of Red river, which has been reported in bad condition, is being srengthened.

SPECIAL BULLETIN.

Reports from Representatives of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Weather Bureau to-night issued the following special river bulletin, based on reports from the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau officials in charge of river districts:

St Louis—A slow rise at St. Louis, commencing Monday of about five-tenths by Wednesday. A continued slow rise in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi south of La Crosse is expected. Warnings issued that danger line will be reached Monday night at Warsaw, Ill., and vicinity.

Cairo, Ill.—River continues falling at a slightly increasing rate.

Memphis, Tenn.—River falling slowly at Memphis and Helena. Situation in this section gradually improving.

Vicksburg, Miss.—River falling rapidly, owing to the crevasse below here. No new breaks in levees since last report.

New Orleans—Work continues strengthening the local levees. Biggs crevasse reported widening and an immense volume of water passing through. People in Atchafalaya and Bayou de Glaize sections are working hard on levees in anticipation of overflow water reaching them in a few days. No rain has fallen in the basins tributary to the Mississippi.

The Missouri continues rising at and below Kansas City. The Mississippi has risen slightly from Davenport to St. Louis and fallen slightly to Vicksburg; the fall of three-tenths of a foot since yesterday morning, being due to the breaking of the levee opposite. The river at New Orleans shows no change since yesterday. The gauge reading 18.8, which is 9-10 of a foot above the highest water of any previous flood.

Flood at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—The Missouri river at this point is steadily rising, the rise in twenty-four hours ending tonight having been nearly six inches. At dark the stage of the river was 22.5 feet, or a foot and a half above the danger line. Though a large area of bottom lands is under water, no serious damage has been done so far. A few poor families, numbering probably fifty persons, have been washed out of their homes and are in need of food, but their wants will probably be met to-morrow by the local authorities. These families are living in tents or under sheds that have been hastily thrown together.

St. Joseph and Leavenworth report a steady rise in the river. At Leavenworth, while railroad traffic is badly crippled, the situation is no worse than on Saturday.

RIVERA RECOVERING.

The Cuban Leader Expects to Be Pardoned by the Spanish Queen.

HAVANA, April 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press went to Cabanas fortress to-day and saw General Ruis Rivera and Colonel Bacallao. He found Rivera in a large, dry and well-ventilated cell. At the moment of the visit the general was lying down, but he had been able to leave his bed the day before. His wounds are healing rapidly and he is hoping to be pardoned as a special favor of the crown. Colonel Bacallao is similarly situated and the two officers have a servant who attends them. They have comfortable beds and good meals sent in daily from a restaurant near by. Neither General Rivera nor Colonel Bacallao has any special complaint to make. The latter also is hopeful of a special pardon.

The correspondent also saw Ona Melton and Alfred Laborde, of the Competitor's crew. They are all doing well.

Brigadier General Moncada has been promoted to be the second in command under the chief of staff, Captain General Weyler and Brigadier General Maroto has been appointed chief of the Remedios brigade. Both will serve with the Rey y Gasco division under the immediate orders of the captain general.

J. J. Astor Favors Purchase of Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 18.—John Jacob Astor, who returned Thursday from a trip to the tropics in his yacht Nourmahal, is an enthusiast on the subject of the purchase of Cuba by the United States. He said: "I think it will be a great mistake if our government misses any good opportunity of acquiring the island. When we contrast its present condition with its possibilities, we see how far short of the attainable it has fallen. Cuba is practically unexplored, but we know it contains iron ore and is capable of producing almost anything. It is slightly larger than Massachusetts and Maine combined, but had less than half their population when the present war began. It is strategically the key to the valley of Mexico, almost essential to the United States if we wish to control the Nicaragua canal, which will, of course, be built some day."

COUNTLESS ICEBERGS.

Arctic Floes Imperiling the Navigation of the Atlantic.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 18.—The steamer Barcelona, from Glasgow, arrived here last night, fourteen days out from that port. She had a very stormy passage and almost foundered in the heavy sea, which stove in the starboard lifeboat and tore away the deck fittings. The weather was the worst the Barcelona ever experienced on the Atlantic. She went south four hundred miles, in order to get around the southern edge of the ice floe, but nevertheless ran into heavy masses of arctic ice, with countless bergs, two hundred miles south of St. Johns. She saw no ocean steamers. They must have gone farther south, as the ice extended farther than the eye could see. The seal fishery season ends to-morrow, and the remainder of the fleet is expected during the week.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived: New York, from Southampton; Phoenicia, from Hamburg; La Champagne, from Havre; Pomeranian, from Glasgow. Sailed: Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—Sailed: Umbria, from Liverpool, for New York.

MOVILLE, April 18.—Sailed: Anchoria, from Glasgow, for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—Arrived: Ohio, from New York.

HAVRE, April 18.—Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York.

Notes from the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The steamer City of Peking arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama with the following Oriental advices: It is stated that Hsu Ching Cheng, who has just been relieved of his post of minister to Russia, Germany and Austria, is to be president of the proposed Russo-Chinese railways in Manchuria. He is to reside in St. Petersburg and the vice president is to be a Russian.

Among the passengers on the City of Peking was Min Sangho, who is sent by the Corean government as a delegate to the conference of the International Postal Union, at Washington.

The Japanese papers contain unfavorable criticism of European governments for the failure of the various courts to go into mourning in honor of the late empress dowager of Japan. The courts of Spain and Belgium were the only ones that extended this courtesy to Japan. It is pointed out that the imperial court of Japan never fails to go into mourning when a member of a royal family of another government dies, and the Japanese cannot understand why the highly civilized European governments do not reciprocate.

Swallowed His False Teeth and Died.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Deputy Clerk Wallace A. Mason, of the Criminal Court, swallowed his false teeth the other day and died yesterday in great agony. The teeth stuck in his throat, necessitating an operation. They were removed, but his throat swelled up, closing the bronchial tubes and killing him.

Life Underwriters.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—A large attendance is expected here at the meeting next Wednesday and Thursday of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters. All the states and leading cities will be represented. The annual banquet will be given Wednesday night at the Burnett House.

Torpedo Boats Named.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 18.—Messrs. Wolf, Sewisker & Co., who are constructing torpedo boats Nos. 12 and 13, have received word from the Navy Department that the boats have been named Davis and Fox, respectively, after two distinguished officers of the navy.

The Niagara Suicide.

BOSTON, April 18.—The man who committed suicide at Niagara yesterday by jumping into the river above the falls is believed to have been Ernest F. Markham, connected with the advertising department of the Boston Journal.

Spring Influx of Foreigners.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Two thousand and eighty immigrants arrived at Ellis island to-day.

SETH L. MILLIKEN DEAD

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT OF MAINE.

His Demise Due to Pneumonia and Kidney and Liver Complications—Death of Two Actors.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Seth L. Milliken, representing in the House of Representatives the Third district of Maine, died to-night at 9:30 o'clock. For some time Mr. Milliken had suffered from a serious affection of the bronchial tubes which refused to yield to treatment. Within a week more alarming symptoms appeared, pneumonia setting in and kidney and liver complications manifesting themselves. He did not take to his bed, however, until last week and, with a few intervals when he seemed to rally for a short time, he continued to grow worse. During the last few days his breathing was very heavy and for much of the time he was unconscious. To-day he failed rapidly and his physicians abandoned hope. Death finally came to his relief at half past 9 o'clock. With him when the end came were Mrs. Milliken, who had been summoned hastily from her home in Maine, his son, who reached the city last night from West Point, his brothers, Frank and Byron, who are residents of this city, and several intimate friends. Mr. Milliken also had a daughter in California. His remains will be taken to Maine for interment.

The death of Mr. Milliken marks the first break in the Maine delegation that has occurred for a long time and removes a striking figure from the House. During the recent Republican Congresses Mr. Milliken had been the chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds and his work on that committee brought him in contact with persons from many of the important cities of the country. He was tall of stature, spare of build, with hair that had been whitening for some years. He was favorably regarded by the large number of officials and employes with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Milliken was born at Montville, Waldo county, Maine, was educated at Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1856. He was a lawyer by profession and was a member of the Maine Legislature during two terms. He was also clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Cincinnati in 1876. He was a presidential elector in the same year. In 1884 Mr. Milliken was elected a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago. His congressional career began with the Forty-eighth Congress and he served continuously since. He was re-elected to the present Congress.

Milnes Levick.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Milnes Levick, the actor, died at his home here to-day of cancer. He was born in England, Jan. 30, 1825. He went on the stage before he had reached his teens, and in 1853 came to this country to creat the part of George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at Barnum's Museum. He remained with Mr. Barnum for three years and then joined Laura Keane's stock company. Later he played Shakspearean roles and made a pronounced success as Julius Caesar at Booth's Theater. In after years he supported such stars as Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, Margaret Mather, and, more recently, Julia Marlowe. He also played leading parts in a number of Bartley Campbell's dramas. His last public appearance was at the Star theater, two years ago. Thirty-four years ago Levick invested most of his earnings in real estate in the vicinity of Port Morris, N. J., and he died rich.

A. J. Garvey.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The remains of the late Andrew Jeffries Garvey, who died in Southampton on April 5, arrived to-day on the steamship New York. Andrew Garvey was prominent twenty-five years ago, during the reign of Wm. M. Tweed in this city. It was Garvey's testimony that clinched the evidence against Tweed, who was charged with defrauding the city. Garvey was a contractor and made considerable money out of contracts for plastering. When the ring was exposed he fled to Switzerland, but in 1872 he returned, appeared as state's witness against Mayor Hall and Tweed and the indictment against himself was dropped in consideration of his services. He died wealthy, and by the terms of his will is said to have left considerable money to charitable institutions. There is a likelihood that the will will be contested by the widow.

Death of Mrs. Clowry.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Mrs. Caroline Clowry, wife of Colonel Robert C. Clowry, vice president and general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Lincoln, Neb., to-day of apoplexy paralysis. The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother in Omaha, Neb. Mrs. Clowry was the only daughter of the late Hon. Experience Estabrook, who was attorney general of Wisconsin in an early day. Mrs. Clowry was a woman of rare culture and accomplishment; her musical compositions were numerous, one of her earliest efforts reaching the extraordinary sale of over one million copies.

William F. Mack.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—William F. Mack, the comedian, died at his residence here to-day, aged thirty-five years. He has been associated with Francis Wilson, Charley Reed, May Irwin, Daniel Daly and other well-known actors.

CONCERNS US LITTLE.

(Concluded from First Page.)

in 1867, and the latest armored boat was built in 1890, modern naval architecture.

Two corvettes of 1,300 and 1,800 tons, respectively, and two cruisers of 1,000 tons each.

These vessels are manned with 2,165 men, of whom 185 are officers.

Naval officers estimate the Grecian navy as one of the best for its size in the world.

TURKEY.

Peace strength of army	144,300
Subdivided into—	
Infantry	96,000
Cavalry	23,200
Artillery	16,500
Engineers, etc	8,600
War strength—	
First reserve	318,000
Second reserve	143,300
Total war strength of land forces	867,300

—Navy.—

Armor clad vessels	3
Barbetted cruisers	4
Other vesseis	5
Total naval strength	12

—Character of Vessels.—

Abdul Kader, armored, 8,000 tons; ten 10.2-inch and two 6½-inch Krupp guns; speed, thirteen knots.

Hamidiyeh, armored, 6,700 tons; ten 10.2-inch and two 6½-inch Krupp guns; speed, thirteen knots.

Mesondiyeh, armored, 8,000 tons; ten 10.2-inch and two 6.6-inch Krupp guns.

Four barbetted cruisers, each of 6,400 tons, carrying two 11-inch guns, eight 5.9-inch and six 3.9-inch Krupp guns.

Two vessels of 2,500 tons each, carrying one 9-inch and four 7-inch Armstrongs guns.

The remaining vessels are principally equipped with Armstrong guns.

Most of the boats were built between 1865 and 1875, and have been badly cared for.

The vessels are manned with 30,000 sailors, besides 9,000 marines. There are 500 officers.

Ten years ago the Turkish navy was considered to be much finer than now. Many of the best vessels have been sold to other powers.

Naval officers regard the Turkish navy as weak and inefficient. Many of the boats are so in need of repairs they cannot leave their harbors.

LOVES A "SOUL CHILD."

Prince George of Greece May Wed Larissa, a Peasant Girl.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Prince George of Greece, according to a writer in the Sunday Journal, Annetta Holliday Antona, is deeply in love with a peasant girl, by name Larissa, known all over Greece as a "psychopalda," or "soul child." She is a shepherdess, and first came under the gaze of the prince just before his visit to the far east with the Czarowitz of Russia, now the Czar, whose life he saved from the hands of a Japanese assassin. When Prince George returned to Athens he made good his determination of commanding the navy, and such was his single-hearted devotion to his duties that the court and Ministry congratulated themselves upon possessing a model prince and younger son.

Still water, however, runs deep, and the prince, after all, is only a human being. He is, moreover, something of a romanticist; so, at the first opportunity, he hied him to the home of Larissa and continued his love-making. And the peasant "soul child!" Until a short time before the Cretan war the identity of her lover was quite unknown to her. He was loved like other men. There had been long strolls and talks, and discussions about housekeeping and a dower of linen and pearls which belonged to Larissa's foster mother; there had even been practical talks about a cow and mules and an income, all of which were untried novelties to this sated young scion of a royal house. His presents, indeed, were of such magnificence as to cause stupefaction, but although he visited openly at the girl's house, like any of the rustic swains thereabouts, and took Larissa on frequent excursions upon the great waste of waters, he wore always the national costume and masked his identity by calling himself a sailor's son from the Piraeus.

Larissa gradually grew to be a scholar with the books her lover brought and the pains he took to add to the good fundamental education which she already had, and many a golden afternoon of summer, when Athenian society wondered where Prince George might be—for the idyl had not then become public property—the royal lover was reading and interpreting old Homer to the beautiful girl at his side, while around them stretched a landscape long sung in history, and not far distant rolled the classic waters of the straits of Salamis.

But such a state of things could not go on forever. One day a mounted messenger rode up to the farmhouse while Larissa and her lover were within and demanded hastily and authoritatively for Prince George. When the presence of this royal personage and any acquaintance with him, even by sight, was denied the tactless messenger lost patience, and, pointing inside to where, unconscious of what was transpiring, the royal head was bent close to that of the plebeian maiden, exclaimed:

"I see the prince here, my good woman! Make haste and tell him I bear the King's orders."

The secret was out. Red and angry, the prince rode away in obedience to the paternal command, and it was the last visit in which the freedom of an accepted suitor was accorded him. Greek women hold their virtue as the highest prize, and the next time he found a few moments before embarking on the hastily assumed expedition into Cretan waters the girl with whom he had roamed so freely over the hills was closely hedged around by protecting friends.

Larissa herself, when remonstrated with, first pleadingly, then furiously, answered, with shy dignity: "You are a king's son. I am only a peasant woman." But she was only a woman and could not forget, so she cried out at parting: "But I will be true to you always." A few days later the prince and his torpedo fleet set sail for Crete. The "sailor prince" is now in the Gulf of Arta.

How it will end no one can say, but I have suggested that Prince George, being a younger son, with but a secondary claim to the throne, would greatly increase the popularity of his family if he should renounce his title and marry Larissa, the "soul child" of the people. So argue his friends, in excuse for sundry menaces from the prince, who, while the threatening war clouds, cherishes the memory of the "soul child" who has promised to be faithful.

WANT SURE WAR FIRST.

Local Greeks Not Yet Aroused to a Patriotic Return.

There are sixteen or seventeen Greeks in Indianapolis, and they steadily decline to become excited over the war news. They are a fairly prosperous set of men. Among them are Peter, Augustus and Nicholas Floros, Mitchell Cochovety, John Papadopaulus, Henry and John Janakos, Louis, Nicholas and Peter Brown. This last is not Peter's Greek patronymic, but that requires so much of the alphabet that Peter, being a modest man, calls himself Brown for short. Most of them are engaged in the candy and fruit business.

Louis Nicholas is a handsome young man employed by his countryman, John Pap— etc. "I go if have a sure fight," said he in reply to the question of a Journal reporter last night. "But ain't no sure fight yet. I don't want to spend $100 or $150 getting there and have him all settle up when I get there. Every man want to help his country, and we all go if sure fight."

Mitchell Cochovety is one of the partners in the candy kitchen, on Washington street, near Illinois, and talks English like a native. He is a fine looking boy of quiet demeanor. "If the King calls upon us," said he, "I think we should all go, but we cannot tell from the dispatches whether there will be war or not. We have been told two or three times that it has broken out and it has always been denied. The Turks could never reach quick enough across the country, where the fighting is reported now. They would have to get there by sea. I have a brother in the Greek army, and it is likely that he will get his white summer uniform somewhat dirty if they fight. Our people will fight to the last, and I don't believe there would be any difficulty about getting all the money needed to carry on the war. We shall know in a few days whether they need us or not."

Sonnets for the Nineteenth of April.

On Concord's field, where once the fight was won
There waged by liberty 'gainst despot's hand,
And seeds of Freedom o'er a fruitful land
Were scattered and took root when it was done,
The old world and the new, 'neath April's sun,
Were gathered there to answer the demand
If might makes right, and if the lie should stand
That makes men puppets of a tyrant's throne.
The field ran red, the eagle screamed on high
His note of exultation to the world;
For, finding Truth, he tore it from the sky,
And with his talons, it to earth he hurled;
And, falling there amongst the dead and torn,
It found a battle won—a nation born.

And since those martyrs on that field have bled,
And fife is stilled and drum has ceased to beat,
This Truth, the paths of Time with fearless feet
And Freedom's banner to the breeze has sped,
And thus the march of Liberty has led.
The listening monarch, from his kingly seat,
Hath heard the foe, and seen the truth so sweet
That God alone is King, o'er nations spread,
The hands that held the gun and sword are dust,
The lips that uttered Freedom's cry are still;
They sleep the sleep that comes unto the just—
Truth's minute-men rest there beneath the hill;
But History's page, and pen that poets wield,
Commemorate the deeds of Concord's field.

Indianapolis. —Samuel K. Selig.

The Handicap of Presidents' Sons.

San Francisco Examiner.

Whatever you do, don't be born a President's son. Be President if you can, but a son of one, never. At least that is the moral to be read in the skies these office-seeking days. And the worst of it is, as time flows on, there will be more and more presidents with children who must be maintained. It makes no difference that Grover Cleveland's offspring are girls; all girls, for girls in ten years more will be in it as well as the boys; nor does it matter that McKinley is now childless. Remember Hayes. Arthur, Harrison, not to mention Lincoln and Grant, who desired their names should be handed down with respect and so upheld by their descendants. But it is not the fancy of this vast continent to ever show respect or gratitude for the past. We honor the distant dead, says the Boston Herald's "Chatterer," but they must be really distant, or we accuse ourselves of a hero worship that savors of un-Americanism. To provide in any way for the sons of the "exes" would be to acknowledge an obligation we wouldn't feel for all creation.

An ex-President amounts to nothing. If he has children they are handicapped by that "ex," which tries to prevent them achieving honors even by their own force of character. Benjamin Harrison struggled along with a grandfather, and he has always suffered for that relationship, precisely as his son has suffered, whether justly or unjustly, for being a descendant of two United States Presidents. Well, well; there is not much use in trying to reach that goal of the American boy's ambition when, having got there, fate puts an extinguisher on all future endeavors. For my part, I cannot see why Col. Fred Grant shouldn't have one of the embassadorial plums. He might change his name to make it easier for some people to shake the tree for him. He is an honest citizen, I believe, and they want to get him out of the New York Police Commission. Why, then, not let him go to Berlin? He has been to Austria, now let him try Emperor William's court a while. Surely that is a small return to make the family of the greatest general of modern times.

Will Run Ten Hours a Day.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 18.—The Berlin Iron Bridge Company, at East Berlin, which for some time has been running on a schedule of eight hours a day, will start to-morrow on ten hours. The company employs four hundred hands.

Two Fakes at Sleepy Eye.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The air ship is said to have been seen hovering over Sleepy Eye. Perhaps it was negotiating for one of Grant Bramble's rotary engines.

A Pugnacious People.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Those Indianapolis people seem dreadfully touchy. They'd fight for 2 cents at any time.

UNITED STATES CIPHER

ABSURD RUMOR THAT SPANIARDS HAVE DISCOVERED THE KEY.

Complex Code for Cryptographic Messages Is Not Frequently Changed by State Department.

New York Journal.

Nothing could be more absurd than the statement recently published to the effect that the Spaniards have found the key to the cipher used by the State Department and are reading the telegrams which pass between Washington and Havana. The secret code employed in this service is one of the most inscrutable cryptograms ever devised, the key word changing automatically from time to time. The translation of a message framed in it, without a key, is practically an impossibility. Of course, a key might be stolen, a copy of it being in the possession of every consul general and minister of the United States in foreign countries, but it could hardly be utilized with success by an outsider, owing to the shifting of the key word by prearrangement between the parties corresponding.

In fact, the State Department's cipher is so complicated as to interfere seriously with its usefulness. When a telegram is received it is apt to be a twenty-four-hour job to make it out. The code employs groups of figures to represent words and phrases, and a system of this sort always affords opportunity for mistakes in transmission.

At the same time, it is better in this respect than a system that uses cryptographic words, inasmuch as the latter are likely to go wrong over the wires. Suppose, for example, that "domicile" stands for the President of the United States. A foreign telegraph operator, unacquainted with English, may get the word crooked and make a lot of trouble. Governments have often been frightened out of their wits by mistakes in ciphers.

Figures, however, are the same in all the languages of civilized nations The cipher now employed by the State Department has been in use for about twenty years. However, the government has always utilized cryptograms in its correspondence since revolutionary times. In those days nearly every public man had his own private cipher, because of the practice of intercepting or tampering with letters The President of the United States uses the State Department code when he wishes to send a secret dispatch, but this rarely happens, and a cipher telegram has not gone out from the White House in the last dozen years.

So many mistakes occur in the transmission of cryptographic messages that the cipher is used only when necessary for secrecy or economy it cuts down the cost of telegrams very greatly, thus making an important saving in cases where, as in the difficulty with Chile, continued correspondence has to be kept up at an expense of $2 or more a word. Nowadays not nearly so much attention as formerly is paid to the keeping of diplomatic secrets, the dealings of the nations with one another being much more open and frank.

Diplomacy used to be a mere game of tricks, and the ablest embassador was he who could lie most skillfully. The rifling of letters was considered a legitimate part of the business, the art being brought to the perfection that dispatches were opened without apparent injury to their seals. One of the most famous experts in this line was Walsingham, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth.

Nearly every one of the executive departments uses a cipher more or less in its correspondence. The treasury in 1883 adopted a code that is still in use, though it has undergone many improvements since then. One purpose of it is to save telegraph tolls, the wires being worked very freely between the treasury and the various subtreasuries and mints in different cities.

But frequently it would be undesirable that the public should have knowledge of the contents of the dispatches. It might not be well to warn train robbers that a big shipment of gold was to be made at a certain time and by a stated train from Carson to San Francisco. Furthermore, information gathered by the department might be utilized for stock-jobbing purposes. Many of the dispatches have reference to financial conditions and prospects.

The most notable feature of the treasury cipher is its simplicity. There is nothing for an outside translator to start with. It consists of a lot of words with arbitrary meanings; also of peculiar associations and sequences of words with meanings attached. The words are names of people, animals, plants, gems, etc. Dispatches in this cryptogram can be read offhand by those who understand it, and usually without reference to the key.

It is not necessary to lock the door and go to work on a telegram as if it were an inscription in cuneiform hieroglyphics from a Babylonian tomb. Keys of this cipher are kept at all the subtreasuries, mints and assay offices. When the code is changed, as has happened twice since 1883, new keys are forwarded to those establishments by registered mail, and the old ones are carefully destroyed by burning.

There is another cipher in use in the treasury Department, by the Bureau of the Secret Service. A key to it is in the hands of every detective. The first cryptographic code devised for the War Department was made by Anson Stager, in October, 1861, and the first key to it was intrusted to the famous detective, Allen C. Pinkerton, while employed by the government on a dangerous mission in Kentucky. The War Department to-day has a cipher of its own, but rarely uses it. It was employed at the time of the Chicago riots and during the Indian campaign of 1890-91.

Department Stores.

Leslie's Weekly.

The department store is unquestionably a development of the tendency of the times towards concentration of capital and energy. It bears the same relation to the distribution of manufactures that the "trusts" do towards their production—that is, the department store, on an immensely increased volume of business and a decreased cost for running expenses, is able to undersell the smaller and special establishments which formerly flourished. If the "trusts" tend towards the restraint of trade and the discouragement of competition, then the same can undoubtedly be said of the department stores. Both reduce the cost to the consumer and both make it almost impossible for small manufacturers and small tradesmen to maintain themselves. This is without doubt very hard on the men who must give up being independent proprietors to become employes; and it may be that it is a bad thing, pro tanto, for the community, inasmuch as a proprietor is very apt to be a more conservative citizen than a hired man. The great question after all, however, must be whether this tendency towards concentration of capital in the work of production and distribution is a good thing for the masses of the people as well as a good thing for the proprietors of trusts and stores.

Our own idea is that these anti-socialistic "trusts" and deparment stores are the result of an intermediate condition which will develop into a more advanced condition which might be called semi-socialistic. This sounds paradoxical, but it seems to be as certain as the fact that the pendulum which swings to the right is sure to swing back to the left. Our idea is that great co-operative stores will take it that great co-operative stores before another generation reaches maturity, and that perhaps in a future a little more remote some sharing system will be devised by which the mill hands of the country will receive their wages in a division of the profits.

Place Hunters Take Half His Salary.

Washington Special to Chicago Journal.

"The Senate postmaster tells me," said Senator Mason to-day, "that my mail is larger than that of any other senator save Hanna. I don't know just how many letters I receive. But this I know. I have had five clerks at work on it ever since I came here, and it cost me just exactly one-half of my salary last month to attend to it. I don't know how long other senators have to work, but I have put in fourteen hours every day. I get up promptly at 7 in the morning and never get to bed till 11 at night. I think sometimes that I shall have to call a halt. But the people come to me to assist them to get a government place, anything from a charwoman's job to an embassy. And I serve them. I suppose it will continue till either I am dead or ninety-nine and one-half tenths of them realize that there is no show for them. I'd like to give them all places. But you can't give what you don't possess."

Will Flee.

Chicago Post.

Mrs. Paul, chief sanitary inspector, wants Chicago to have a regular spring house-cleaning day. When it comes, of course, all of male Chicago will go up to Milwaukee for dinner.

Should Guess Again.

Washington Post.

The New York Evening Post declares that Mr. Harrison's election as mayor of Chicago was made possible by the sound-money Democrats returning to the party. As Mr. Harrison received just eighty-two votes more than Mr. Bryan received, it would seem that the Evening Post is entitled to another guess.

HARD FIGHTING.

(Concluded from First Page.)

destroyed at Prevesa by the bombardment of the Greek fleet.

THE BATTLE AT KARYA.

Belated Account of the First Encounter Between Regular Troops.

ELASSONA, Headquarters of the Turkish Army in Macedonia, April 17.—(Delayed in transmission)—The correspondent of the Associated Press, at this hour, has just returned from Karya, on the Greek frontier, north of Tyrnavos, and three hours' ride from here. A fierce battle between the Turks and Greeks is now raging at Karya. The fighting has been in progress all day. The correspondent left the Turkish headquarters here on horseback this morning and arrived at Karya three hours later. The battle was then proceeding, and the correspondent was enabled to watch the fighting from a point near the tent of Hamdi Pasha, who is in command of the Sixth Army Corps, the Turkish force there engaged. Hamdi Pasha, surrounded by his staff, was watching the movements of the opposing forces. The combatants were posted on the faces of two hills overlooking a small valley, a distance of about a mile.

It appeared that the Greek force, which was evidently composed of regular troops of Greece, crossed the frontier at 8 o'clock yesterday evening and advanced upon the valley referred to at an early hour this morning. The Greeks, later, were engaged by four battalions of Turkish infantry, and after some sharp fighting, were driven back towards the frontier. The Greek force, however, then took up a position on the crest of several hills, and the combat was resumed at 10 o'clock. Among the invaders are considerable numbers of Sicilian volunteers. At intervals of about two hours the Greeks renewed their attacks on the Turkish position. The Turks remained calm and stood on the defensive, though suffering considerable loss.

The number of killed and wounded among the Turks could not be ascertained at that time, but the correspondent saw forty-eight Turkish wounded brought to the rear, with the bodies of five Turkish officers. Only the wounded Turks and the bodies of the officers were being brought from the front to the field hospitals, hence the number of men killed could not be learned. The dead were left where they fell. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the correspondent left Karya, more Turkish wounded were being carried into camp. The Greeks appeared to be contenting themselves with occupying the position which they had taken upon the crest of the hills and maintaining a heavy fire from it without advancing, but at the same time preventing the Turkish troops from crossing the frontier. The Turks returned the fire of the Greeks with persistent spirit.

While the correspondent was at Karya Hamdi Pasha, the Trukish commander, received a dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, saying that a general advance of the Turkish forces had been ordered for to-morrow, war between Greece and Turkey having been declared. This news was received by the Turks with enthusiastic shouts meaning "Long live war." At the same time that Hamdi Pasha received the news of the declaration of war he received news of a fresh attack by a Greek force in the direction of Eleuthochori, to the north and left of Zarkos. During the correspondent's return journey here he heard further firing, both rifle and artillery. This was after nightfall, though a full moon was shining. Edhem Pasha at this hour is holding a council of war and it is expected that a great battle will be fought to-morrow. The Turkish troops are eager for a general engagement. The weather continues very cold.

Fifty Thousand Troops Engaged.

ELASSONA, April 18.—The Greeks, from all their positions in the Karya district, began the advance toward the frontier at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The fighting lasted all that night and extended to Saturday to within ten miles of the frontier. It is estimated that 15,000 Greeks were engaged. The battle continued with great vigor throughout Friday night and Saturday, when, all together, 50,000 were engaged. On Sunday morning the firing was concentrated toward the southeast of Milouna. About noon to-day (Sunday) the Greeks began to give way, after the hottest fighting of the engagement. The Turks advanced only a little beyond the frontier into Greek territory. Considering the rapidity of the firing and the great expenditure of ammunition, the number killed is comparatively small, probably under two hundred. Altogether the behavior of the Turkish troops was better than that of the Greeks. Their officers remained cool and collected. The firing still continues, but it is expected to cease at nightfall, as the troops have been engaged for thirty hours without food or sleep.

The First division of the Turkish troops is at Dodmik, the Second at Elassona, the Fifth at Skompa and the Sixth at Karya (or Koskuy). The last two are engaged in defensive operations. The Greeks who have invaded the district of Mount Godoman have been repulsed. Battalions from the divisions at Apium and Karahissar are arriving at Ismudt en route for Rodosts and Muratli in order to reinforce the troops in that district.

BATTLE IN A PASS.

Desperate Fight for an Advantageous Position—Hafig Pasha Killed.

FOOT OF MILOUNA PASS, April 18—10 a. m.—A fierce battle raged in the pass all night long. The Greeks who entered and descended toward the valley encountered four battalions of Turks, who drove them back and at the point of the bayonet rescued the force garrisoning the Turkish blockhouse, which the Greeks had encircled before entering the pass. Neshad Pasha, commanding the Fifth division, occupied Mount Parna with a great force, while Hairi Pasha, commanding the Sixth division, prepared to enter the Tchaishan pass, and Haidar 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. The battle still continues along the entire pass, over 20,000 men being engaged. The combat turns on the possession of the Greek blockhouse, which was most obstinately defended. Several vigorous attacks were made by the Turks without success, but finally, about 9 o'clock, by a magnificent dash, they took the blockhouse at the point of the bayonet. The Greeks are still defending their positions on the summit of the hill. At the present moment four battalions of Mendukh Pasha's division are advancing to the frontier positions already taken. The Turks are fighting like lions, the Turkish artillery doing splendid execution under the command of Riza Pasha.

The correspondent of the Associated Press says: "I regret to have to announce the death of Hafiz Pasha at Milouna. The battle is still undecided, but the Turks, without calling up the reserves, have taken almost the whole pass. It is impossible to give details as to the losses. I saw many groups of wounded men, but they were mostly on the heights. Ambulances have been sent to bring them in. I cannot say whether the Turks intend to advance on Larissa." Hafix Pasha served in the Crimean war and the war of 1877.

EXCITEMENT AT ATHENS.

The Turkish Minister Demands His Passports and Gets Them.

ATHENS, April 18.—Assim Bey to-day 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 Sultan 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 recalled to Constantinople. Within a fortnight from 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 period."

The Turkish minister was at once handed his passports, and he immediately left Athens for Constantinople. The German minister at Athens, Baron Von Plesson, has undertaken to protect Turkish interests in Greece during the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Greek minister at Constantinople has been recalled.

Throughout the day there were scenes of extraordinary excitement here. The streets were crowded with people eagerly discussing the outbreak of war and the probable outcome. The general feeling was one of satisfaction at the relief from the irritating tension of the past few weeks, which had gradually become almost unendurable and which is ended at last by overt acts, it is claimed here, upon the part of Turkey. The Greeks hold that it was an attempt on the part of the Turkish forces to occupy a strategic position near Mount Analipsis, not far from Nezeros, in the neutral zone, which led to the encounter on Friday between the Greeks and the Turks This, it is added, was used at Constantinople as a reason for ordering Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, to assume the offensive and led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the countries.

The so-called outrage at Prevesa, this morning, when the Turkish batteries there sank the Greek steamer Macedonia, further justified Greece, in the minds of the Athenians, in waging war to the death against Turkey. The Greek government, therefore, is warmly commended for recalling the Greek minister at Constantinople and not waiting, according to the Greek version, until Prince Maurocordato was handed his passports. It is stated in some quarters that Assim Bey, the Turkish minister to Greece, did not wait for his passports to be handed to him; but, so soon as he received the sum of 5,000 francs, telegraphed to him from Constantinople through the Athenian bank, for traveling expenses, etc., he hastily quitted this city.

Little news of a reliable nature has been received here or is allowed to leak out regarding what has really transpired on the frontier. It is known, however, that the whole frontier of Thessaly has been blazing with murderous firing since early this morning and that the Greeks have captured a fortified position at Menexe, in Macedonia.

According to the general understanding here, the Turkish plan of campaign is a concentration of the Turks near the important Greek frontier town of Tyrnavos, with a view of forcing the mountain passes leading toward Larissa. One report, which is generally credited, has it that Edhem Pasha, at the head of 12,000 men, has already begun this movement, and rumors in this respect are flying, the substance of them being that the battle which is expected to be fought at or near Tyrnavos has already commenced.

The Greek plan of campaign, so far as it is understood by the Anthenians, is founded on the defense of Larissa in the first instance, an attack on that place having been anticipated and prepared for by occupying and taking every possible advantage of all strategic points. The country there is admirably suited for defense, and while this defense is undertaken, the Greek fleet is relied on to destroy the coast ports of Epirus and Macedonia. The Greek belief in ultimate success is based on the expectation of a universal rising of the Macedonians and the Epirotes, as soon as the Greeks succeed in winning a brilliant victory anywhere over the Turks.

Numerous conferences have taken place to-day between the King and the Cabinet, and as the result of them the two last classes of 1886 reserves have been called out.

The 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 disclaims all responsibility for any events that may now occur. The metropolitan of Athens has ordered prayers in all the churches for the success of the Greek arms.

In the fighting on the frontier the Turks have occupied Ana and Milouna pass, but they have not succeeded in taking Kata. The engagement at Milouna pass was of the severest character and the losses were heavy on both sides. The Turks destroyed two pieces of Greek artillery. The Greeks captured an entire battery from the Turks. Three Greek officers of high rank were killed. A large body of Greek troops is now marching against Menea and brisk firing is going