DEDICATION OF GRANT'S MONUMENT

MANY NATIONS REPRESENTED.

A Grand Parade Participated in by De tachments of Federal Soldiers. Marines. National Guards and Civic Organizations.

With military pomp and splendor, the like of which perhaps has never been witnessed in this country, there was dedicated in New York, Tuesday the magnificent monument erected by the people of the nation to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of

the mereory of Ulysses S. Grunt, the hero of Appointance. The mansoleum stands at the head of liverside drive, the most beautiful driveway of New York, on a sight overlooking the grand and historic Hudson river, and commanding a rare view of that picturesque stream. Indeed, no warrier of ancient or modern time sleeps amid surroundings so impossing, so impressive and so superi. The dedicatory excemonies took place in the presence of a multitude of people, worthy of the coronation of a king. The six miles of streats which the marching soldiers and civic bodies traversed was fined with people estimated to the number of over 1,000,000. It was a tribute of the populace to the grent American history, and perhaps it is only equaled by the 'scenod funeral' of Napoleon, when the body of that noted warrier was transferred from Helena to Paris, and laid at rest under the demo of the Invalides on the banks of the Seine. As all Europe honored Napoleon then, so did all America honor Grant.

Standing within the shadows of the monahonor Grant.

honor Grant.
Standing within the shadows of the monument, the President and vice president, the members of his cabinet, all living noted generals of the country, the diplomatic corps, representing Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, thina, and other nations; members of congress and senate, the governors of a score of states, members of different legislative bodies throughout the country, prominent confederate soldiers

ferent legislative bodies throughout the country prominent confederate soldiers with whem Grant crossed swords early in the sixties, all tent upon honoring the mem-ory of America's celetrated general. The parade that moved trom Mailson Square to the tomb was a decaling spectacle. Fifty thousand men marched in sold col-umns amid the hurrahs of the assembled

In the North river over 200 craft of all descriptions joined in the demonstration. The war ships of the North Atlantic squadron were assembled in double indented column immediately opposite the monument, and back of them rode at auchor a fleet of foreign warships which had guthered here in honor of the occasion. Immediately behind the visuing ships was a fleet of United States evenue cutters, and further down the river was an immerse fleet of merchant vessels. The route of the parade was up Manison avenue, from Twenty-third to Hitty-night streets, thence to the Boulevard, up that theroughfure to Seventy-second street, then west to liverside drive, up the west driveway to the tomb, around the Claremont circle to the east drive, returning to One Hundred and Nineteenth street, past the grand marshal's stand, where the men were dismissed. In the North river over 200 craft of all

Bishop John P. Newman offered the pray-

Speeches were made by Presdent McKin-ley, Gen. Horace Porter and Mayor Strong, et New York.

VICTORY CONFIRMED.

Greeks Won a Decisive Triumph-Great Loss to Turkish Troops.

Turks attacked Velestino junction Tuesday night last with four squadrons of cavairy and a battery of horse artillery. The large force of Greeks there easily beat the

large force of Greeks there easily beat the Turks off, but not before they had displaced half a dozen rails and out the telegraph wires. The latter were repaired, and on Wednesday the train service was resumed.

Fighting was renewed Wednesday night, but without special results. On Thursday night the Turks assembled in great force in the direction of Velestino, and, as it was suspected that they were also between this point and Trikkala, a general attack was believed to be imminent. Fighting, however, occurred only in the vicinity of Velestino.

The Turks made an attack before dawn, but were successfully repulsed. Three times in the course of the morning was the attack repeated, but each time from a different direction, and each time the result was a repulse. Apparently it was intended that these attacks should be simultaneous, but this plan failed owing to the lack of proper organization. The Turks, however, pushed the attack with the utmost determination for six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to selve the inaction about near. six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to seize the junction about noon.

FLOOD RAVAGES IN IOWA.

Des Moines River has Done Almost Incalculable Damage.

At Ottumwa, Ia., the Des Moines river. which was stationary at the high water mark established by the great flood of 1892, sudestablished by the great flood of 1892, suddenly began to climb and by 8 o'clock Monday had added 15 inches to the record. The levees broke in many places, ratiroad embankments were undermined and hundreds of families were compelled to quit their residences in great haste. In Ottumwa over 300 families were compelled to move, a large number making their escape in boats.

At Eddyville, 18 miles north, 150 families vacated their domiciles, and the orincipal streets are being navigated in row boats. At South Ottumwa the river flows parallel with

streets are being navigated in row boats. At South Ottumwa the river flows parallel with the main street. It broke across the street early Monday morning, poured down the business and residence streets, causing a panic and a scramble for higher ground. Five thousand people reside in the suburb. Several hundred deserted their residences and removed their goods. The water stands four feet deep in Fatrview. Farm lands are completely inundated.

FREE TRADE.

A Conservative Member of Parliament

Shocks His Colleagues. Sir Charles E. Howard Vincent, Conserva-tive, moved in the House of Commons that, in view of the great increase in the imports of manufactured articles, and the conse-quent loss of employment to the working people of that country, such goods should pay atoli of 10 per cent. the proceeds to be devoted to a fund for providing pensions for deserving helpiess person over 65 years of age.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, said Mr. Ballour, the Government leader, said it was dangerous to admit a resolution to protect manufacturers without also protecting husbandry. Besides, he said, much could be said in favor of Great Britain's simple fiscal system, while the question of

old age pensions was premature.

The motion of Sir Charles was eventually negstived with a division.

CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

Starving Shipwrecked Sailors Eat the

Corpse of a Companion. The French fishing vessel, Valiant, bound from St. Malo for Miquelon, struck an icefrom St. Malo for Miquelon, struck an ica-berg on the 16th, and foundered. She had 3 fishermen on board and all took to the boats, but only one of these boats has been heard from. When it left the vessel its com-pletement was seven man. Three of them perished from hunger and exposure. The bodies of the first two were thrown over-board, but the survivors, in their despera-tion, were driven to cannibalism, and ste she the third.



GENERAL GEANT'S MONUMENT.

tons. It is

As you enter upon the southern exposure you see the opening of the crypt before you. It is 30 feet wide, in the center of the

Looking down into the vault the great sareophagus made for the remains of General Grant is to be seen. The sareophagus was made from one piece of Wisconsin pornhyry, which is said to excel in beauty the Finland porphyry, from which the sareophagus of Napoleon was chiseled.

Reside this surcophagus is a place for an-ther. Here an exact duplicate will some may hold the remains of Mrs. Grant.

The sarcophagus for General Grant's is of a dark red color and highly polished. The capstone simply bears the inscription, "Ulysses S. Grant." The sarcophagus weighs ten tons. It is 10.4 feet long, 5.6 feet wide and

4.8 feet high.

The pedestal is square in pinn, measuring ten feet ten inches each way. The lower course is made in pieces with a simple Scotia molding, and is one foot eight inches thick. Above this is a five-inch course. Over this rest two large blocks ten feet long and five feet wide, and on these rest the pilious blocks which support the sarcophagus proper and its cover.

The total height above the floor of the

The total height above the floor of the crypt is seven and a half feet. The block for the sarcophagus of Mrs. Grant has been quarried but not trimmed. The coffin of General Grant is now hermetically sealed in a steel case, and this will be set into the great

a steel case, and this will be set into the great sarcopingus without opening.

The meanument as it stands to-day repre-sents an expenditure of nearly \$600,000.

This came from \$0,000 American citizens, and it includes the widow's mite and the poor man's modest offering, as well as the large subscriptions of the rich.

A 2,000,000 DOLLAR FIRE.

Early Morn.

Raiiroad Company's pler No. 5 at Newport

News, Va., and before the flames were check-

ed damage to the extent of \$2,000,000 had

Two of the company's immense plers were

destroyed three vessels burned to the water's

edge, a tugboat entirely destroyed and eight

persons injured, some of them seriously. The

acress the docks to pier 6, which was soon also burning furiously.

The British steamship Clintonia, which

piers, but with the aid of a locomotive and an immease chain the conveyors' supports were pulled out, the conveyors themselves torn down and this danger averted. At 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the fire had spent its fury and was well under control.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR CHINA.

First Big Shipment Ready to Be Made to

the Orient.

The contract for these locomotives, which includes four passenger, four freight and four shifting engines, was received some months ago and they have been constructed upon general designs furnished by the Chinese Government, while the various details were prepared by the firm. In appearance they resemble the ordinary American locomotive, although there are several features that are distinctly English, principal among which is the mounting of the tenders. These, instead of being mounted upon two-wheeled trucks like the tenders of the American engines, are mounted upon three pyramids of two wheels each. The tenders are also larger.

er.
The engines are to be used on the Imperial railways of North China.

FINDING THE BODIES.

Ghastly Discoveries as Flooded Rivers

Recede.

The river at Memphis, Tenn., continues to

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOMB.

The Grant monument was designated by Architect John H. Dunean, whose plan was selected from many others submitted in competition. It is no mere copy of a European model, but an original creation, dignified and imposing, suggestive of the strength and fortitude of a warrior and of the simple force of General Grant's character. The general style is Dorie

force of General Grant's character. The general style is Dorie.

The tomb is massive, yet well relieved by pillars and other embellishments. The ground upon which it rests is 140 feet above the river, and the structure lifts itself 175 feet in the air.

The exterior of the building is of a light grants, and all of the interior is insided in

granite, and all of the interior is inished in white marble. The porch is approached by a fight of steps 70 feet wide.

a fight of steps 70 feet wide.

At the entrance are two massive bronze doors, sixteen feet four and one half inches high, of a united width of nine feet, and one and one-balf feet in thickness. While the doors are called bronze, they are in reality built of ash, covered with a thick conting of

built of ash, covered with a thick coating of bronze put on in sheets about an eight of an inch thick, and so skillfully placed together that no joinings are visible to the eye. The total weight of the bronze used is 25,000 pounds, while the combined weight of the doors is three tons.

The doors are severely pinin, both in design and decoration. In each there are three deep panels, one large and two smaller. The only ornamentation consists of bronze rosettes of different sizes. There are twenty-six of these in each of the larger panels, and twelve in each of the smaller. Alcoettes of larger size embellish the sides of the doors, and are placed between the panels. In order to prevent relie nunters from chipping off any of these rosettes they are boited into the solid ash.

TRADE REVIEW.

European War Scare Did Not Last Long Enough.

In spite of moderate improvement in most of the great industries business is disappointing. Expectations of a speedy end of the war in Europe through Turkish victory have helped to depress grain. Demands of Australia and China have caused exports of \$6,500,000 gold, merchandise and imports are greatly increased and final action of con-gress on the revenue question seems more

remote.

Wheat rose last Saturday nearly 2 cents, but has fallen since that day about 2 cents. This is largely because European markets did not sustain the expectations of a great foreign demand after the outbreak of the war, and because events appeared to fore-shadow speedy peace, but the tidings from wheat growing states, the receipts from farms and the enormous exports of corn all had influence.

had influence.

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports from New York, large for the last week, and 5 per cent, for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent, over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent, greater. At Boston imports of wool have been extraordinary, imports of wool have been extraordinary, and at Philadelphia they have amounted for the month to \$1,278,000. The thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred tends to affect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Lagran.

for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan.

Of the great industries the iron and steel manufacture is slower in advancing now, as it was much the quicker in the winter. Partly because the increase in production in pig was then rapid, partly because enormous contracts taken when the different pools broke down went mainly to the larger concerns, and perhaps even more because possibilities of new development remain, there is great hesitation now in placing orders. Reports of pending negotiations between the Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron Companies point to an important change as possible,

BLUE AND GRAY.

A Notable Dinner Party Given In New York.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the great gathering in New York city was a great gathering in New York city was a small dinner party given by General James Grant Wilson at his home in East Seventy-fourth street. Besides being a reunion of the surviving classmates of General Grant, the occasion was noted for the presence of both union and confederate lenders in the great struggle of 30 odd years ago.

General Wilson had for guests General Christopher C. Augur, General Joseph J. Reynolds, General Wilson has for guests General Samuel C. French, Rev. Dr. George Deshon, General Simon B. Buckner, General Longstreet and Admiral Daniel Ammen. The five guests firs mentioned are the sole survivors

General Simon B. Buckner, General Longstreet and Admiral Daniel Ammen. The five
guests firs mentioned are the sole survivors
of the class of which General Grant was a
member at West Point. Bringing them together at this time was a hope fondly cherished by General Wilson, and he was delighted when acceptances of his invitations had
been received from all five.

General Wilson's pleasure at the meeting
of General Wilson's pleasure at the meeting
of General Grant's early companions was
less genuine than the satisfaction that he and
all his guests felt when the distinguished
confederate generals, alike warm friends of
Grant, appeared in response to his invitations. At the gathering were told many
anecdotes which could have been brought
out at no other time. The union over the
covers of the blue and gray promoted many
interesting stories and they were given with
a completeness that would have been impossible under other effectiveness.

ALL TREATIES ANNULLED.

The Porte Argues That War Has Made Them Void.

The river at Memphis, Tenn., continues to fail, and the waters are receding slowly from the overflowed counties in Arkansas across from the high bluff of Memphis. As the river recedes the bodies of many vietims of the flood are found. Each day the body of some person is discovered, half-caten by fishes, and its quickly buried in the mud. In the Mississippi county, Ark., far in the back country, where the water from the first big break in the level line rushed almost in a solid wall, the bodies of a farmer and his wife and two children were found. The question of protection of the Greeks in Turkey is still unsettled. The porte argues that the war has virtually annulled the treaties between Turkey and Greece, and that Greelan subjects, therefore, lose the right to their foreign certificates of protec-tion.

A CLOUDBURST IN OKLAHOMA

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The City of Guthrie Swept by a Valley Torrent.

Wednesday morning a mighty wave of water six feet high and a mile wide swept down Cottonwood valley and struck Guthrie, O. T. A deafening roar went up as the water crushed houses and drove the people from their homes. At the first rush every out and bridge were swept away. All West Guthrie is submerged, and 20 of the business houses had ten feet of water in them. The river was 30 feet above ordinary level.

Several men who were trying to swim the

Several men who were trying to swim the current to reach four women and a baby in a tree were expried away. A woman wading from her home with a baby on her head was swept away and lost.

It is believed that more than a score of negroes were drowned in the negro settlement, and persons who escaped from the flood estimate that fully 50 people have been drowned.

drowned.

Nine people were seen to drown: two wowenen and a child were carried away on a bridge; one man and two women on a house roof when it went to pieces, and they perished. Scores are missing. A girl in a tree for hours gave up and feil into the water. Hundreds of men are building boats at the lumber yards. Gus Pintt and George Willis swam the main current, cut a flatboat from its moorlings and saved 10 persons, making a landing several miles below the city. It is believed that many were caught in bed in small houses and drowned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Rebel General Longstreet Writes a Glowing Tribute to the Dead.

President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley, and his cabinet, Mrs. U. S. Grant and he family and a company of official personages including the ambassadors, ministers and attaches of the diplomatic corps and high of fleers of the army and navy, were transported from Washington to New York in a special train of the Pennsylvania raticoad, participate in the ceremonies at the tamb of

General Grant, The train left Washington at 10:30 Monday The train left Washington at 19:30 Monday and steamed into Jersey City depot at 3:17, storping only at Wilmington for a moment and at tirey's Ferry, a suburb of Philadelphin, to change engines. From Jersey City the party was conveyed across the river on the ferry boat l'utsburg to the foot of Twenty-third street, there to be ushered into carry inges and escorted in procession by a de-nehment or cavairy, saliors and police, to

rachment or cavairy, sailors and police, to the hotels.

Seven cars made up the train. The private car of Fresident Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania road, at the end of the train, was given to the presidential party. It was handsomely embellished with roses, and in it were President Mekfule, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton Mrs. McKinley, annt). Secretary John Addison Porter and wife, Dr. Bates, the president's physician, and William Sincialr, the white house steward.

The next car contained Mrs. Grant's party, the catinet families and a few others.

Of the men who traveled on this train, perhaps none was more spoken of than General James Longstreet.

His venerable face and tall figure, now

Newport News Has a Confiagration at Fire broke out in the Chesapeake & Ohio

His venerable face and tail figure, new somewhat bent with age, brought back to mind the days when in the prime of life, he led the southern forces in many a fierce assault. General Longstreet said that it was fitting on such an occasion that he should speak, for he was with Grant at West Point, served in the same regiment with him before the war, and even introduced him to the woman who became his wife. The general wrote this statement:

"It was my good fortune to know, as few others could, that Grant's heart went out in sympathy for the brave men and women of the south during the distressing times of reconstruction, and to my old comrades who followed the stars and bars of the south and the gloom and glory of Appomattox I want His venerable face and tall figure, now

flames were discovered in pier 5 about 4:15 Tuesday morning, and sprend with such ra-pidity that it was impossible to make any headway against them. A flerce north wind fanned the flames furiously and swept them followed the stars and bars of the south and the gloom and glory of Appomattox I want to say General Grant's heart went to us in all of our woes. He appreciated the principle that all governments derive their powers from the confidence and respect of the people, and his great mind and patriotic heart were bent toward the re-establishment of cordinal feelings between the two sections of the land. If every old Confederate soldier or widow of a Confederate to whom he gave helplan hands could leave a tear about his romb it would be baptized in love's best offering.

"To the brave men on the other side of the great striffe my people send messengers to crown this august occasion. We turn The British steamship Clintonia, which was loading with oil, tobaceo and general merchandise at pier 5, was soon ablaze. Tugs pulled her out into the middle of the river, where an ineffectual battle was waged at terrible odds against the diames that was raging in her inflammable cargo. She was burned to the water line at 10 oclock, Tuesday night. The Norwegian steamship Solveig, which was loading grain at pier 5, next caught fire. The crew managed to escape by climbing down the hawsers to the

pier.

Meanwhile the Chesapeake & Obio's tug Wanderer, which had caught fire, was burned to the water's edge. The German sailing ship, J. D. Bischoff, taking on staves from the north-side of pier 6, also caught. The flames obtained such a hold on her that they could not be conquered and she went to the bottom. to crown this august occasion. We to from one setting star of the Confederacy gracefully accept the glorious flag of the Union, to put it about our hearthstones, and love it as we love our noble women, we stand guard about it and uphold it forever; its glories are ours with undivided hearts, undivided people, undivided arms to protect its returned. could not be conquered and she went to the bottom.

The crew of this vessel had a very narrow escape from being cremated. They were aroused by John Anderson, one of the crew, and were only rescued with the greatest difficulty, after the captain and boatswain had been badly burned. The heavy north wind and the heroic efforts of the fire department saved the large grain elevator of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company from destruction. The fire was rapidly spreading across the conveyors that connect the elevator with the piers, but with the aid of a locomotive and an immense chain the conveyors' supports

"On this inspiring occasion, we love to tell "On this inspiring occasion, we love to tell you that for all the grandeur and majesty of Grant's character, for all the splendor of his generosity of his orave men and broken people, his name shall be embalined in the hearts of our children, and of our children's children, with devotion as warm as our southern

dren, with devotion as warm as our southern sun.

"We are with you to-day and all days, brothers and friends. All passion is buried and gone, and with the ragged remnant of our once proud arm, we offer the loving tribute to the chieftain who led you to victory, and renewed heartfeit alie lance to the great Union. Your Union; our Union.

"Illustrious citizens of the republic, in danger, best on the great was the start of the great which the start greaters."

"Hustrious citizens of the republic, in dan-ger, brave: in victory, generous; we help to crown him with his people's undying love, and in presence of the highest officials of state and municipality, we help dedicate this monument to his name and fame, and lift them like incense to the powers above. "He was so easily a general that he failed to note his own reserved powers. He will grow with his own generation, and those who come after until they learn to appreciate his worth." As the result of a contract entered into by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, with the Chinese Government, there are now 12 locomotives, nearly completed and almost ready for shipment, standing in the company's shops. This is the first order of any magnitude ever received from Chinaby any American firm.

The contract for these locomotives, which includes four passenger, four freight and

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

The New Hampshire Banking company of Nashua, N. H., suspended. The amount due depositors is \$849,352.

John A. Bantey, the defaulting ex-State treasurer of Nebraska, was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$180,000.

William P. Nicholls, president of the de-funct Bank of Commerce, was convicted of the embezzlement of \$20,000, at New Orieans,

General Miles received the consent of the resident to his projected trip to Turkey and creece. He will be gone two or three

president to the will be gone to the firece. He will be gone to the months.

The gold production of California last year was \$17,181,562, and increase over 1895 of \$1,247,245, and of aliver \$422,430 a decrease of \$177,353.

Bedmond, alias "Texas Tom," a sentenced in

Thomas Redmond, alias "Texas Tom," a follower of the race tracks, was sentenced in Chicago to life imprisonment, for the mur-der of John Stuart. Officials of Utah are on their way to Wash-ington to invite President McKinley to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the sottlement of that state.

Harry D. Butier, of Chicago, got into a dis-pute with his wife and had begun to abuse her when a boarder, Harry Randall, inter-fered, and fatally shot Butler.

A column of Spani-h troops commanded by Col. Estruch, which has been operating against the insurgents in the vicinity of Muleta, Guajabon and Charcos, province of Pinar del Rio, has captured five insurgents

A FOUR MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Several Large Establishments in Pittsburg Destroyed

The most disastrous fire that has visited Pittsburg since the great fire of 1845, except-Fittsburg since the great fire of 1845, excepting during the riots of 1877, destroyed milifols of dollars worth of merchandise and
property Monday morning. A couple of
minutes before midnight a burst of flame
leaping from the roof of the huge warehouse
of T. C. Jenkins, at Penn and Liberty avenues and Cecil aliety, gave the advance warning of what was to be a night of destruction
by the fire deemo.

v the fire demon.

It was a batrle with fire, such as has no been seen in Pittsburg for many years. A whole block was ablaze at one time, and on been seen in littsburg for many years. A whole block was ablaze at one time, and on the four sides of it there were fights with the flames that had been ignited in other squares. The great establishments of T. C. Jenkins, the wholesale grocer, and Joseph Horne & Co., the dry goods firm, were almost completely wiped out, together with a number of smaller establishments and many dwelling houses. One entire block and a portion of another were completely in ashes. The total loss is estimated at \$4,500,000. The buildings completely destroyed were those of T. C. Jenkins, Joseph Horne & Co., the Horne office building, J. Hauch's building on Liberty street, the Juliding of J. J. Hall, on Liberty street, the Juliding of J. J. Hall, on Liberty street, the J. W. Scott & Co. structure and the dwellings at 502, 204 and 506 Penn avenue. The buildings of the Surprise Clothing Company, the Methodist Book Concern, the Duquesne theater, Scoble & Farker and L. H. Voight were badly damaged.

READY FOR REFORMS.

Weyler Says Four of the Six Provinces Are in Shape to Receive Them at Once.

General Weyler wired from Havana his opinion that the state of four of the provinees of Cuba out of six fully justified an attempt to carry out the reforms agreed upon. As the Minister of the Colonies has completed the preparation of all the requisitions, the full text of the reforms was sent to Havana by the mail steamer Friday, whose departure had been postponed 24 hours for that burrosse.

Havana by the mail steamer Friday, whose departure had been postponed 24 hours for that purpose.

Queen Christstiana was deeply moved and much pleased when the Ministers, in council at the palace, informed her that in consequence of the intelligence wired by General Weyler they had decided to recommend her to sign the decrees, which she did, and they will be published in the Madrid and Havana Gazettes, putting in force definitely homerule reforms in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzs and Santa Ciara.

The decision of the cabinet was so sudden that it caused profound surprise and very conflicting feelings in Madrid, Most of the people surmise that General Weyler and the government must be in possession of data unknown as yet to the public that will justify the step.

What the Reforms Consist Of

The full scheme of the reforms planned for Cuba begins by declaring that the Assembles of the six provinces of the sembles of the six provinces of the island shall have the right to elect their presidents, and that the mayors and deputy mayors of the cities of the provinces shall be chosen from among the membets of the assembly. The provincial assembles are given large powers in the matter of taxes, appropriations for the municipalities and provinces to be made separately. To offset this, the Governor General is given the right of intervention and the power to suspend the intervention and the power to suspend the operation of laws almost at will, making the

operation of laws aimost at will, making the so-called reforms a mockery.

It is provided that 20 members of the Council of Administration shall be elected by the people, but the president of the body is the Governor General, and his rulings are to be binding at all meetings.

The Cortes to be composed of person who have lived at least two years on the island, is given the right to determine the amount of the imperial expenses, the total budget; but to the Governor General is given the right to determine how this sum shall be raised. To the Council of Administration, under

To the Council of Administration, under the lendership of the Governor General, is given the right to fix the rules for imposing customs duties, to determine the duties on exportations and to arrange all classification of imports goods from Spain always to be ad-mitted free, and those from other countries taxed. Besides this, the Council of adminis-tration is "to be consuited" upon all treaties affecting Cubs. affecting Cuba.

affecting Cuba.

It is also provided that all clerks in the gubic departments must have resided on the island for two years. The appointment of them, however, is left to the Governor-General, who is to be a Spaniard.

HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENTS.

They Occur Every Spring and the Treasury Can Stand It Easily.

The total shipments of gold to Europe for the week ending May I, is \$6,477,000. Kidder, Peabody & Co. will ship \$750,000, making the grand total of announced and actual shipments from April 27 to May 4, \$7,227,000.

A dispatch from Washington says: The withdrawal from the New York sub-treasury of \$4,000,000 in gold coin and builton for export is not viewed with apprehension at the treasury department, old officials of the department calling attention to the fact that during the last 20 years and more there has been an annual outward movement of gold from this country to Europe, usually beginning in April or May, and ending in midsummer, and a corresponding return movement during the winter months. der, Penbody & Co. will ship \$750,000, mak-

The last three years, however, have been marked by abnormal gold movements, based on abnormal conditions, which, it is said, no longer exist.

gold export movement, of which reasons the neavy importations to take advantage of the proposed new tariff law is regarded as the weightiest.

weightiest.

The customs receipts for April aggregate \$24,454.731, as compared with \$41,815,731 for April, 1896. The duties paid, of course, constitute only a fraction of the cost of the goods imported, for which settlements must be made in gold. The money spent by American tourists abroad, which has been estimated as high as \$450,000,000 a year, is is another factor in the problem. The dedemand for foreign bills on this account has begun aiready large and is likely to continue for some months.

Another factor is the heavy purchase of gold on Austrian and Japanese account. During the first ten days in the present month the Bank of England alone lost about \$6,000,000 to Japan and Austria Hungary.

The apprehension of a general conflict among the powers, growing out of the war between Turkey and Greece, and the recent decision of the supreme court against rail-road traffic combinations, it is thought, may have been contributary causes to the pres-ent necessity of shipping gold abroad. What-ever the cause, no slarm is felt as to the out-come, the present stock of gold in the treas-ury, \$153,354,638, being regarded as ample to meet any emergency without in the least impairing our credit at home or abroad.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The comptroiler has issued a certificate authorizing the Ohio national bank, of Columbus, to begin business with a capital of

\$40,000.

The president is receiving almost daily invitations from friends and admirers asking him to spend his summer outing at different resorts. He will remain at the white house until congress adjourns.

Both houses of the Iowa legislature have passed a law akeed for by James Wilson, secretary of acriculture, authorizing the governor to select one or more counties where hog choiera is worst, inspect all hogs, kill those affected, and keep diseased hogs out. The federal government pays all expenses.

WAR BEIWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE

WILL NOT ACCEPT ORDERS.

The Army to be Reorganized and Strength-

The hero of the hour in Greece at present is M. Raili, who has been chosen to succeed M. Delyannis as premier. In an interview M. Ralli is credited with saying that he would not accept any definite mandate from either the king or chamber, and would not

either the king or chamber, and would not be hampered by a program. He will be guided solely by data supplied by a careful study of the situation.

M. Raili further says his policy will be to reorganize the army and raise it to its maximum strength, equipping and forwarding numerous recruits and volunteers from Athens to the front, re-establishing order in the interior and obtaining a satisfactory solution of the foreign questions affecting Greece. As soon as M. Raili takes the oath of office it is his intention to proceed to the Greek headquarters at Pharsalia and endeavor to infuse courage in the hearts of the troops.

Dispatches from Epirus announce that the Greeks succeeded in regaining some of the ground which they lost during the previous

ground which they lost during the previous two days.

The advisability of intervention is being considered by the powers, and their decision may end the war. According to an official announcement at St. Petersburg, where Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has been visiting the ezar, the powers favor a return to the status que, with the retention of the reighing Greek dynasty.

It is said also that Turkey, although eager for the annexation of territory, will not be allowed any concessions as the result of her conquests, and that Greece will be required to evacuate Crete.

WAR BULLETINS.

Outline of the Situation of the Contending Forces.

Athens, April 29,-The king summoned M. Delyannis, the Premier, on Thursday, and ailed upon him to tender his resignation. His majesty subsequently entrusted the op-position leaders with the task of forming a new cabinet.

The Greeks have occupied the heights of

The Greeks have occupied the heights of Pentepigadia, north of Arta, and about half way between that piace and Jaoinain Epirus, and entrenched themsetves there. Advices from Larissa say during the stam-pede of the soldiery and populace from that city on approach of the Turks, there was a serious encounter between Italian volunteers and Greek soldiers, during which many of the latter were wounded and several children were killed.

were killed. were killed.

The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that owing to the Greek Foreign Minister having made the request to the Russian Minister at Athens, the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia at Constantinople have asked the Turkish Government to grant Greece an armistice.

NO MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Greece is Demoralized and the Powers are About Ready to Intervene.

Everything now points to the conclusion Everything now points to the conclusion of the campaign by the intervention of the powers. There is no confirmation of the report that the Greek Ministry has failen. It is probable that a coalition Cablet will be formed. It is stated that preporations are being made on King Grorge's property at Smidstrap, Denmark, with a view of having the castle ready for its owner in case of his abdication or deposition.

ing the castic ready for its owner in case of his abdication or deposition.

Everything sent from Athens by the special correspondents emphasizes the increasing gravity of the situation there and the rapid development of revolutionary feeing. This condition of things appears to have resulted largely from cessation of hostilities in Epirus. While there is no doubt that the Turks are occupied in establishing their lines of communication, it is equally cyclent that the Greek disaster in Epirus is ther lines of communication, it is equally evident that the Greek disaster in Epirus is much more serious than was at first supposed. It now looks like a hopeless task to renew the advance upon Janna, as Turkey is in a position to send overwheiming rein-

irregulars co-operating with the Greek forces show up in a very bad light, as mere bandits, more intent on plunder than lighting.

CRETAN BLOCKADE RELAXED.

Foreign Admirals Inform the Insurgents of the Fall of Larissa.

A dispatch from Canea says that the admi-rals of the foreign fleets visited the insur-gents at Akroiri and had a prolonged confer-

gents at Akrorri and had a prolonged conference with the leaders.

Admiral Canevaro informed them of the fall of Larissa and of the retreat of the Greek army. They were greatly moved and asked to be allowed to go to Greece to light for King George.

The admirals then announced their intention to relax the blockade which, they said.

The admirals then announced their inten-tion to relax the blockade whitch, they said, was not intended to starre the islanders into subjection. They assured the insurgents that they would be permitted to come into the town, provided they came unarmed, to purchase anything they might need, and, moreover, that they would be furnished with with an escort to guard them against any fear of Mussulman attacks.

TURKEY'S PRACE OFFER.

Greece to Surrender Thesealy and Pay Indemnity. The terms of peace which Turkey has of-

fered Greece have reached the Washington legations. They are as follows:
The restoration of the boundary fixed by
the treaty of 1831, which gave to Torkey
aid of Thessaly, including its extensive sea

The evacuation by Greece of Prevesa and

The evacuation by orece of Previous other points in the province of Epirus. The withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete and the acceptance of the plan of autonomy offered the island by the ports. The payment of war indemnity large enough to cover the expenses of the mobilizing of the Turkish troops.

TURKS REPULSED.

Their March on Volo Checked by the Gra-

olans.

A special dispatch from Volo, the port of Thessaly, announces that the Turkish advance forces have attacked the Greeks at Velestino, about eight miles west of Volo, and on the railroad connecting the latter place with Larissa and Pharsala. The Turks,

however, were repulsed with heavy loss and driven back as far as Teherifs. Gen. Smolenski, on hearing of the attack upon Velestino, made a forced march from Pharsala to support the Greek force at Ve-

lestino.

The following semi-official announcement has been made: "Pourpariers between Paris, London, Rome and St. Petersburg, with the view of attempting mediation between Turkey and Greece have been very active and are now assuming more precise form. It is hoped the opportunity to mediate will arise before long. Germany and Austria are kept informed of the progress of the negotiations and do not disapprove of them."

Pennsylvania Gold.

The directors of the Tussey Mountain mining and smelting company, at a recent meeting, decided to pursue their mining for gold on the mountains near Bedford, Pa. The gold vein found there some time ago is said to be thick and rich.