THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

THE WAR IS ON.

Turkey Ends All Diplomatic Relations With Greece.

Assim Bey, the Turkish minister to Greece, has handed to M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, the following note:

"In consequence of the aggressive attitude of Greece, diplomatic relations between the king of the Hellenes and his imperial majesty, the Suitan of Turkey and their respective governments are hereby broken off.

The Greek Minister at Constantinople and the Greek consuls have been ordered to quit Turkish territory. For the same reason the Turkish consuls in Greece have been recall-ed to Constantinople. Within a fortingly from the date of this announcement all Greek subjects must leave Turkish territory. Ottoman subjects now on Greek territory have been invited to leave it within the same

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Irrepressible Conflict Demanding Settlement.

The actual fighting already reported between Turkish and Greecian forces and the declaration by Turkey that a state of war exists does not preclude a last attempt of the powers to reach a truce and an amicable arrangement for the future, but it is imprebable it will succeed. The Turkish government declares a state of war exists by the action of Greece, while the Greek government proclaims that the expected invasion of Greece by the Turks is the beginning of the war, with the Turks as the aggressors. Both sides are anxious to make that the other is the aggressor. playing for position in view of the declara-tion of the powers that the aggressor should not be the gainer, whatever the issue of the conflict. But events will determine that. It was merely a bit of intimidation in the interest of pence.

The European powers were, and still are, sincerely desirous of averting war as endangering the pence of the continent. But, ifke the "frepressible conflict" in America preceding the civil war, the questions at issue will not down. They are of a kind, as concerning Greece and Turkey, that can be settled in only one way, just as it was with sinvery and secession in the United States. It appears to be conceded that on land, by

the force of superior numbers, the Tarks will at first be successful, while the Greeks will command the sea and will be able to blockade Turkich ports, promote Christian revolt in outlying islands and provinces and pairs. The pressure of the powers by their interference in Crete and cut off supplies. on Greece by their interference in Crete and and other ways will be withdrawn as soon as the war is fairly on. There must be neu-trality or participation in the war. When it breaks out friendly concert and penceful pres-sure must end. This will ienve Greece open to the active sympathy and material aid that will pour in from all parts of Europe. While at the onset the Turks may have the advantage on land, a few months may change all that. Greece will be on trial before the world, and the courage and traditions of the people and the aspirations of a glorious nationality may soon change the scale. The ultimate success of the Greeks and the drivof the Turks from Europe are the results history teaches as most likely to come

TURKEY BACKED BY POWERS.

Germany Especially is Eager for War, a d Blames Greece.

The war was declared by Turkey with the connivance of the powers, especially of Germany, who stigmatized the Greek raids as four roads leading from the Thessalian from insupportable provocations and casus belli. Consequently Greece will be locked on as the aggressor. Military experts believe Greece will be lefeated on land but victorious at sea. Nevertheless, no matter how disastrously the war may end for Greece, she will lose nothing.

Turkey's Apology for War.

persistates that the imperial government has spared no pains to preserve the peace, but that Greece, having sent troops to Ciete in deflance of the wish of the powers, and having begun hostilities on the frontier, has compelled Turkey to defend her integrity and to retaliate by an act of war. The minister of war has given explicit orders to Edhem Pasha, in accordance with the imperial trade approving the decision of the c and adopting the plan of operations formulated by the military commission. The trade throws the entire responsibility for the war upon Graces. Eithem Pasha is authorized to take immediate action, defensive or offensive, in accordance with this plan and in the exercise of his best judgment.

The Greek Government has addressed a note to Assim Bey, expressing surprise at the allegations contained in his note to M. Skouzes, and pointing out facts proving that Turkey is the aggressor. The Government disciaims all responsibility for any events that may now occur.

WAR BULLETINS.

The remaining Turkish fort at Prevesa nas been destroyed by the fire of the Greek war-ships, and the position of the Turkish forces became untenable. Four thousand Greeks was a Tyrkish fortified position north of the entrance to the gulf of Arta. It was protected by several forts, which the Greek bombardment has reduced to ashes.

Ing Larissa, have recrossed the frontier and

re now ravaging Epirus.
Firing recommended Monday morning between the Greeks and Turks at several points along the frontier.
Col. Manos, at the head of 25,000 Greek

troops, has crossed the river Arakphos, on on the frontier of Epirus, and entered that part of South Albania, after having driven dack the Turkish advance posts.

A dispatch from the Greek headquarters Larissa, says that three important positions were occupied near Menexa Monday by the Greek trre

reek trrops. Prince Nicholas of Greece, the third son of King George, has been ordered to the front in command of a battery of artillery.

UNCLE SAM FORGING AREAD.

Official Statistics Show That He Is Gaining on John Bull.

The bureau of statistics of the State De partment has just received from the printer the annual "Review of the World's Commerce," a volume introductory to the com-mercial relations of the United States with

foreign countries, Frederic Emory, chief of the bureau of statistics of the State Department, says the figures establish the significant fact that the foreign trade of the United States last year showed a steady increase in the export of manufactured goods, the percentage of such exports rising from 24.33 per cent in 1805 to 25.91 last year. Meanwhile the percentage of agricultural exports declined slightly,

from 67.58 to 67.38. Mr. Emory finds additional confirmation of the relatively rapid advancement of the foreign trade of the United States in some figures presented to the British Parliament the British Board of Trade, showing tha hile Great Britain still retains her lead ever other countries in exports of manufacturers, the United States is advancing at more rapid pace than the mother country.

FOUGHT THE WHOLE DAY.

Battles on the Greek Frontier in which the Losses on Both Sides Were Heavy.

A flerce battle began Friday morning at Karya, north of Tyrnavco, and 3 hours' ride from Elassola, Macedonia. The Sixth army corps was the Turkish force engaged. The Greeks crossed the frontier Thursday even-ing and on Friday morning became engaged with four Turkish battalions, which drove them back after some sharp fighting. The Greeks then took up a position on a crest of hills and at intervals of about two hours renewed their attacks, the Turks standing on the defensive. The correspondent saw 48 Turkish wounded brought to the rear and

the bodies of five Turkish officers.

There was a hot battle in Milouna pass all Saturday night. The Greeks encountered several Turkish battalions, which repuised them, and at the point of the bayonet reseued the force garrisoning the Turkish block house, which the Greeks had encircled before entering the pass. Neshad Pasha, com-manding the fifth division, occupied Mount Parna with a great force, while Hairi Pasha commanding the sixth division, prepared to enter the Tehaishan pass, and Haldar Pasha, with the fourth division, occupied the Milouna pass. Before dawn Edhem Pasha rode out to direct the disposition of these divisions.

A general engagement ensued Sunday norning, over 20,000 men being engaged. The combat turns on the possession of the Greek block house, which was most obstinately defended. Several vigorous attacks were made by the Turks without success, but out 9 o'clock, by a magnificent dash, they took the block house at the point of the bay-onet. The Greeks are still defending their positions on the summit of the hill. Turks are fighting like lions, the Turkish artillery doing splendid execution under the command of Riza Pasha. Hapiz Pasha was

The Greeks have captured the Turkish positions from Nezeros to Koutra on the Macedonian frontier, and the Turks are in full retreat toward the interior, where their forces are massing. The batteries at Menexa ceased firing at 11 o clock to-night.

In the fighting on the frontier, the Turks have occupied Ana and Enilouna, but they have not succeeded in taking Kata. The engagement at Milouna pass was of the flercest character, and the losses were heavy on both The Turks destroyed two pieces of tireek artillery. The Greeks captured an entire battery from the Turks.

The Turkish batteries at Bivera, on the north shore of the Guil of Arta, where, ac-cording to the treaty of Berlin, the Turks had no right to erect fortifications, fire on and sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia as she was entering the Guif of Ambracia. The was tun ashore in shallow water and crew escaped, but the captain was severeig wounded. Six hours previously the Turkish forts at Preversa opened a hot fire upon Actium, which was garrisoned by 500 men. The Turkish fire completely destroyed it, several of the garrison being killed and wounded. The Greek commander commuwounded. The Greek commander commu-nicated by telegraph with Athens and was ordered to open fire on Prevesa, and the same instructions were sent to the Greek fleet in the Guif of Ambracia.

MANY VILLAGES CAPTURED.

Various Important Strategic Points Occupied by the Greeks.

Turkish reports that the Greek irregulars have been driven out of Macedonia are false. The report of the capture of Kipur by the Greeks is confirmed. Greek irregulars have won victories at various points. Chief Davelis has taken Sitovon, a town of considerable strategie importance. An Italian force under Colonel Cipriani has captured Zlovof. After sharp fighting another column of Greek irregulars drove the Turkish regulars before them and took the Macedonian vii-

lages of Anakontra and Kanakoutra.

The Greek irregulars now hold all of the tier in the direction of Grevena, the Turkish center. The roads of Thessaly are excellent for military operations, but on the Turkish side of the frontier the reverse is the case, Every strategic point has been occupied by

troops,
At Trikhala there is another Greek army corps numbering about 6,000 men. In all the Greeks nave about 80,000 regulars and me 20,000 irregulars on the An official communication to the newspa- they count a great deal on reinforcements their armies through risings in Epirus, Albania and Macedonia.

The Turks, on the other hand, have about 150,000 good, well-equipped troops in line. Of these 14 battalions are field is raised in Houmelia, in all about 30,000 men, who are divided into two reserve divisions

At Menastir flying columns have been formed to watch the Servian frontier, and ail the supplies possible are being pushed forward to the three Turkish divisions at Elassona, Grevena and Janina. The Turks are weak in cavalry, baving only about 8,000 mounted men on the frontier. They are, however, very strong in artillery and infar The transport corps is well organized, field telegraphs have been laid between all important points, artesian wells have ed at Elassona and the broken bridges in Macedonia have been repaired as much as

The Turkish forces at Salonica have constructed a line of redoubts round the guif and down the Aegean coast of Katerina, Kropps and Armstrong guns have been mounted behind those defenses, and a line of 30 torpedoes has been laid across the bay from Cape Kara. The discipline of the Turkish troops is beyond praise. The Greeks however, are not in anything like the state of efficiency of the Turks, although they may at present seem to be animated by more warlike enthusiasm.

THE HIGH WATER CONTINUES.

Two thousand Albanians who started into Greece with the expressed intention of reach. Breaks Are Expected Breaks Are Expected.

The gravity of the situation along the Louisiana levees is not lessened. The water is still tearing out the levee at Delta, La., and so great is the overflow that the gauge at Vicksburg, several miles north of Delta, shows a decline. Other breaks are expected, but from meagre reports received at an early hour the levees were still holding, though caving at several points.

The encouragement for the people in this section is the fall at Cairo, which has been comparatively rapid. At Memphis there is a slight fall, one-tenth of an inch. The water in the St. Francis basin is slowly falling, as it is in the Deita. Destitution around Nat-chez and Vicksburg is increasing. A dispatch from New Orleans says: The

river here has come to a standstill practical-, being 18.9 Monday morning. The situa-on at Carrollton was considered distinctly alarming, and telephone instructions were which to arrest the rapidly softening levees, Water was then tricking through the sacks in the bulkheading. A force of men were put to work driving pickets and in filling buildheads, and it was reported that any im minent danger of a collapse of the levees at Carrollton had been arrested.

CUBANS NOT YET SUDUED.

Weyler Preparing for Further Days of War In view of the approach of the rain sea-on, Capt, Gen. Weyler has ordered the erec-

tion of an infirmary on the trocha and the extension of the military hospitals. New hospitals will be constructed at Trinidad, Sasida, Isabella and Sagua. The captain general has ordered the demolition of all houses inside the cuitivation zone, on the theory that the peasants will remain at night in the block houses and remove their families to the towns. In this way, says Weyler, the regulars will not be exposed to the risk, in cases of insurgent aggression, of shooting women and children.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

NOMINATIONS.

The Fresident of Michigan University for Minister at Constantinople.

The President sent these nominations to the Senate: James B. Angell, of Michigan, the be Minister to Turkey; George D. Meikle-John, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of War; John B. Wight and John W. Ross to be Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Seligman Bros. to be special financial agents of the Navy Department at London.

Angell is president of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, which position he has held since 1871. He was the first great collegiate instructor to put into practice the co-education of the sexes. Dr. Angeli was born in Scituate, R. I., in 1829, and during the war was editor of the Providence, (R. I.,) Journal, From 1866 to 1871 he was Presi dent of the University of Vermont. From June, 1880, to February, 1882, he was Minis-ter to China. He represented the United States in preparing some of the treaties with China for the exclusion of Chinese laborers. and was one of the representatives of this this country in negotiating the New Foundland treaties, which failed of ratification by the senate. Dr. Angell is a Congregationalist, and his nomination was sought especially by the members of this church, which has a greater number of missionaries in the Turkish field then any other denomination. It is expected by them that he will give especial attention to the protection of American missionaries in Turkey.

The Senate confirmed Warren S. Reese.

Ir. of Alabama, to be United States Attorney or the Middle district of Alabama; Thoma H. Barnes, of Arkansas, to be United States Attorney for the Western district of Arkans-as: Pliny L. Soper, to be United States At-torney for the Northern district of Indian Territory: L. O. C. Dana, to be postmaster at Colorado Springs, Col.

The nomination of ex-Congressman Meiklejohn to be Assistant Secretary of War was brought about by the declination of James Martin, of Vermont, to whom the place had been offered. Mr. Meiklejohn has served two terms in Congress, representing the Third district of Nebraska. He is about 40 Third district of Nebraska. He is about 40 years old and a native of Wisconsin. He has been prominent in politics in Nebraska, having been a member of the Legislature and Lieutenant Governor of the State. He has been chairman of the Republican State

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

Recommends Hearty Participation in the Universal Exposition.

The President sent the following message to Congress urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exp esition:

"I transmit herewith for the consideration of the respective houses of Congress a report of the Secretary of State representing the appropriateness of early action in order that the government of the United States may be enabled to accept the invitation of that of the French republic to participate in the univer-sal expesition to be held in Paris in 1960. The recommendations of this report have my most cordial approval, and I urge upon the Congress such timely provision for this great international enterprise as will fittingly respond to the widely testified wish and expectation of our inven-tors and producers that they may have adequate opportunity again, as in the past, to fortify the important positions they have won in the world scompetitive fields of discovery and industry. Nor are the tradi-tional friendships of the United States and France and the mutual advantages to ac-crue from their enlarged commercial intercurse less important factors than the indiparticipation in a great French exposition, especially when it is remembered that the present display is projected with a degree of impleteness and on a scale of magnificence beyond any of the European exhibitions that have marked the close of the century.

"It is proper that I should emphasize the need of early action, for, if the present sesn ross without suitable new made, the postponement of the matter for nearly a year longer could not but operate greatly to the displyantage of the United States, in view of the elaborate preparations airenly making by other governments and of the danger that further delay may result in an inadequate allotment of space to this ountry as well as an incomplete organiza-

UNCLE SAM IS PREPARED.

But No Emergency Requiring a Show of Force Anticipated.

Up to this time there has been, so far as ould be learned, no consultation with regard to reinforcing the fleet of the United States in Mediterranean waters. Should the presence of ships of war of foreign nations required in Turkish or Greetan waters to protect their citizens as a result of the impending conflict, the United States could assemble a formidable fleet if necessary.

In the Mediterranean squadron at this time the Navy department has four ships the the Navy department has four ships the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship on the station, the cruiser Minneapolis, and the cruiser Cheinnati, all modern vessels of high type, and the small gunboat Bancroft. The Detroit is on her way to the Mediterranean from the China station, and now probably is

somewhere near the Red Sea.

Another addition to the fleet will soon made by the presence of the Raicigh, which is getting ready to join the European station. Other vessels that might be used for service in Europe if necessary are the Montgomery, Marblehead, Maine and Texas, all of which are now on the Atlantic coast, The opinion exists, however, that the pre-sence of any number of war vessels will not be necessary.

NEUTRALITY.

The United States Will Not be Involved in the European War.

Secretary Sherman was seen at his residence and shown the War bulletins.

"It is no surprise to me," said the secretary of state, "as recent events have seemed to make war inevitable, and I have expected that result to come. Fortunately the scene of the reported conflict is far from us and the United States has little or no concern with the war. We will, of course, observe the strictest neutrality between the parties. This is a national result from the conditions prevailing and will require no specific decia-ration of neutrality. Our commercial interests with Greece and Turkey are very small, that there is no ground for distubance in that connection. Last year our exports to Greece amounted to only \$629,727, an insignificant sum, barely I per cent, as compared with the total exports. Turkey exported to to the United States \$2,619,000 last year, showing a similar lack of important commercial dealings between the United States and Turkey.

That being the case our commercial, geographical and political isolation from these ountries leave us quite free from any possible entanglement in the conflict."

Bread Food Commission

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, has introduced a bill authorizing the appoint-ment of a commission to introduce and pop-ularize the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the Orient. It provides that the Commission shall consist of three persons to be appointed by the President and to be under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

DUE TO WAR SCARES.

Dun Says Greece and Turkey Are Making Business Bad

An undeclared war between Greece and Turkey has been more responsible than any other single cause for the changes in business this week. Actual fighting with facts which seem to make a formal declaration of war by Turkey inevitable have affected grain markets much and stocks slightly. The progress of Mississippi floods does not change the price of cotton, and the settlement of the more important labor difficulties has revived works suspended last week. The temporary decrease in exports and large in-rease in imports at New York (2.08 per cent) for the month caused questions about the financial future which have not much in-fluence as yet. The increase in imports, 89,-966,000, or over 15 per cent from iast year, and \$17,100,000, or 28.9 per cent from Februsry, if long continued, may embarrass some branches of business, but can hardly exhaust balances balances remaining from the unprecedented excess of merchandise \$323,381,519 in nine months ending

The wheat market, after its declar last week, was prepared to rise with prospects of European war and increased purposes of exports, and has risen 4.37c since chases of exports, and the week are very last Friday. Exports for the week are very small, and for two weeks but little greater than last year, while corn exports continue over three times last year's and for two weeks 6,032,015 bashels, against 1,963,193 bushels last year, the price advanced less than 1c. Western receipts of wheat are than less wack, and for two weeks as chases of exports, and has risen 4.37c since ast Friday. Exports for the week are very larger for the week, and for two weeks as large as last year, and the government report indicates a considerable larger yield than that of 1896, which has sufficed to meet an extraordinary demand. Cotton has scarcely changed during the week of unprecedented floods, though this year's crop will be materially diminished unless the water soon subsides. But there are numerons indications that in other mosts of the South. dications that in other parts of the South a large acreage is being planted.

The output of pig iron increases, though 15 furnaces stopped in March, as others with larger capacity started, and the weekly pro-duction April 1 was 173,279 tons, against 169,986 tons last year. While 20 per cent below the greatest ever known, the output is 52 per cent larger than October 1, and stocks unsold increased scarcely any, though the largest on record. The demand for nails and wire continues heavy and in spite of heavy transactions in the past, in structural work and rails is still fair, while there is much doing in machinery for export to Russia, Japan and South Africa. But bars and most other finished products are in narrow demand, and Bessemer pig is lower at \$9.90 or less at l'ittsburg, with gray forge \$8.65 there and only \$5.75 at Birmingham. Delay in making contracts for lake ore tards demand for products, but hard begun to sell at \$2.40 for chapin. but hard ore

Print cloths sell slowly without change, Woolen mills are doing a little more, though much machinery is idie, and there is searcely any buying of qualities recently advanced. speculation in wool turns largely to foreign, and imports of 45,114 bales the past week and 15,246 the previous week at Boston alone have not prevented higher quotations for the bester grades of domestic. Sales at the three chief markets were 9,606,000

Failures for the week have been 207 in the United States, against 222 last year, and 30 in Canada, against 36 last year.

TRAGEDY ON A ROADSIDE

Two Women Killed and a Man Wounded in New York State.

At Sacketts Harbor, 10 miles from Water town, N. Y., Mrs. Wilbur Crouch and Miss May Dailey were murdered and George Allen is close to death's door. Thursday evening Alien engaged a rig of a livery man, went to the barracks of the Ninth infantry and took riding Mrs. Crouch and Miss Bailey. two servants employed by Lieutenant An-

Between 3 and 4 o'clock next morning they were on the road leading to Brownville, when, according to Allen's story, Crouch leaped from the roadside and began firing. The horses ran back to the livery barn. One of the women was between the bash board and the wheel, with her head hanging nearly on the ground. The other was lying on her side. The clothing of both was badly torn.

In the rig was found a six-chambered reempty chambers. The revolver is the propvolver, with four loaded cartridges and two erry of Alien. According to Allen's story was thrown out of the buggy and fell in buggy and fell into Mill creek. He crawled to the kitchen door of the quarters.
Crouch was arrested, but there was nothing

about his appearance to point toward his

The coroner's jury decided that Crouch killed the women, and he was taken to the Jefferson county jail for safe keeping. He appears to be confident that his innocence

Allen was shot five times. After the shooting Allen says he was driven a long distance by Crouch and afterward fell out. He has been keeping company with Miss Dailey, and they were to have been married Saturday.

MRS. TILTON DEAD.

The Once Well-Known Woman Passes

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, the wife of Henry Ward Beecher's necuser, died on Tuesday last at her home in Brooklyn. The news of her death was not made public until Thurs-Since the famous Beecher trial she had lived in strict retirement. In recent years she had shared her home with her widowed daughter. Even the fact of her death was kept secret, and there were no external signs of mourning about the house where the body lay. Theodore Tilton, her husband, is in l'aris, where he has lived ever since the Beecher trial.

For a long time Mrs. Thron was totally blind, but less than a year ago she underwent a difficult operation and regainment. Then, about a month ago, she ed her sight. Then, about a month ago, she suffered a paralytic stroke, from which she wiy recovering, when in the latter part of last week she was again stricken. Few were admitted to the funeral. Malachi Exeter, a preacher of the Plymouth Brethren, to which sect Mrs. Tilion belonged, of-

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Col. John Hay ambassador to the court of St. James, sailed for England accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter.

Py a dynamite explosion in a mine near Johannesburg eight English and twenty-six native miners have been killed.

Jefferson Levy, present owner of Monti-cello, Jefferson's old homestend, has written Bryan a let er refusing to sell the old place to the Democrats or any one else.

There has been a great decrease in the virulence of the bubonic plague. Only 390 cases and 139 deaths from the disease occurred last week in Bombay, compared with 360 cases and 323 deaths during the preced-

The policy of placing women on the boards of trustees of insane asylums was inaugurated by Governor Pingree by the appointment of Mrs Jane Kinney, of Port Huron, to the found of the eastern asylum for the insane at Portion Web. Pontine, Mich.

At Knoxville, Tenn., the court, has named Major Daniel A. Carpenter and John W. Con-nors as receivers and instructed them to wind up the affairs of the Southern building and loan association, without cost to the stockholders.

Two deputy marshals were killed in a fight near Pawnee, Indian Territory, with a gang of out aws. The marhals are said to have had Outlaw Ed. Newcomb under arrest when attacked by four members of the gang, who attempted to liberate him.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA

RAINY SEASON HAS BEGUN

And Gen. Gomez Shows Signs of Taking Advantage of the Fact.

Stories of starvation of whole villages of pacificos are now coming in from every province. The rainy season has begun and the condition of the people is pitiable.

General Weyler has directed that the crops in the military zone of Sancti Spiritus be torn up. He ordered them planted only a few weeks ago. There is nothing else for the people to eat. General Weyler fermerly allowed the pneifices of Santa Clara to live outside but close to the forts; now he orders them to desert their little farms and come in and starte lest the collines little act the and starve, lest the soldiers, liring at the reb-

eis, kill them.

The death rate in Sagua is growing alarmingly. Cases of yeilow fever are said to ex-ist in several places in the interior. There is no doubt that a great epidemic of that dis-ease will soon be swept over the island. The doctors here say the existing conditions make it certain. General Weyler's policy of concentration and starvation has created these conditions. The United States may these conditions. The United States may feel the effects if the fever germs go there in

sugar to be shipped.

The insurgents are very active now in Havana Province. They recently sacked Veredanueva and Ceibadelagua, fortified towns on the Havana railrond. They also whipped the Spaniards baddy near Patano. General Weyler remains in the fleid in a

comfortable house in Santa Clara, paying tention to the police officials for allowing gambling in the towns. He seemed greatly shocked by his discovery of a fact which everybody knew. Meanwhile, General Gomez is resting preparatory to his rainy season

The guerrillas killed 80 pacificos at Guane, near Cape San Antonio, in one day, by General Melquizo's orders. Others have been slaughtered at San Juan San Luis, Contes, Gabalo, Guayabo and Luis Lago. Near Pinar dei Rio city an old man was chopped to death, and four women, eight children and a negro woman, more than 60 years old, all members of the family of Pedro Acanda, were cut to pieces with

GOING BACK TO SPAIN.

40,000 Troops to Leave Cuba-Not Known What It Means.

According to information received from trustworthy sources in Washington the withdrawal of at least a part of the grea army that Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in, within a few days. initial movement will be the departore 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 posttively that it means only that little or nothing remains of the insurrection; that Gomez has only about fifty or a hundred follows and that to watch these under the conditions in which the campaign has been necessarily conducted a few thous-and men are quite as effective as the army of 180,000 men which has been maintained in The Cuban contingent, on the other hand, insist that the Spanish financial resources are exhausted, and that the troops are to be withdrawn because of lack of money to keep them in service,

PROBING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Senator Pritchard's Committee Will Begin An Inquiry.

The Senate Committee on Civil Service, of which Senator Pritchard is Chairman, decided to enter a thorough investigation of the extent to which the civil service law is enforced and the effect of the enforcement in promoting the public welfare. Circulars are to be sent to the various heads of departments asking replies to the following ques-

To what extent has civil service rules been

promulgated in your department?

To what extent, in your opinion, should Collectors of Internal Revenue and United States Marshals be included in the classified

Should the existing rules of the civil servce be modified Should the civil service law be amended,

continued or repealed?

The investigation is to take place under the authority conferred by the Allen resolution and will be conducted by a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Pritchard, Elkins and Chiiton. The committee will make special investigation of the effect of the

more recent civil service orders of President

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

United States Consul Little Reports That One Has Broken Out.

United States Consul Little telegraphs from Tegucigaipa, the capital of Honduras, that a revolution has broken out, and that Republic is now under martial law. Minister Rodriguez, the minister of the Greater Republic, of Central America, has received no telegram regarding the reported

There are two parties in Honduras, as there are in the other two republics of the Greater Republic, the Liberals and the Conservatives. At present the Liberais are in the supremacy in Honduras, having regain-ed powed by the overthrow of President The present executive is Presi-

The government of Horduras is much less stable than that of the other two countries. There is always a great deal of social and political agitation there, but it is usually kept under cover until a revolution breaks

PROBABLE DOUBLE MURDER. Fatal Result of a Drunken Brawl at

A terrible fight took place in a boathouse south of Bellaire, O., in which Mrs. Williams, Charles Horner, a man named Peeples and one named Williams took part. All had been drinking. Williams accused Hor-ner of insulting his wife, and a fight ensued. When Peeples went to separate them, Williams struck him a heavy blow across the

Bellaire, O.

face, breaking his nose, Peeples and Mrs. Williams ran out doors, followed by Williams, who dealt his wife a heavy blow over the head, knocking her down. He then dragged her back on the boat Upon entering he turned on Horner and struck him three times over the head and face knocking him insensible. Peeples said that Mrs. Williams and Horner are both Williams then untied the boat, floated down the river and escaped.

Holman Dangerously Ill.

William S. Holman, of Indiana, is lying langerously ill at his home in Washington, and small hopes of his recovery are enter-tained. He had a bad fall ten days ago, and his present condition is the result of shock.
The first that any of his colleagues in the
House knew of his sickness was when it was
announced on Saturday that he was unable to preside over the Democratic caucus.

Mr. Hollman is 75 years of age and is serv-

ing his 16th term in Congress, the longest House career of any member. There have been many representatives who have served longer continuously than Mr. Holman, but none who have his record of actually taking the coat \$500,000 and nothing has been many representatives who have served longer continuously than Mr. Holman, but none who have his record of actually taking the coat \$500,000 and nothing has been many representatives who have served longer continuously than Mr. Holman, but have coat \$500,000 and nothing has been many representatives who have served longer to the control of th his seat in a 16th term.

CHINESE TRAFFIC

New Set of Treaties to be Made Y The Mations.

China is to have a new set of treaties at great nations of the world which will some measure emancipate her from onerous restriction she is now under a enable her to adjust her own revenue to a

ation's needs.

Much of the credit for securing the cases Much of the credit for securing the confidence of the commercial powers to the negotials of these treaties is due to Li Hung Chat who employed to the best advantage the portunities afforded by his tour of the way still the change would have been located by the change would have been located forced had not the war with China assets. portunities and would have been long to still the change would have with thing and ferred had not the war with thing and ferred had not the war with Japan so involved to the best foreign to ferred had not the war and a limit with subsuccessfully with Japan so involved a former in debt as to oblige her foreign as tors to recognize the fact that China are tors to rease addition be given powers to raise additional

At present the percentage of duty be may be collected on goods imported his China from any great commercial nations China from any great the amount of revening this derived is entirely insufficient to be thus derived is entirely insufficient to the present enlarged expenses of the (this government. Efforts have been made to be crease the revenues by the imposition of "Leking" taxes or duties collected on a least of the cign goods passing from one Chinese privince or district to another. These has however, have always been bitterly rester by foreign merchants and have given risk so much trouble that on both sides there is o much trouble that on both sides there at

so much trouble that on both sides there is a disposition to abolish them.

The only recourse apparently is an iscrease of the tariff rates and this can less complished only by consent of the power which have treaties with China, flxing the maximum tariff rates. It happens that is first of these treaties to run its course and require renewal is that between China and Spain and this will serve as the model up which the other treaties will be fashioused at they are renovated. Already necotation they are renovated. Already negotiation have been initiated between the two re-ernments and because the interestricts United States are similar to those of Spin the department of state is being consulted every step.

VICTIMS OF THE FLOOD.

Fifteen Bodies Found Floating About the Old Davis Homestead. Refugees from Davis Island on the gover-

ment steamer John R. Meigs and the sea er Atlanta report the drowning of 11 ps sons, all colored, on Davis Island, Webs. sons, all colored, on Davis Island, Weiss day evening. Homer Moore, Pete Clear and wife and Henry Garland radrowned on the hurricane plantion. The other seven are reped drowned on other parts of the Island women and children from the Palam place. The loss of stock on the Island here very great. The steamer Florens a mains at the Island to resone peoples forry stock over to the Louisiana mains It was thought that all on Davis light had escaped after the crevase, but likes have been found floating around the state of the

have been found floating around the a Brierfield plantation, which was the bine Jefferson Davis. The surviving inhabata are huddled in tents on the top of the ess From appearances this overflow will be orse than ever known before.

Nineteen feet by April 20, says the Wester

Bureau, as far as New Orleans is conema it will probably come sconer. It will ge mean any danger to the city, but walers cover the wharves. The railroads are area elevating their tracks, and platforms in been built at depots but the steamboarsa-plain that no provisions have been makes. The entire wharf front will probatly have be rebuilt and raised.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Eastern Bank Robbers Kill a Troublema Cashier.

While resisting the entry of two desputs and determined robbers, and during a best but futile struggle to protect \$150,000 more in money and securities in the cause ments of the open vauit of the Granfill National bank at Somersworth, N. H. caster Joseph A. Stickney was struck down at brutally murdered near the desk which had occupied for years. After killing size ney, the murderers ransacked the vanish fled with all the cash it contained with exception of a \$5 gold piece. As not can be estimated, about \$6,000 was not but it is possible that the less will emain bly exceed this sum, as no one but the eashier knew the exact amount that was the institution at the time. The raise after knocking Stickney down with a list jack, cut his throat. The most remarks feature of the robbery is the fact that fill 000 in bonds of the United States, will were kept in one of the drawers of the 14 vault and which the robbers evidence amined hastily, were not taken. Neithers any of the negotiable paper and seemed the bank-in fact nothing is missing and

A GIGANTIC FRAUD.

Bogus Banking Firm Worked the 6mm yard Insurance Scheme.

C. Linford Woods, of the banking fra di-Linford Woods & Co., Pittsburg, is unler rest and charges are made that a most comtic insurance fraud has been perpetrated tic insurance fraud has been perpensa-nearly all the large Insurance companied the East, including the New York Mes Reserve Fund, Fidelity Mutual Life has ance Company of Philadelphia, Trivita Savings Insurance Company of New Ist and others. It is charged that in the sep-borhood of 100 policies have been take at on the lives of men, aged and deregal many cases; in others on men dying daw sumption and all manner of diseases, is sumption and all manner of diseases. In fleiary in most of the policies and the which his name was not mentioned their clos are alleged to have been assured him as creditor of the person insured. B policies claimed to be in the hands of tective G. B. Perkins are said to aggregate several thousand dollars.

TWENTY-ONE SAILORS SAVED

Crew of the Senta Brought Safely les Port.

Capt. Haavig, Mate Hellisen and 19 5 men of the Norwegian ship Senta, who we supposed to have been lost at set brought into port at Philadelphia at British steamship Snowflake. No cast lost, but all experienced a distressing at London as having been sighted by steamer Idaho, and it was believed that on board were lost

Chinese Laborers for Cuba A party of 91 Chinamen arrived in treat by the Canadian Pacific limited China via Vancouver. They are post work on the sugar plantations of Ca They say they are going over at the acc of the Spanish Government, which has agents to China to induce immigration

To Repeal the Act.

A bill for the repeal of the set for as national monetary conference, and of President McKiniey appointed Mess. cott, Paine and Stevenson, and all at the statue books authorizing the Es States to participate in such conferent introduced by Representative Lesis, crat, of Washington. Mr. Lewis apri-ject is to prevent the expense of a con-