attractive matter. Such extracts should not be given or recommended to convalescents or temperate-seeking people, since their merits are all on the label and not in the bottle.—*Adv.*

BLACK'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

No Rating Above 50 Per Cent. to Be Allowed—Preference for Appointment.

ALBANY, April 13.—Gov. Black's bill to amend the Civil Service law, which was suggested in his message and has been expected all through the session, made its appearance in the Assembly after midnight. It was introduced by Assemblyman Scherer, who received unanimous consent and put it over the desk without half a dozen men in the House knowing what it was.

The Speaker referred the bill to the Judiciary Committee, over which Mr. Scherer presides. This means that it will come out at once and go through the House.

The bill reads as follows:

"In all examinations for appointment and promotion in the civil service in the State of New York and the cities thereof merit and fitness shall be determined as herein provided. The merit of all applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by or under the Civil Service Commissioner or Examining Board having jurisdiction over the appointment or promotion for which application is made. Upon all examinations to determine the merit of the applicants no rating higher than 50 per cent. shall be given to any one.

"The fitness of the applicant shall be determined by examination, to be conducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion or by some person or board designated by the person holding such power of appointment, and the rating on such examinations for fitness shall not exceed in any case 50 per cent. The rating obtained upon the examination for fitness shall be added by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion to the rating given each applicant respectively by the Civil Service Commissioners or Examining Board, as provided in section 1 of this act.

"Applicants examined as in this act provided shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness determined as in this act provided.

"All examinations shall be competitive so far as practicable and shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the intelligence, competency, suitability, and character of the applicants to discharge the duties of that service for which they seek to be appointed.

"The Civil Service Commissioners of the State, with the approval of the Governor, shall determine when examinations are not practicable and when competitive examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of the State; the Civil Service Commissioner or boards of cities, with the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners of the State, shall determine when examinations are not practicable and when competitive examinations are not practicable in cases relating to the civil service of cities.

"The Civil Service Commissioners of the State of New York and of the cities of the State are hereby empowered and required to establish rules and regulations to carry this act into effect in their respective jurisdictions, but such rules and regulations shall not go into operation until approved by the Governor of the State of New York where the civil service of the State is affected thereby, and by the Civil Service Commissioners of the State where the civil service of cities is affected thereby.

"One month after this shall take effect all existing eligible lists, for appointment or promotion in the civil service of the State or in any of the cities thereof, made up or created in any manner than in this act provided shall be null and void.

"This act shall not be construed to deprive any person of the right to advancement or promotion where such right to advancement or promotion is now or shall hereafter be given by law, nor the rights heretofore secured both as to appointment and upon discharge from employment to honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, or marines."

HAS HER FORMER MAID ARRESTED.

Mrs. Evelyn Wentworth Murray Makes an Accusation of Forgery.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 13.—Miss Mary Koehring, a slight, pale-faced young woman who was discharged from St. Barnabas's Hospital in Newark this morning, was arrested while she was on her way to this place on a charge of forgery preferred by Mrs. Evelyn Wentworth Murray, her former mistress. Some weeks ago Miss Koehring caused the arrest of Mrs. Murray on a charge of assault and afterward began a civil suit for $5,000 for alleged injuries to her person resulting from numerous assaults which she stated her mistress had committed.

Two weeks ago Miss Koehring mysteriously disappeared. Several days ago Mrs. Murray's detectives located her at St. Barnabas's Hospital. She had been placed there under direction of her physician, who says that her injuries were of such a serious nature as to necessitate a dangerous operation. Mrs. Murray, who has been in New York city since her trouble with Miss Koehring, returned to town at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She swore out a warrant for the arrest of Miss Koehring, whom she charged with forging her name to a check for $65 on the Garfield Bank of New York city. Mrs. Murray produced an affidavit purporting to be signed by Bertha Schwartz, Mother Superior of the Christian Home at 15 Sutton place, New York city.

The affidavit states that Miss Schwartz received a letter from Miss Koehring about Feb. 5 containing the questionable check, and that she presented it to the Garfield Bank. Payment was refused. Mrs. Murray, in her sworn statement, avers that the check is a forgery. The alleged letter from Miss Koehring to the Mother Superior is written in German. It instructs her to cash the check and pay small amounts to mutual acquaintances in the institution, to retain $35 for herself, and to send the remainder to the writer. Mrs. Murray states she was aware of the forgery before Miss Koehring left her service, but she delayed action against her for lack of evidence. Miss Koehring, by the advice of her lawyers, Steele & Meehan, refuses to make any statement relating to the charge of forgery. She is suffering to-night from nervous prostration as the result of her imprisonment. Mrs. Murray left town soon after swearing out the warrant.

CRASH IN THE BIG TRAIN SHED.

The Body of a Car Thrown to Within Three Feet of the Women's Waiting Room.

Two passenger coaches which were sent into the Pennsylvania Railroad train shed in Jersey City yesterday on a flying switch crashed into a car which was standing at the lower end of the shed and injured three men who, with three others, were sitting in the car waiting to go to work. The injured men, who were much bruised and cut, were John Smith, 46 years old, of 234 Bay street; George Hosbach, 21 years old, of 176 Hopkins avenue, and Charles Smith, 32 years old, of 303 Third street.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a brake chain. The body of the car was lifted from its trucks and forced over the bumpers and through the high iron railing which separates the train shed from the passenger inclosure. The body of the car was within three feet of the women's waiting room when it turned over on its side and stopped. The men inside were imprisoned, and an opening had to be made in the side of the car to release them.

DINNER TO GEN. PORTER.

He Foresees a Time Coming When He Mustn't Make Speeches—Like Bayard.

Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, was the guest of honor of the Republican Club at a dinner given last night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth avenue. The Stars and Stripes and the tri-color were draped together back of the guest table. Besides Gen. Porter, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Major Strong, Ellis H. Roberts and Robert N. Kenyon made speeches.

In the course of his speech Gen. Porter read from the instructions of the State Department the injunction to diplomatic representatives to refrain from making public addresses in the countries to which they are accredited.

"I will be in a better position in this regard than my friend Hay," said Gen. Porter. "He will have to go to England, a country where this order has been religiously adhered to during the past four years. [Laughter.] He has, perhaps, one slight advantage over me, as he will have to keep silence in only one language." [Laughter.]

Col. Hay at a Theta Delta Chi Dinner.

Col. John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain, dropped in for a while last night at the annual dinner of the Graduate Club of the Theta Delta Chi of New York city, held at the Holland House. He expressed regret that he could not remain and pleasure at being able to meet his brethren on the eve of his departure. He sails to-day. Mr. Webster Rogers Walkley read an original poem to Mr. Hay as well as a parody on the latter's "Jim Bludso."

Bill of Exceptions in Dr. Luis's Case.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Judge Morris of the United States Court to-day signed the bill of exceptions in the case of Dr. Joseph J. Luis, now serving an eighteen months' sentence in the Baltimore city jail for complicity in the Woodall filibustering expedition.

The hearing will be held soon, and an application for bail will be made. Nine exceptions to the finding of the jury that convicted Dr. Luis have been noted.

WEYLER'S WAR ON WOMEN

SCORES OF THEM ARE NOW BEING ARRESTED IN CUBA.

Weyler Has Given Orders to Relentlessly Prosecute Them if They Are Suspected of Sympathy with the Patriot Cause—Jorrin Says Rius Rivera Treated Him Badly.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 13.—Sixteen Cuban women from the town of San Francisco de Paula, in Havana province, have been thrust into the *Recojidas* or House of Detention for disreputable women in Havana. They all belong to families of the highest respectability. On their way to the prison they were insulted by the soldiers, and one of them, Aurora Veles, who attempted to protest, was knocked down by a blow with a rifle.

In Guanabacoa women of prominent Cuban families have also been arrested on the charge of being abettors of the insurgents. The police enter houses after midnight and arrest the women without giving them time even to dress. The town is terrorized again as in the days when Col. Fonsdeviella was its Mayor.

Gen. Weyler has given orders to prosecute all women who are suspected of sympathy with the revolution, and especially those who have relatives in the insurgent ranks. "These women," he says in an official communication to the Havana Chief of Police, "are redoubtable foes, as they are less noticed by our detectives and are able more easily than men to keep in communication with the insurgents. The more distinguished they are through their family connections, the more dangerous are they to us, as through their social acquaintances they can pick up many important secrets. I recommend you to exercise great vigilance and not to be moved to leniency through any consideration for their sex, which would be against the interests of the country."

The manager of the sugar plantation Carmen, in the province of Matanzas, Francisco Fernandez Castro, has joined the insurgents at the head of fifty of his employees, all well armed. He left a letter in the house saying that he had decided upon this step because he was tired of suffering from the outrages of Spanish soldiers who passed near the estate.

A letter has been shown to your correspondent, written by Señor Gonzalo Jorrin, the commissioner sent by the Spaniards to confer with Gen. Rius Rivera before the latter was captured. The letter says that Gen. Rius Rivera treated Señor Jorrin badly, and did not let him speak when he desired to convince the General's staff of the advantage of accepting the reforms and making peace. Señor Jorrin says also that Gen. Rius Rivera arrested him and let him go only after many entreaties from some of the Cuban officers in his behalf.

This document has produced considerable comment and increases Jorrin's unpopularity among the Cubans, who still accuse him of giving to Gen. Hernandez de Velasco all the information about Rivera's camp which led to the latter's capture. Now Señor Jorrin is accused of denouncing Rivera in revenge for his arrest and dismissal from the Cuban camp.

The expedition which landed, as previously reported in THE SUN, at Punta del Indio, Havana province, safely reached Gen. Alejandro Rodrigues, commander of the Cuban army in the province of Havana.

THE WAR IN EAST CUBA.

Spaniards Allege That They Have Won a Victory in Orient.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 13.—Gen. Rey reports that the column under his command has had a successful engagement with an insurgent force near the village of Guamo, in the Manzanillo district of Santiago de Cuba. Having learned that the insurgents were in force near the place named, Gen. Rey proceeded from Canto in the direction of the village, moving cautiously in order to guard against an ambuscade.

The insurgents were found in an intrenched position not far from the road. This fact excited the suspicion of Gen. Rey, and he caused an examination to be made of the road, fearing that the insurgents had planted mines over which the troops would have to pass to reach their position.

The search resulted in the finding of four buried torpedoes, which were rendered harmless by the troops. Orders were then given for the column to carefully advance and to avoid any place that might contain a mine. It was well that this precaution was taken, for as the troops moved up toward the position of the insurgents three torpedoes were exploded, but without doing any damage.

Carts had been placed across the road to check the advance, but this barricade was soon destroyed by the troops, who then moved on the intrenchments of the insurgents. The latter made a strong defence, but were finally driven from their position and compelled to retreat.

While the troops were returning to Canto they were attacked by the insurgents, who had reformed after their retreat. The insurgents were routed with heavy loss, many of their dead being left on the field. The Spanish loss was seven killed and twenty-six wounded.

Reports received to-day say that when Captain-General Weyler reached Sancti-Spiritus on his way to Santa Clara, where he arrived yesterday morning, he was warned that the insurgent leader, Quintin Bandera, with his command, had crossed the trocha at Turiguanas on March 21.

Gen. Weyler ordered one or two battalions of troops to be sent to the vicinity of Turiguanas at once, but the insurgents were found at Pitajones, where they were attacked and quickly dispersed, leaving upon the field eight dead, including Lieut. Damian Gonzalez. Upon the person of Gonzalez was found the diary kept by Bandera, showing that that leader had only 150 followers.

MORGAN'S CALL TO DUTY.

Other Senators to Speak To-Day on His Joint Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The fourth day's speech of Senator Morgan of Alabama in support of his joint resolution recognizing both sides in the war in Cuba as belligerents had very few auditors on the floor of the Senate to-day.

At one time the number of Senators was reduced to five Republicans and nine Democrats; and even with them the speech fell on unheeding ears. This was because it was read from manuscript, and because much of it consisted of testimony, correspondence, and documents.

Mr. Morgan's explanation of these citations was that the Senate could not afford to pass such a joint resolution without having a proper, firm foundation under its feet. He had therefore, he said, devoted a good deal of time to placing on the records of the country facts which had not yet fully and authentically appeared, some of them entirely new. He said that he had shown, in the parts of the speech already made, that citizens of the United States had been subjected to unlawful and barbarous treatment by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, and that the rights of the United States as a nation, under treaties, had been openly, frequently, and recklessly violated. The Spanish Government, he declared, ought to be compelled to recognize the fact that war existed in Cuba. That war had been carried on by Spain with sword and torch—the one bathed in the blood of innocence, and the other lurid with the flames of extermination. He expressed the fear that the American people would not cross the Gulf of Mexico, as the Greeks were crossing the Mediterranean Sea, to avenge the cruel torture which only Turks and Spaniards could inflict on innocent people.

"We had," he said, "France to help us in our travail; but Cuba has found no France to help her. That Cuba will be free is written in the stars that glow in the unfailing light of the southern cross, to which her children turn their eyes with a hope that grows brighter as the night of their sorrows grows darker."

Mr. Morgan stated that other Senators had decided to speak to-morrow on the joint resolution, and that he hoped to get a vote upon it within a few days.

MAJOR DE CASTROVERDE COMING.

He Is a Member of Gen. Gomez's Staff and Will Consult with the Junta.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—Major Salvador de Castroverde, member of the staff of Gen. Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leader, was here to-day. He is now on his way to New York to consult with the Junta. His home has been in Atlanta since early boyhood, but he went to Cuba at the beginning of the rebellion.

Last July, being severely wounded, he came back to the United States and has since been interested in several filibustering expeditions. Early in March he started to Cuba with fifty men and a large quantity of arms, but was intercepted near Jacksonville by a gunboat. He was put in prison there, but later was released.

Major Castroverde has recently had a letter from Gen. Gomez. The rainy season will begin in May. Major Castroverde will meet Sanguily in New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

HE WISHES BRYAN HAD WON.

A National Democrat Who Will Never Vote for a Republican Again.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Former Assistant Attorney-General Lionberger of the Interior Department created quite a sensation to-night at the National Democratic banquet at the Southern Hotel. The occasion was a celebration of Jefferson's birthday, and Mr. Lionberger, who had been a stanch supporter of the Indianapolis platform in the recent campaign, but who voted for McKinley and Hobart, declared to-night that he would never again vote for a Republican for a Federal office. Here are a few extracts from his speech on the toast, "The Indianapolis platform":

"In the recent campaign the National Democrats stood between the devil and the deep sea. On one side raged the fantastic Populist, the turbulent labor union, the cheap-money, high-price crank, the demagogue, the anti-Cleveland, anti-Supreme Court, anti-East and North, anti-creditor, and anti-law and order agitation, and the remnant of regularity. On the other, dressed in the robes of sanctity, stood the arch-hypocrite, who preached to the employer that protection is necessary because wages are high, and to the laborer that protection is necessary because wages are low; who promise to help the consumer by making commodities cheap and the manufacturer by making them dear; who admitted that free silver is dangerous nationally, but insinuated that it is all right internationally; who persistently, all the time from the beginning, had had but one aim and but one means—by tomfoolery to get rich at somebody else's expense. We had to choose between being robbed by a fanatic Populist or a hypocritical Republican; by the partial repudiation of debts or the exaction of exorbitant prices.

"Many, aye, a vast majority of National Democrats chose what they supposed was the lesser evil of the two and voted for McKinley. They now repent. Hence the extravagant profusion given by an unjust law as a reward for contributions to a party campaign fund is not only an industrial curse, but a political crime of the gravest character. The party which will propose such a measure after such a campaign cannot be trusted. It has discarded its expressed assurances. I for one will never again support a Republican for a Federal office.

"In the mean time a grave difficulty confronts us. Alliance with either of the parties upon the present platforms is out of the question. We are to-day less Republican than Democratic. We scorn hypocrisy more than error. It is more dangerous. Bryan is as honest and more able than McKinley. Free coinage would not work greater harm than the Dingley bill. As between these two evils I should not hesitate which to choose."

MR. SEWALL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Views of Mr. Bryan's Colleague on Politics and Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Mr. Arthur Sewall, candidate for Vice-President on the Bryan ticket last fall, arrived from the East via the Isthmus of Panama last night. Mr. Sewall has been on the water for the last thirty days.

"I place no special significance," he said, "upon the recent Democratic success in Eastern cities. They were purely the result of local influences. The people of the East are inclined to give President McKinley and his Administration a fair trial. Business is very much depressed there, and should it not improve I think the Democrats will present the same slate issues four years hence, and I have no doubt they will be successful. Of course, everything will depend upon the financial condition of the country during the next four years.

"The people have been promised better times, and if they do not get them they will again demand a change of administration."

Mr. Sewall is visiting San Francisco on both business and pleasure. He is largely interested in shipbuilding in Maine, which industry, he says, is practically suspended. He is thinking of going to Japan to secure some contracts from that Government or the mercantile interests there; but whether he will make the trip or not, he says, will depend upon business arrangements that will develop within a few days.

FLORIDA'S SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

A Protracted Contest Probable Between the Call and Chipley Factions.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 13.—On next Tuesday the two houses of the Florida Legislature will meet in joint session and ballot for a Senator to succeed Wilkinson Call, and all present indications point not only to a protracted struggle, but the probable defeat of Senator Call.

The Florida Legislature is composed of 100 members, of whom 98 are Democrats and 2 are Republicans. The Democrats are badly divided, there being two factions, corporation and anti-corporation. Part, but not all, of the latter, favor Call's election, but the Senator has a strong opponent in W. D. Chipley, a free-silver man, but Vice-President of a railroad.

There are other candidates in the field who will control about twenty votes, or sufficient to make a deadlock. Call and Chipley will divide about eighty votes almost equally between them on the start. Among the other candidates are George P. Raney, M. H. Mabry, Charles Dougherty, W. A. Hecker, and R. A. Burford.

The Legislature is now discussing the South Carolina dispensary law, with a view to endeavoring to secure its enactment. It is doubtful if it succeeds in passing.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS AT SEA.

Harmony Apparently Over Between the Silver and Gold Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—Nothing of interest was done at to-day's joint session of the Legislature. The gold Democrats reconsidered their determination of yesterday, and decided to break a quorum again. They are a good deal perplexed by the bribery charges against Dr. Hunter, otherwise they would have aided in his election. Not much importance is attached to the charges, but they are still under consideration. However, it was decided to-day to give the silverites notice that if they would not agree to come to the support of Senator Henry L. Martin, the sound-money men would no longer aid in staving off an election.

Messrs. Elliston, Speight, and Swinford were appointed a committee to lay this proposition before the Blackburn men. No answer was received this afternoon. A bill was passed by the House to raise the tax rate to 52½ cents per $100 for three years.

Kentucky Silver Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—The silver Democratic State Committee to-day called a convention June 2 at Frankfort to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Mass conventions to select delegates will be held on May 29. All who will pledge themselves to support the nominee may vote.

AN INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE

THE TORTURE TRUSS

Is a Truss made on the plan of the one below with a heavy steel or iron band, as you know. If you have been in the habit of wearing one, throw it away. Why will you continue wearing it? The Improved Elastic Truss Co. of New York furnishes the most effective truss for the relief and cure, producing none of the injurious results and torturing annoyances of other trusses. You hardly feel it, and it can be worn with ease night and day, thereby effecting a radical and permanent cure. Those interested in the subject call or write, and get a free catalogue, to the

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RE-OPENING.

THEODORE B. STARR,

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH.

The repairs to the building, and refitting of the salesrooms, made necessary by the fire of December 30, having been completed, business has been resumed at the old address, 206 FIFTH AVENUE, MADISON SQUARE, and 1126 BROADWAY.

All goods damaged by the fire have been disposed of. Wholly new Stocks are now offered of BRONZES, CLOCKS, and SILVERWARE.

MADISON SQUARE.

REPEAL CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

Cry of the Indiana Republicans with a Request for Help from New York.

There was received last night by those in charge of the Republican State Committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel a document which, following close on the new Civil Service bill introduced at Albany yesterday, demonstrates that Republicans propose, if possible, to make war on the Chinese system all along the line. Secretary M. D. Ellis of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, House of Representatives, sent a copy of a petition for the repeal of the civil service laws which the Republicans of Indiana have addressed to Congress. Secretary Ellis in his communication says:

"We have circulated the petitions in every county in this State. We believe the safety and the success of the Republican party depends on the repeal of the civil service laws. We would like to have New York Republicans take up the petition and help in the movement. We advise meetings to be held and resolutions passed advocating the repeal of the civil service laws. Encouraging news is coming to us from all points."

The petition of the Indiana Republicans which they ask the New York Republicans to take up says:

"When the Civil Service law was enacted, it was at first only designed to apply to the few experts in the employ of the Government, such as accountants in the Treasury, architects, astronomers, &c. No one imagined that it would soon be extended so as to include all of the 100,000 other small positions, most of which can easily be filled by any good business man or person of intelligence.

"The system of civil service is unfair. By its methods most of the employees now in Government positions were shown class favoritism, having been placed there under the system of civil service, with no examination whatever. Old soldiers are barred from most of the positions on account of the age limit, thirty-five years. No preference for office is given to honest, conscientious or patriotic citizens.

"The United States is a republic, and we claim that this manner of providing persons with lifetime positions is monarchical in form and contrary to the best interests of this country."

MR. WORTH CAUGHT NAPPING.

Kings County Republicans Don't Indorse His Views on the Excise Amendments.

George L. Weed, at the meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee in the Johnston building in Brooklyn last night, unexpectedly caused a breeze by springing a Raines excise law resolution.

It pronounced against the pending amendments to the law and called upon the Kings county representatives at Albany to aid in their defeat. On motion of Election Commissioner Blair the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 65 to 56.

The vote showed that strong factional lines still prevail in the organization, the Worth men voting almost solidly against Mr. Blair's motion and the Willis delegates for it. Neither Mr. Worth nor Sheriff Buttling, his chief lieutenant, was present, and the tabling of the resolution was attributed to the absence from the machine of their firm grip.

Mr. Worth has all along been resolutely opposed to the excise amendments.

A resolution indorsing Gov. Black's panacea for straightening out the civil service tangle went through without a solitary protest.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration in Brooklyn by the Kings County Democratic League.

The Democratic League of Kings county had a banquet last night in the Wilson Assembly rooms in Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, in honor of Thomas Jefferson. About 125 persons, among whom were a dozen ladies, participated.

President J. T. McKechnie of the league was at the head of the table, and the guests included Congressman James G. Maguire of California, Henry George, Edward M. Grout, Andrew McLean, Henry M. McDonald, and Joseph R. Buchanan. Justice William J. Gaynor sent a letter.

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts wrote:

"My association with New York Democrats has been all too slight and I decline the privilege you offer me with sincere regret."

This was received from William Jennings Bryan:

"I regret that it will be impossible for me to celebrate Jefferson's birthday with you. My admiration for Jefferson has increased, as I have studied his writings until I have come to regard him as the greatest exponent of Democratic principles that has ever lived. You do well to honor his memory."

The principal speakers were Congressman Maguire, Andrew McLean, Henry George, and Edward M. Grout.

BRYAN AT A JEFFERSON DINNER.

Sewall Was Not There, but Many Silver Congressmen Were.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—William Jennings Bryan was the principal speaker at the dinner given to-night at the Metropolitan Hotel in honor of Thomas Jefferson's birthday. Arthur Sewall, candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Popocratic ticket, was to be present, but was not. All the leading silver Democrats of the Senate and House and of the District of Columbia were on hand, however. It was distinctly an American dinner. American wine flowed freely, American viands cooked in American style were served. After Mr. Bryan finished his speech the toasts to Jefferson's memory were drunk.

Free Silver Jefferson Day Fizzle in Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Jefferson Day mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall this evening under the auspices of the Massachusetts Democratic Club was somewhat disheartening from a free silver standpoint. The club is an outgrowth of the Bryan-Sewall-Williams Club of the last campaign, and it was expected that there would be a large attendance.

The crowd was slim. The speakers were Philip J. Doherty, who presided; Pierre Humbert, and ex-Congressman Towne of Minnesota.

The Weather.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.
9 A. M.	48°	49°	6 P. M.	49°	46°
12 M.	47°	50°	9 P. M.	46°	44°
3 P. M.	49°	50°	12 Midnight	48°	43°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.

For eastern New York, rain in the morning, clearing; colder; west to northwest winds.

"Don't wabble about so! I wish you wouldn't wabble about so."
—BEAU BRUMMEL.

It is trying to the nerves to have your eye-glasses or spectacles rest insecurely on the nose.
Correctly made glasses do not wabble about, nor slip; nor do they grip like a vise. Our glasses are the comfortable kind.

E. B. Meyrowitz
Manufacturing Optician,
104 East 23d St.,
one door east of Fourth Ave.

NEW YORK'S C. S. A. WOMEN

JOIN THE ORDER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis Is Honorary President of the New York Chapter—All Women Eligible Who Are Relatives of Ex-Confederates or Connected with Them by Marriage.

There were ninety-six ladies present at the third meeting of the "New York Order of Confederate Women," which was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. E. W. Gaillard. The Secretary, Miss Sara S. Alexander, called the roll. The announcement made by the President for the benefit of those ladies not present at the previous meetings, that Mrs. Jefferson Davis had been elected honorary President, was received with hearty applause. The names of ladies wishing to join the society were then called, and at the request of several members the Secretary read the constitution and such by-laws as were necessary for the full understanding of its aims and objects before the applicants were admitted. The extracts bearing on these points are:

"The objects of this society shall be memorial, social, and benevolent; and other objects can be added as seems advisable to the society. Memorial, in facilitating the erection of the Davis monument; social, as far as it is in the power of the members to make known to the society such Southern families in good standing as may come to New York to reside and who are strangers in the city, and benevolent in giving aid to ex-Confederates found in need of assistance.

"All women shall be eligible for membership who are relatives of or connected by marriage with ex-Confederates.

"Officers of this society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, President's Assistant, who shall be appointed by the President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, and two Corresponding Secretaries; also there shall be three representatives from every Southern State. All these officers shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified."

The twenty-two applicants were then received into full membership. The President stated that the society had been invited to become a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization well known through the South, whose aims and purposes are the same as their own and which has 100 chapters. If this society joined it would necessitate a change of name to the "New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy." Mrs. Parker advocated the change. She stated that the objects of this order of Southern women were well known; whereas the "New York Order of Confederate Women" had no significance whatever. The name New Mrs. Mason took.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis was asked to express her opinion, which she did in a very few words. As the aims and purposes of the two societies were the same, she saw no reason why the New York society should stand aloof and form a new association. She was strongly in favor of a connection with the Daughters of the Confederacy.

It was then unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and become the New York Chapter. The Secretary was authorized to write to headquarters for a charter.

An invitation from the United Confederate Veterans, asking the chapter to be present at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, and at a reception to Charles Broadway Rouss, the giver of the monument, was accepted.

A letter was read from Mrs. Margaret A. Hillhouse, asking permission to contribute to sustaining a bed for Southern women in a New York hospital, if the society should see fit to undertake such a work.

The officers of the chapter are: President, Mrs. E. W. Gaillard; First Vice-President, Mrs. Gall; Second Vice-President, Mrs. P. V. Ransom; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas R. Price; First Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Squires; Second Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. Mason; Chairman Memorial Committee, Mrs. Newcombe, other members, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Curry; Chairman Publishing Committee, Miss Josephine Walton; Chairman Membership Committee, Mrs. Little. Aid Committee, selected from each Southern State, Mrs. Crawford, Chairman, and Mrs. Bryan, Virginia, Mrs. Day, Chairman, and Mrs. George L. Harrison, North Carolina, Mrs. A. D. Gwathmey, Chairman, and Mrs. Penelope Jones, South Carolina, Mrs. Mason, Chairman, and Mrs. Thompson, Georgia, Mrs. P. W. Alexander, Chairman, and Mrs. Joseph Hilton and Mrs. Jas. Harvie Dew, Florida, unrepresented, Alabama, Miss Walsh, Chairman, and Mrs. Gielard, Mississippi, Mrs. Hansman, Chairman, and Mrs. Shoup, Texas, unrepresented, Kentucky, Mrs. Childs, Chairman, and Mrs. McConnell, Arkansas, unrepresented, Tennessee, Mrs. J. G. Casey, Chairman, and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Robert Finlay.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

Former Reports Discredited by the Despatches of the Japanese Legation.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Japanese Legation here has received despatches from Tokio and Hawaii which discredit the stories growing out of the refusal of the Hawaiian Government to permit the landing of a party of 448 Japanese at Honolulu. One hundred and forty-six of these were contract laborers, and against the return of these the Japanese Consul-General made no protest.

But as to the others,