ACTION.

Declare War on Turkey ...efore Powers Present an Ultimatum.

...SIS CLOSE AT HAND.

...s Eager to Take a Hand in the Fighting in the Island of Crete.

...RMANS AIDING THE SULTAN.

...n of Campaign Against Greece Said to Have Been Prepared by Strategists in Berlin.

...s, April 2.—The newspapers to-...animously urge the Government to ...mpt action before the powers pre-... ultimatum.

...ecision of the Government is not ...own, if indeed a final decision has ...eached, but it is believed in official ... that both the King and the Cabinet ...avor active measures.

...is reported here that there is great ...ement among the Macedonians and ...otes in Thessaly because of the ru-... of excesses committed by the Turkish ...s in Macedonia.

Turkey May Fight Cretans.

...nstantinople, April 2.—The fight-... between the Mussulmans and Chris-..., which is daily reported from the ...d of Crete, is creating a very bad im-...on here, and it is believed that the ... Government will soon propose to ...ers that Turkey herself be per-... to take action against the insur-...

...stated on undoubted authority that ...cient manner in which the Turkish ... were mobilized on the Greek frontier ... to German officers, and it is added ...ll the plans of campaign intrusted to ... to carry out have been prepared by ...strategists in Berlin. The greatest ...nce, therefore, is felt in military ...ere as to the outcome of any conflict ...n Turkey and Greece.

...ficial circles it is declared that a ... agreement between Turkey and ... would be hailed with the greatest ...ction by the British Government.

...retans Fire on Foreigners.

...ea, Crete, April 2.—A body of in-...its to-day fired several rounds at the ...eria blockhouse, which is occupied ... international troops. The Italian ...eturned the fire.

Bishop of Canea has sent a message ...vent appeal to the Christian peoples ...ope imploring them to compel their ...ents to stop bombarding and to ...osing the unanimous desire of ... tyranny by a union with ...

...ockade to Begin April 4.

...on, April 2.—The Star in its issue ... afternoon asserts that it has author-... the statement that the blockade of ...ts of Greece by the powers will be-... April 4.

... House of Commons to-day George ...son said that the admirals com-...g the foreign squadrons in Cretan ... had asked their respective govern-... to send three mountain guns each ...te. Mr. Curzon added that he was ...are of the character of the replies of the powers to this request, if, indeed, any answer had been made, except in the case of Russia, which Government was sending a mountain battery to Crete in accordance with the recommendation of the Russian Admiral.

Mrs. Tingley, the Theosophical Crusader.

THE rivalry between the two branches of the theosophical movement will reach the climax on Sunday night, when Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley and her band of crusaders reach this city. They will be given a reception in Madison Square Concert Hall, and while this is in progress Mrs. Besant will address a meeting in Chickering Hall.

Mrs. Tingley is expected to arrive on the train reaching the Grand Central Depot at 6 o'clock in the evening. Accompanying her will be Ernest T. Hargrove, president of the Theosophical Societies in America, Europe, India and Australia; Mrs. Alice M. Cleather, wife of Colonel Barclay Cleather, of the Royal Dragoons; Henry Turner Patterson, president of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society; Rev. W. Williams, of the British Army; Frank M. Pierce, of New York, and Dr. Lorrin F. Woods, of Providence, R. I.

The reception will take place in Madison Square Concert Hall at 8:15 o'clock, and will be the grand finale of the crusade which Mrs. Tingley has been conducting for nine months. During that time the crusaders, in the interest of theosophy, have girdled the globe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Egypt, Ceylon, India, Australia, New Zealand and Samoa, and on the tour across the continent stopping at most of the principal cities between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The result of the work will be told by Mrs. Tingley, who will at the meeting unfurl the purple silk banner which she has carried on the journey, and on which are the words, "Truth, Light, Liberation for Discouraged Humanity."

Mrs. Tingley will point out that as a result of the crusade the membership of the society has been doubled, and that branch societies were formed in nearly every country visited. National federations now exist in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Australasia and India. In America there are now 130 branches.

Mrs. Tingley's project of forming a School for the Revival of Lost Mysteries of Antiquity has been greatly advanced by the reception of a letter from Walter J. Bartnett, a San Francisco lawyer, in which he forwards a check for $5,000, to be used for the school, which was donated by a client whose name is not made known. It is also stated that the same party has invested $5,000 additional in bonds, the interest to be used for the school.

TURKS BEING ARMED.

The Admirals' Agreement with the Cretan Insurgents Being Violated.

By Sidney Roberts Burleigh.
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Canea, Crete, April 2.—I went out yesterday to the camp of the insurgents, at Malaxa, and was shot at on the road by the Turkish outposts, although I was travelling under a white flag. I heard that in the afternoon Austrian troops came a little way up the hill and were shot at by insurgents, who stopped when they saw the Austrian flag and invited the soldiers to come up, but they refused.

The chiefs afterward told me that if Christian troops came to them with the flag of peace, without Turks, they would be well received. I found out that the second European bombardment of Malaxa wounded only one man. The insurgents said they could not fight against Europe, but that now they were soldiers of Greece and would do whatever their mother country ordered. None of these men had seen f... the actual b... co...rned the Cretans abso...utely ignorant.

One old gray-bearded c... that in olden days when E... the Crusaders they wore th... s, but now they should wear the cross.

From the heights above Izedd... I saw the Turkish flag floating on the monastery of Afteros and the village enveloped in smoke. It was burned by the Moslems under the protection of European guns. I went to Vassos's camp, and found him very indignant over the fact that Moslems of Kandanos had been armed, contrary to the admirals' agreement, and sent out of Canea to fight. I now know from sources absolutely convincing that the Moslems delivered from Kandanos are being armed here by the Turkish Government.

Colonel Vassos sent a letter to the Patriarch here to treat about the surrender of Turkish prisoners now in his hands, but after the failure of the admirals to enforce the Kandanos agreement he made up his mind not to give up the Turks, who would simply, he says, be turned loose against the Christians again. Colonel Vassos further said:

"I do not understand what the admirals are at. They garrison the forts apparently under the fear that I will attack Canea. I have given them my word that I will not. It is not true that the Cretan people are allowed to take in flour. Only the other day a sailing vessel with flour destined for the people was sank. I have written my last letter to the admirals, and I shall not attack them, but if they come against me I will fight them, even if there were sixteen instead of six powers."

WILL NOT AID CRETANS.

If They Use an American Ship and It Is Seized No Protest Is Probable.

Washington, April 2.—The probable course of action that this Government would pursue should Greece attempt to force the Cretan blockade with an American ship and the ship be seized has not yet been decided upon by the Administration. That the ship in such a case would be seized is not doubted. It is true that the "pacific blockade" is not intended to cause any interference with neutral powers, and the United States so understands it, as is shown by Secretary Sherman's official letter of recognition, but in case a United States ship should be used by Greece or for Greece in breaking the blockade there is little likelihood that there would be any very strong protest against its seizure on the part of this Government.

The carrying of munitions of war by an American ship would subject it to search by one of the blockading vessels, and it might be allowed to land its cargo if it were shown that the expedition was a private enterprise and entirely innocent in its nature, but it is more probablye, however, that the master would be warned to turn back with his ship. This would be in accordance with the more recent custom of procedure in pacific blockades—the custom established by Great Britain in 1850, when she alone blockaded the ports of Greece—and the one for which the United States has since declared its preference.

In that instance Greek vessels only were seized, and even Greek vessels were allowed to enter with cargoes which were the property of foreigners, and to issue from port if chartered before notice of the blockade was given, for the conveyances of cargoes wholly or in part belonging to foreigners. Again in 1886, when Greece was for the third time blockaded, this precedent was followed.

"HOW IS MR. PULITZER?"

(Special Bulletin to Friedrichsruh.)

New York, April 1, 1897.

...chweninger, Physician to His Highness, Prince Bismarck, Frederickshru.

Pulitzer is no better. In fact, he's worse. Circulation is feebler, respiration fainter, tempera-...derably higher, and feet alarmingly colder. Chances of recovery discouragingly slight. He ... worst. How is Mr. ...ck?

DINGLEY ON THE TARIFF.

Continued from First Page.

The ordinary forms of iron are the same in the bill which has passed the House as in the act of 1894. The only increase of duty that has been made is in a few of the more advanced manufactures of iron.

No Big Increase in This Bill.

Outside of sugar, tobacco, liquor and silks, the duties provided in the new bill are practically between the duties of the act of 1894 and the act of 1890, with the exceptions heretofore noted. Notwithstanding this fact an attempt has been made to create the impression that there has been a large general increase, even over the act of 1890, in th pending revision. Th way in which it is endeavored to bolster up this false allegation is to convert the specific duties, using the undervalued prices of 1896 as the basis, and comparing them with the duties of 1890 converted into equivalent ad valorems, based on the higher prices on 1893 when the under valuations were less.

This is a juggling with percentages which will not impose upon any intelligent man who stops to consider the facts, but is well qualified to deceive the unthinking. Thus, for example, a specific duty of 30 cents imposed on an article, invoiced at 60 cents in 1893, is equivalent to 50 per cent ad valorem; and, therefore, on the basis of such a comparison, it is affirmed that the duty has been increased 10 per cent, when, as a matter of fact, the duty is precisely the same as it was under the act of 1890. By this system of juggling with percentages, a false impression has been created in some quarters which has not the slightest foundation, in fact.

So far as possible, specific duties have been substituted for ad valorem duties, not only for the purpose of protecting the revenue, but also for the purpose of protecting honest importers as well as domestic industries. Very naturally, dishonest importers who have been undervaluing their goods, are very much troubled by this conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, which tend to give honest importers an opportunity to resume their business, from which they have been crowded by men who have persisted in undervaluing their imports. For instance, I notice in a dispatch from Sheffield, England, that one of the principal cutlery manufacturers of that place who has been driven out of business by dishonest competitors in Germany, says:

"The new bill is a step in the direction of bringing about a more honest system of business. Its object obviously is to stop the tremendous competition Americans experience from the Germans, who, through a system of low valuations, really defeat the objects of the present tariff. America was thus flooded with cheap German-made ...sis of ... new bill would p... ...ng $100,000,000; bu... ...ected that there will be ... of wool or woollen goods ...ns, and probably not of so... articles for the next fiscal year, for the reason that we shall be able to produce and make here much that has been imported under the act of 1894. For this reason I estimate that the increased revenue that would be obtained from the new tariff, if it could become a law immediately, would be nearly $75,000,000.

From this, of course, is to be deducted whatever revenues may be lost by anticipatory importations between now and when the bill shall become a law. For it must be borne in mind that even if the Senate concurs in the retrospective clause adopted by the House, still all goods actually ordered before April 1 and imported and withdrawn before the bill becomes a law, would come under the duties provided by the act of 1894, as the retroactive provision applies only to goods purchased, contracted for or ordered on and after the first day of April.

While this retroactive provision adopted by the House has been naturally criticised in many quarters as unwise, if not unconstitutional, legislation, yet is must be conceded that the principle which underlies it is equitable, for articles like wool that are now ordered with a view of getting them in during the weeks in which the Senate may be considering the new law, are mainly those purchased on speculation—that is, with a view of getting them in before the increased duties shall take effect, and selling them in the market at the prices made by the increased duties, thus putting into the pockets of the importers the duty which ought to go into the Treasury. While no one blames importers for endeavoring to take advantage of proposed changes in legislation, no one ought to blame the Government if it endeavors to protect itself at the same time.

For example, it is proposed to place a duty of 11 cents per pound upon clothing wool, and every one knows that the effect of such a duty under the conditions of wool production in this country will be to increase the price f wool in this country after it goes into effect nearly to the extent of the duty. Now, ought an importer of wool in equity to be permitted, if the Government can prevent it, to pocket that 11 cents per pound, which was intended for the Treasury, and then sell his wool, after he gets it in, under the new market, for 11 cents a pound additional?

The Benefit Due the Treasury.

If any candid inquirer will stop to think he will see that it is the duty of Congress to endeavor to give the Treasury the benefit of that 11 cents per pound on wool, rather than the speculator. Whether the provision will accomplish that remains to be seen. It certainly will if the Senate concurs and the courts hold the provision to be constitutional. Whether the Senate will concur or not, I know of no one who has foresight sufficient to say.

Whether the Supreme Court, in case the Senate should concur, would hold the provision constitutional or not, I cannot say; yet the fact remains that retrospective legislation has in many cases been indulged in, and never as yet has been declared to be unconstitutional. It is sufficient to say tohat as good lawyers as there are in the country hold that the provision is entirely constitutional, while other good lawyers take the contrary view.

Young Phil Sheridan's Future.

Washington, April 2.—It is learned that President McKinley has promised Mrs. Sheridan, widow of General Sheridan, to appoint her son, Phil Sheridan, a cadet at the West Point Military Academy next year. The young man is not at present eligible for admission to the academy, as he has not reached the age of seventeen years. The President, moreover, has no vacancies at his disposal until next year.

To Hasten Street Asphalting.

A delegation from District Assemblies Nos. 75 and 200, of the Knights of Labor, called on Mayor Strong yesterday and urged him to push the asphalting of city streets. The Mayor said he would. He also made an appointment with the committee to meet next Thursday afternoon and discuss the purchase by the city of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads.

Wonderful Experiment in a Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School.

MANY WATCHED THE FEAT.

Doctor's Device Which Has Marked a New Era in the Science of Surgery.

Chicago, April 2.—With a little machine which looks like an egg beater, Dr. Fenton B. Turck has performed the feat of laundering the inside of a man's stomach at the Post Graduate Medical School, and by means of the Roentgent ray he at the same time viewed the internal apartment where his little device was at work.

The operation marks an era of progress in the medical world, as the experiment was the first of its kind made in full view of the operator. One of the largest and most complete Roentgent ray outfits ever produced was furnished to the college for the experiment.

Description of the Instrument.

Attached to the end of Dr. Turk's instrument, which is called a gyromele, or revolving word, was a flexible cable of spiral steel wire, on the end of which was a small sponge. The cable was inclosed in a rubber tube, and this, with the sponge, was swallowed by the patient.

The latter, who was stripped to the waist, then stepped before the Roentgen light, the doctor put the fluoroscope to his eyes, and an attendant turned the handle of the gyromole. The cable revolved as fast or as slow as was desired, the sponge at the further end proceeded to its work of scouring the inner walls of the patients stomach, while the doctor, through the fluoroscope, viewed the work by locating the metallic cable by means of the X-rays. By pushing or pulling on the cable the various portions of the inner walls of the stomach were operated on, and the matter which was gathered in the sponge was then removed for microscopic examination.

No nausea or discomfort was felt by the patient, though he stood before the rays for over an hour while the doctors in attendance, the nurses, the operator of the X ray outfit and a newspaper man examined his interior.

The Patient Disappointed.

At the close of the ordeal he was offended that no one of the party would gratify his curiosity to see the operation by temporarily taking his place as patient and swallowing the sponge and tube despite his assertions that it had not hurt him.

The Roentgen ray outfit used in the operation is capable of throwing a fourteen-inch spark of great density and illuminating a very large Crooke's tube. By its means it was not only possible to see the ribs and backbone of the patient, but to view the vibrations of the heart and to outline the liver and kidneys. Dr. Turk is enthusiastic over the success of the experiment.

"Czar" Reed Is in a Hurry Now.

Washington, April 2.—Speaker Reed is responsible for the hot haste with which the Dingley bill was rushed through the House with half the schedules unconsidered and with all its imperfections clinging to it. Yet it was Mr. Reed who closed the debate on November 2, 1893, against the rule by which the Wilson bill was to be prepared in recess for speedy action by the Fifty-third Congress. In his speech on that occasion he said:

"The idea that we are going to commence the discussion of the tariff bill at the very beginning of the next session, and have it put through the House without the country being heard on it, is perfectly absurd. It would not be wise, even if the gentlemen had the power to do so, for the suggestion that it is to go through the committee stages in vacation and then be rushed through the House at the beginning of the session of Congress, must fill the country with an increased hor... ...a larger dissatisfaction."

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Steamer J. F. C. Griggs Sunk in the Chattahoochee River by a Big Log.

Columbus, Ga., April 2.—The sinking of the steamer J. F. C. Griggs, of the Queen and Crescent Navigation Company of this city, last night in the Chattahoochee River below Alaga, resulted in the loss of five lives. The boat was coming up stream to the rescue of the steamer City of Columbus of the same line, which sunk Tuesday night, when it ran unexpectedly into a big log which had been brought down by the freshet and had lodged.

The boat ran squarely into the log, which tore its way clean through the vessel up to the cabins. The Griggs sunk in three minutes, and Engineer Eugene Waterbury and four deckhands were drowned. All others escaped so far as is known. The Griggs was worth $10,000 and was not insured.

THE "GROWN-UP" DAUGHTER'S DUTY TO HER MOTHER.

You can only have one mother; therefore, when her step is growing slow and her mind gloomy with forebodings, and you can see that her whole nervous system is upset, it is your filial duty and privilege to attend to her in time! Mother is approaching the most critical period of her life.

The change of life, that is what mother is dreading, and no wonder, for it is full of peril to all but the strongest women.

There are some special and very wearing symptoms from which mother suffers, but she will not speak of them to any one. Help her out; she doesn't know what to do for herself!

Shall I advise you? First, send to the nearest drug store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and see that mother takes it regularly, then write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving all the symptoms and you will receive a prompt reply telling mother what to do for herself. In the meantime the Vegetable Compound will make life much easier for her. It tones up the nervous system, invigorates the body, and the "blues" vanish before it as darkness flees from the sunlight. You can get it at any reliable druggist's.

Mrs. LOUIS STRONG, Harris Hill, Erie Co., N. Y., says: "I have been troubled with falling of the womb for years, was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took thirteen bottles and received great benefit. When the time for change of life came I suffered a great deal with faintness and palpitation of the heart. I got one bottle of the Vegetable Compound and one of Blood Purifier and was relieved again. I was thereby enabled to pass through that serious period very comfortably."

MODER... LIVING.

"Hungry a... horse, eh? That's right, my boy—... so long as you get good and hungry, and sleep like a top you're all right."

That's what grandpa says. Everybody stops to listen when grandpa talks about the times when he was young—

when he was a boy. Grandpa's talks are more interesting than a book. The children lay aside their toys. Father stops reading his paper. Mother puts down her sewing for a time.

Grandpa's story goes back to a time before many of us were born. It is a story of many privations and few pleasures. It is a narration of hardships and struggles with wild men and wild beasts. It is a tale of great labor and scant rewards.

Grandpa tells about the time when he and grandma started life. Their home was a log cabin and they depended for a livelihood upon their strong muscles and brave hearts. Grandpa worked from sun to sun clearing away forests. Grandma made her own and grandpa's clothes. She even spun the cloth. She worked for weeks to produce the crudest garments. Everything was done by hand.

There is a lesson in health in grandpa's stories. He tells about how hard he and grandma worked, but he doesn't tell how hard they slept. He tells of the long hours of labor, but not of the long hours of rest. He doesn't tell of their simple, plain food—of how perfectly they digested and assimilated it.

People nowadays do not depend so entirely upon their muscles for a livelihood. The greatest strain is on their brains. They scheme and plan by day and when night comes their brains refuse to rest. They keep late hours. They rush—they hurry. They are perpetual-motion machines. They eat every sort of indigestible thing that cooks can concoct.

Almost before childhood is past indigestion begins. People begin to die just when they ought to live. Constipation is the first serious ailment. It is an air-brake on the body's machinery. When the bowels do not work the whole body stops. The blood becomes impure because the digestive organs do not throw off the waste material in the system. The whole organism limps along like a man on crutches. The nerves are tantalized and sting the brain like nettles. As a consequence, people become irritable, ill-tempered and despondent. Then the general health breaks down, and some deadly disease like nervous prostration or consumption sets in.

Men and women nowadays need to resort occasionally to some first-class tonic. They need something that will tone up the stomach and put an edge on the appetite. They need something to stimulate their livers. They need something to brace them up generally. The best "something" of this description is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will make a man "hungry as a horse." It will make him "sleep like a top." It will get him up in the morning fresh and bright as a new dollar. He will walk down the street with a feeling of vim and vigor in every muscle. He will work all day like a steam engine. He will come home in the evening tired, but so hungry he clears the table. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the greatest blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption and diseases of the air-passages as laryngitis, bronchitis and catarrhal troubles. It is the best medicine for nervous exhaustion and prostration. It cures cases that physicians have abandoned as utterly hopeless—cases where it seems only a question of a few days until the patient must die. It is for sale by all good medicine dealers. Only unscrupulous dealers will urge you to take some inferior substitute.

Accidents occur in every home. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser tells what to do. Send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. French cloth binding, 10 cents extra.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CURE YOURSELF. Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations, or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circulars sent on request.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Dept. F, I., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.