

Amusements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8-15—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Day and Evening—Art Exhibition.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8-15—The Wizard of the East.

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New-York Daily Tribune
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELY
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Sharp fighting occurred at Velestino, in Thessaly, between the Greek and Turkish armies, both sides claiming success; an outbreak is feared in Athens, owing to hostility to the royal family; in Epirus the Greeks have been forced to retreat; it was said that the Powers could not intervene because Greece and Turkey were resolved to continue the war.
AMERICAN AND BRITISH MARINES LANDED AT SHANGHAI recently to help suppress a riot of coolie laborers. The Princess of Wales started a fund to give a dinner to the very poor of London in Jubilee week. Joseph Chamberlain testified under oath that the British Government knew nothing beforehand of the Jameson raid.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Black began an investigation of the Department of Public Buildings. The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have practically finished their revision of the Dingley Tariff bill. The Navy Department will send a warship to Honduras to guard American interests during the revolution now in progress. The cashier of the St. Louis postoffice was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$15,000. Preparations for opening the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville to-day were completed.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 65 1/2.

THE SENATE.

The situation in the Senate has not been essentially changed by the final success of the Republicans of Kentucky after their long delay, although with two seats vacant, from Oregon and Florida, the Senate will be a tie, and the casting vote of the Vice-President would turn the scale for the present. The Democrats could and would waste time indefinitely on any great party question except the tariff, until they could get a Senator elected in Florida, and the exclusion of Senator Corbett, though apparently contrary to the Senate's rules, as the Oregon Legislature never really organized, might also be indefinitely prolonged by filibustering on the part of the Democrats. Hence the Republicans do not ask to modify the arrangement of committees to which the Democrats consented some days before the Kentucky deadlock was broken. On the tariff question the Republicans should have sufficient votes assured, not of their own party. Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, a Democrat, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, a silver Senator, are publicly pledged to support a protective measure, and there are several others who would either vote for such a measure or abstain from voting against it if their aid was necessary. The vote of the new Senator from Kentucky would in all probability not be in the least necessary to insure the ultimate passage of the tariff bill, although in certain contingencies it might be of great service in hastening proceedings to that end. On the money question the situation in the Senate is not altered. While the new Senator from Kentucky is a straight Republican, in full harmony with the Administration and with the National platform, there are some Senators who would not act with the Republican party on any measure not directly involving protection and affecting the silver interest. This one fact, although perfectly well known, entirely explains the indisposition to press any monetary change at this session of Congress, even though it be only the proposal to create a commission to investigate the subject and report a bill for the consideration of Congress. There might be two or possibly three Democratic Senators who would follow Mr. Cleveland's lead, and would vote for such a measure, but there are more silver Senators on the Republican side who, judging from present indications, would vote against it, or in favor of an amendment requiring the commission to report a free-coinage measure. Nothing whatever can be gained by trying to carry a measure at the extra session, when the power of a few men to block the wheels of Government and delay action indefinitely is practically unlimited. The new Senator from Illinois eloquently urges that the rules should be so changed that this obstruction by a minority should be no longer possible. But it would take a longer struggle to change the rules than to pass any tariff bill upon which the Republicans are united. In fact, the rules probably could not be changed at all at the extra session, because of the power of the minority to consume time even if there is a majority in favor of a radical change, and that is not certain. But there is a power vested in the presiding officer of the Senate which has not been much discussed, but may in any seri-

ous emergency be exercised. The rules were never intended to make the Senate utterly powerless before the obstruction of one man with an endless speech, and probably they do not. If occasion arises, it will be of much public interest to see how Vice-President Hobart, who does not lack pluck or common-sense any more than Speaker Reed, will meet the emergency.

THE CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

The prospect now is that an investigation of Superintendent Easton's management of the public buildings will be made and that it will amount to something. Governor Black has taken the business in hand, and has indicated his intention to proceed with it promptly, instead of waiting until he has got rid of the thirty-day bills. There are doubtless some individuals whom this move has disturbed and a good many whom it has surprised. When the Senate on the last day of the session, following the example of members of the special committee who lost no time in declining to serve, resolved not to investigate the charges involving Mr. Easton, but to turn the job over to the Trustees of Public Buildings, the general expectation was that little or nothing would be done about the matter. If that was the intention as well as the belief, the miscalculation was apparently due to a misconception of the Governor's temper. He was known to be annoyed at the conduct of the Senate; indeed, he expressed the opinion with considerable emphasis that it was running away from its duty. But that conviction, instead of leading him to adopt a similar course, has prompted him to begin an investigation which is meant to investigate.

On the whole, therefore, if present appearances can be trusted, it is fortunate for the State, though not altogether creditable to the Senate, that this task was remitted to the Trustees of Public Buildings—that is, to the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly. There is no doubt that these charges of favoritism and extravagance in the maintenance of the public buildings at the capital ought to be the subject of a thorough and rigid inquiry. Described in the mildest terms, they involve a scandal which it would be shameful to ignore or cover up. The truth ought to be known, whoever may be hurt by it. And that reminds us of the intimation which has been ever since this matter began to attract serious attention, namely, that an investigation would be dangerous because it might disclose misconduct on the part of members of the Legislature and other conspicuous Republicans. This is a familiar device for keeping light out of suspicious corners, and it has succeeded in a good many cases in which it ought to have failed—to the great if not the exclusive satisfaction of those who slyly suggested the risk of an illumination.

But suppose there are Senators and Assemblymen whom an investigation of Easton's operations will put in an awkward position. Is that a good reason for ignoring them? It strikes us as an uncommonly good reason for pursuing the inquiry with the keenest zeal. The accusation is that public money has been spent with reckless prodigality. The people want to know whether or not this is true, to what extent it is true, who got what the State lost and by whose contrivance they got it. These are the things we understand it, that Governor Black intends to find out. He cannot begin too soon or be too thorough.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The public-spirited citizens who have undertaken the enrolment of voters in a non-partisan movement to prevent the control of Greater New-York from falling into the hands of the machine politicians of either of the two great parties are deserving of great praise for the work they have already done, as well as encouragement in the efforts they are still making. It is not doubted for a moment that they fully realize the importance of the undertaking and the magnitude of the difficulties to be encountered and overcome. It is by no means an easy task to persuade a large body of voters already attached to one or the other of the old parties that their civic duty calls for a separation from them and the surrender of political affiliations and associations for the sake of what may appear to them to be only an experiment in municipal politics. Besides this, these gentlemen have to contend with a perhaps still more formidable difficulty in the proverbial apathy of voters at all times except when there is something like a pressing political emergency or when an election is close at hand. In spite of these adverse conditions, however, it is gratifying to know that the work of enrolment is proceeding and making most encouraging daily progress, even though there is no apparent rush of voters to put themselves on record as members of the Union. This could not be expected by the most sanguine promoters of the movement.

It is proper to say, too, that in the judgment of experienced political observers, it is better that progress should be gradual and growth steady, as thereby it would appear that voters are not acting upon hasty impulse, but are taking time for reflection and serious consideration before reaching a final conclusion as to their political duty. And in view of this slow growth and the waiting attitude of so many voters, it seems to us that the citizens who have, as we believe, unselfishly and with the best of motives, assumed the task of enrolment and organization should proceed with the greatest care and deliberation in all the steps preliminary to taking the field actively and aggressively in the municipal contest. Above all things, everything that has the appearance of hastening events by the naming of candidates for any of the offices to be filled should be most sedulously avoided. There will be difficulties enough in the way of assembling and organizing voters in support of the cause of honest non-partisan municipal government. They would be enhanced a thousand-fold if any color were to be given to a suspicion that the end in view was the selection of any particular candidates or the promotion of individual ambitions. In other words, it is vastly easier to mass and organize voters in behalf of a cause than of a candidate.

Let there be, then, no talk of early nominations, and, above all, none of candidates. The first and greatest task of the promoters of the Citizens' Union is to create the Union; to enroll in it a formidable body of voters who are in hearty accord as to the main and only purpose of overthrowing the corrupt political machines and establishing in permanence a system of municipal government upon business principles. That is possible. But any attempt, or any sign of an attempt, to forestall the action of the Union when organized or to give it special direction will inevitably defeat the end in view. It must be borne in mind that one ground of hostility to the political machines, and perhaps the most potential, is that they are controlled by a few active managers who use them to make nominations for the whole party to support, in which the rank and file have practically no voice. They cannot be beaten by the establishment of another similar machine or anything that has the appearance of it. And though there may be no need of it—we certainly hope there is not—we may be pardoned if we suggest to the leaders in the Citizens' Union movement that they cannot too carefully avoid giving ground for the suspicion that they mean to give direction to the movement so far as nominations are concerned before their organization is effected. There is no need of hurry, no occasion for haste. Get the enrolment first, then let every enrolled voter have a voice in the selection of candidates. Other-

wise the invitation to enroll will be not to the mass of voters who believe in the cause, but to the limited number who favor a particular candidate.

MORE GREEK DISASTERS.

The sequel to Greece's change of Ministry is a Turkish advance, with Greek disasters, all along the line. It is not, of course, a case of cause and effect. It is simply continued progression of major forces unchecked by minor obstacles without regard to the detailed arrangement of the latter. That is all. The story of 1870 is repeated. The change from Empire to Republic was a good thing for France, but it did not repair the damage of Gravelotte and Sedan, nor stop the German march to Paris. Mr. Ralli may be a better Prime Minister than Mr. Deloyannis. But his accession has not checked and will not check the forward movement of the victorious invaders.

After the flight from Larissa the Greek Army was rallied at Pharsalos for another stand. Probably the Turks would have driven it thence by direct attack as easily as from Larissa if they had tried. But, as anticipated in these columns, they did not try. Instead, they attacked the two chief towns on the two flanks of Pharsalos. These, Volo and Trikala, they have captured without a struggle. The flanks of Pharsalos are turned, and the Greeks must abandon that place or be surrounded. The avenues of communication between Thessaly and Epirus, and between Thessaly and the rest of Greece, are in Turkish hands. There is nothing left for the Greeks, therefore, north of the old limits of 1831. And those limits may soon be passed, and a Turkish army on the soil of Livadia itself. Meantime, the Greeks in Epirus are falling back, and Osman Pacha is proceeding thither with a new Turkish army to hasten their expulsion. Finally, to complete their discomfiture, an attempt of the Greeks to cut the Turkish railroad line at Pravishite, eighty-five miles east of Salonica, has failed disastrously. The Turks are victorious, the Greeks defeated, all along the line.

The sympathies of men are with the Greeks. But the sense of men perceives that for the present Greece is vanquished, and that her part of wisdom is to secure an armistice and negotiate for peace as soon as possible. It is probable that she could secure favorable terms now, much more favorable than some time hence, when the Turks are still more flushed with victory. She might have the former status in Thessaly and Epirus restored, and autonomy established in Crete. In that case she would not have fought in vain. Her valor and her good faith would be vindicated, and the condition of her kinsmen in Crete would be materially improved; and the latter was one of the chief objects of her campaign.

NEW-JERSEY'S QUARANTINE LAW.

Among the laws passed by the New-Jersey Legislature this year is one "to prevent the introduction of dangerous, infectious, epidemic and pestilential diseases into the State of New-Jersey, and to improve the present system of maritime quarantine." Under this act, which goes into effect on July 4 next, there is a stricter regulation than heretofore concerning vessels from foreign ports, and it is of special importance to the steamship companies having docks in Jersey City and Hoboken. Hereafter "no vessel having on board any person or persons affected by yellow fever, cholera, typhus or 'ship fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, relapsing fever, or any other dangerous disease of a contagious, infectious or pestilential nature, and no vessel infected by any of these diseases, and no infected baggage, dunnage, rags or hides shall be brought to any wharf in the State of New-Jersey," and no person or property shall be landed in the State from any such vessel without a permit from the Health Officer or local Board of Health.

Where permits have been received from New-York Health officers, these documents must be exhibited to the Health Board at the port of destination in New-Jersey within twenty-four hours after arrival, and permission may then be given to land passengers, baggage and cargo. The Health Officer of the port, or local Board of Health, is empowered to quarantine vessels, passengers, etc. The fees collectible under this act are as follows: For inspecting a vessel from any foreign port, \$5; for inspecting a vessel from any domestic port south of Cape Henlopen, between May 1 and November 1, steamers, \$3; other vessels, \$1; for medical inspection of every one hundred, or fraction thereof, of stowage passengers upon transatlantic steamers, \$2; for sanitary inspection of each vessel after the discharge of cargo or ballast, \$10; for disinfection of vessels from infected ports, \$50; for vaccinating persons on vessels on board of which smallpox has developed during the voyage, 25 cents each.

Besides all that, the State Board of Health is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may seem necessary "to prevent the introduction into this State (New-Jersey) of infected persons and property, and to prevent the spread of any dangerous infectious disease which may have been so introduced." Expenses incurred by health officers in enforcing the regulations so made shall be paid by the master or owner of the vessels concerned. Violation of this law or any of the State Board's rules made under it is punishable by a fine of \$250, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. Persons obstructing health officers or who ignore the main provisions of the law shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of \$3,000, or imprisonment in State prison for a period not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

THE SUPPLY OF WOOL.

The list of May has nearly arrived, with the beginning of a new wool year. It is a fitting time to inquire how much wool there now is in the country, and also what the effect upon the markets will be if for two months or more, by abandonment of the clause making duties apply to imports after April 1, the recent imports with many million pounds more are admitted free. It is most natural that the manufacturer who has accumulated nearly or quite a year's supply of free wool should prefer to get as large a profit as possible. But it is also wise for the manufacturer to consider how public opinion in wool-growing States will be affected with respect to future duties on wool and woollen goods.

Without repeating figures at length, it may be stated that the apparent supply of wool in the last three calendar years, domestic and imported, deducting known stocks unsold at the end of the period and at the beginning, has been 1,233,410, 339 pounds. In no one calendar year prior to that time was the apparent consumption in manufacture as much as 500,000,000 pounds. It is certain that a large part of the machinery was idle through most of the year 1894, through more than half the year 1895, and through nearly the whole year 1896. It was not believed by competent judges that 70 per cent of the manufacturing capacity was employed last year, and it would be generally regarded as liberal to estimate that 80 per cent was employed in the two previous years taken together. There is not wanting some definite evidence on this matter. No one will pretend that the condition of the people has been such that they have purchased and consumed more largely of woollen goods

during the last three years of disaster than in previous years. If they never consumed of domestic manufacture as much cloth as 500,000,000 pounds of wool could produce, even in the best years, the increase of imports amounting for the last two years to the equivalent of 100,000,000 pounds of wool would of itself imply a large curtailment of the demand for domestic goods. Reckoning in addition only a moderate decrease in purchases and consumption of all woollen goods, owing to the hard times, it would be difficult to conceive that as much as 80 per cent of the domestic capacity could have been employed.

Some investigations have been made by non-partisan business authorities, with results pointing to similar conclusions. An inquiry by Dun & Co., covering all parts of the country, indicated that in November, 1894, more than 20 per cent less wools were paid and nearly 20 per cent fewer hands were employed in the woollen manufacture than in the same months of 1892. But without accumulating evidence it may be assumed for the present purpose, since no other than an approximate conclusion is possible, that instead of a maximum of about 400,000,000 pounds yearly, the manufacture has in fact consumed at least 20 per cent less in three years, or not more than 1,170,000,000 pounds. In that case the excess of domestic and foreign supply over consumption would be about 157,000,000 pounds down to the end of 1896. In this calculation all known stocks are deducted from the quantity reckoned as supply, and such stocks, of domestic wool only, exceeded 123,500,000 pounds last January. Nor has there been during the last four months anywhere near a full consumption. But in January and February imports of wool were 32,455,611 pounds, and in March from Great Britain alone 29,929,000, making 32,104,611 pounds known, besides reported imports of 157,912 bales at Boston alone in four weeks of April, and 51,580 bales at New-York, and 8,126,332 pounds at Philadelphia, the imports at three cities probably amounting to about 98,000,000 pounds. In the four months apparently more than 180,000,000 pounds have been imported, and the consumption in manufacture has certainly not been as large. If not, something over the 280,000,000 pounds on hand in known and other stocks January 1 must yet be in the country, besides the new clip just coming from the sheep.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The average citizen who hasn't studied Greek is much as to the pronunciation of the Greek names that occur in the dispatches about the war. Two men were discussing the situation in Greece yesterday, while eating their luncheon, and in the course of the conversation one of them remarked: "In my opinion, the Booi (Boule) will depose King George."

"The new dynamite gun wheeled into position, and a moment later had a thundering report."

"The Editor of 'The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle' said the other day: 'We want to go fishing for a week some time this spring, and shall call on certain fellows about here to get out a readable paper in our absence. What the average newspaper doesn't know about editing a newspaper would puzzle Solomon to find out, anyway.'"

"Does your husband sympathize with the Greeks?"

"He does, indeed; he has named two of our new pups Alpha and Omega."—(Chicago Record.)

Changing the names of streets in Paris encounters remonstrance as vigorous as it does in New-York or Philadelphia. The Count d'Ornano once addressed to the Municipal Council this letter: "Messieurs: One of your committees proposes to give the name of Armand Barber to the Boulevard Ornano. The name of Barber is that of three marshals of France, my ancestors: 1. Marshal Alphonse d'Ornano, who 30 years after his death had the honor of inspiring the Municipal Council of Bordeaux with the idea of decreasing him precisely the favor you propose refusing him. 2. Marshal Jean-Baptiste d'Ornano, his son, who, in fact, owed his baton to the favor of a king (Louis XIII), but who died in the domain of Valenciennes poisoned, it is said, by the order of the Cardinal de Richelieu. Poisoned by a Cardinal! This gentleman ought to be a title to respect in your eyes. 3. Finally, Marshal Philippe d'Ornano, my grandfather. He was, it is true, the son of a Bonaparte. Far from excusing the fact, you will permit me to be proud of it. It is doubtless to this quality he owed the remarkable favor of existing at the age of fifteen, of going through all the campaigns of the First Empire, and of being one exception from 1800 to 1815 of being mentioned in the order of the day of the army, and of receiving four or five wounds. You wish to inflict another on him. This will not be the least glorious. Accept, etc. Count d'Ornano."

The age of bargaining, said Burke, Has come; to-day the turbaned Turk (said, Richard of the lion heart) is the friend and fast ally; The Moslem tramples on the altar stone, And Christendom looks tamely on.

And hears the Christian father die, And not a sabre blow is given, For Greece and fame, for faith and heaven, By Europe's craven chivalry. —(Fitz Greene Halleck.)

Galzooks.—The trouble with the Democratic party is that it isn't doing anything.

Zounds.—You're wrong there; it has been industriously building a mausoleum, and now it is wondering whether Cleveland or Bryan will get into it.

No Room for Doubt.—"I used to think," said the man with the melancholy mien, "that many of these gibes at messengers were unjust. But I'm afraid that isn't the case."

"What has caused you to change your mind?"

"I've seen one of them practicing for hours every day this month, and still without getting off his bicycle."—(Washington Star.)

In speaking of the new municipal administration of Chicago "The Times-Herald" says: "Here is the way the new Council will start: 'A gambler and saloonkeeper for leader and chairman of the Finance Committee. 'A saloonkeeper for chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. 'A saloonkeeper for chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys West. 'A saloonkeeper for chairman of the Committee on Elections. 'A saloonkeeper for chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light. 'A saloonkeeper for chairman of the Committee on License. 'There is not another standing committee in the Council, except the Committee on Streets and Alleys North, that will pass upon an ordinance granting a franchise, and that committee may have a saloonkeeper for its chairman. The taxpayers can guess how a Council organized in this way will finish.'"

His Place.—Watts—Notice how baldheaded the pictures of King George show him to be. Potts—Yes. And I can understand why he isn't at the front of those bullet-skirted boys.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

There are two business men in an English town named L. Came and H. E. Went.

Smith—Is young Flywedge practicing law? William—I think not. He was called to the bar, but I think he is practicing economy.—(Illustrated Bits.)

In the time of the Sultan's predecessor the seraglio buildings stretched along the banks of the Bosphorus for a mile and a half, and contained some four thousand persons, the household order and arrangement being much as they are at present. The Sultan's mother, when he has a mother, receives a servile obedience from all its inmates; then comes the Hasnadar Ousta, or Mistress of the Treasury, generally a shrewd old woman, promoted from the ranks of the servants for her talent for housekeeping and gossip. If the Sultan's father dies, the Hasnadar suggests that the Postmaster-General Wilson went to Greenwich after the celebration on Tuesday, and spent the evening with Mr. E. C. Benedict "in a discussion of the condition of the Democratic party." And Hoerber, who claims to be the best Coroner we ever had, was not invited.

PERSONAL.

The first words of Colonel Mosby when he returned to consciousness were to inquire about the dedication of General Grant's monument, and he insisted that one of the friends at his bedside should read to him the latest newspaper account of the proposed tender to General Grant. His condition is still very critical, but his medical attendants believe he will recover.

"The Philadelphia Ledger" thus speaks of the late George W. Biddle: "As the Chancellor of the Law Association, he preserved and maintained and transmitted the best traditions of the Philadelphia bar in its greatest strength. The son of Colonel Clement C. Biddle, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a man of mark in the Philadelphia of his day, he made his mark in our wars and in our civil history. Mr. George W. Biddle was the centre of a large circle of admirers, who saw in him the strength and the embodiment of the best results of a long legal training."

RIOT OF COOLIES IN SHANGHAI.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MARINES LAND AND HELP PRESERVE ORDER. Tacoma, Wash., April 30.—The following Chinese advices have been received here: "At Shanghai on April 5 one thousand striking coolies precipitated a riot, and started in to burn the city and assault the militia. The civic authorities called out the volunteer soldiers to the number of five thousand, and signalled several warships in the harbor to send the marines ashore. The British were promptly landed from the United States warship Monocacy and the British warships Linneo and Plover. Heavy guards were posted at the British and American consulates, the Central Police Station and other important posts, while the volunteers hurried to their assembly posts fully armed. Three companies of infantry were assigned to guard the bridges. The Light Horse Cavalry Company rendered valuable aid in patrolling, and the artillery company drove up the guns on the cathedral campus. The prompt action of the authorities alarmed the rioting coolies, who made one attempt to form in line and face the marines and volunteers. One volley directed at their shins caused them to disperse, leaving several wounded in the streets. "That evening a large gathering of the rioters gathered at the bridge across Yung-King-Pang river. Reinforcements were brought up and a charge was made, resulting in the death of three rioters and the capture of several. They took refuge in isolated houses and the leaders were arrested. The fire companies were kept busy all night extinguishing fires on the city. "The strike was occasioned by an increase of local taxes imposed on the laborers, and the rioters resisted by several Chinese agitators, who declared they could win by holding out on the water front. The Municipal Council consented to postpone the increased tax for three months. The coolies then resumed work, claiming that the riot was a result of the strike, and that the foreign residents of Shanghai are indignant, and believe the authorities have set a bad precedent by giving in so quickly."

IMPACHMENT MOTION OFFERED.

GERMAN NATIONALIST WRATH AT SEVERAL AUSTRIAN MINISTERS. Vienna, April 30.—The German Nationalists have introduced a motion into the lower house of the Reichstag, the Reichstag, for the impeachment of Count Aehrenthal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Gieseler, Minister of Justice; Baron Glang d'Elsha, Minister of Commerce, and Count Ledebur-Wicheln, Minister of Agriculture, for violating their official duty by the use of the language in Bohemia and Moravia on the same footing as the German.

POOR REMEMBERED BY THE PRINCESS.

SHE STARTS A FUND TO GIVE THEM A DINNER IN JUBILEE WEEK. London, April 30.—The Princess of Wales has written to the Lord Mayor of London pointing out that in the schemes to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee in June the poorest of the poor, the tenants of the London slums, have been overlooked. She says: "Might I plead that they also should have a share in the fêtes of the blessed day and so remember the Queen who has given them life and health, and good Queen whose reign, by the blessing of God, has been prolonged for sixty years? Let us therefore provide these unfortunate with a dinner, or some substantial meal during the week of the Jubilee commemoration. I have great pleasure in heading a subscription list for that purpose."

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE RAID.

HE SAYS UNDER OATH THAT HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT. London, April 30.—The Parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid resumed its sessions to-day in the Transvaal Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a long statement under oath, declaring in the most explicit manner that neither himself nor his colleagues in the Colonial Office had until his day before the raid the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of a raid, or of the invasion of the Transvaal. Rutherford Harris made a long statement detailing his connection with the movements in the Transvaal, and the raid, and the interest of the Chamberlain reviewed the events preceding the raid and concluded with making his statement under oath.

CAPE MINISTRY SAVED BY ONE VOTE.

Cape Town, April 30.—In the Cape Parliament to-day Mr. Merriman, the anti-Rhodes leader, moved a resolution of no confidence in the Cape Ministry, which he supported by a vigorous attack on the hostile attitude assumed by the Cape Colonial Administration toward the Transvaal. The Chamber was crowded and the debate was of the most excited character, and the result was a narrow vote cast by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House.

WHY AMERICAN CARS WERE BOUGHT.

London, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day the President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative and Fair Trader, Member for the Central Division of Shropshire, in answer to a question, stated that the reason why American cars were bought for the railway was that they were the only cars applying for railway charters to buy their equipment in the United Kingdom. In the case of the Waterloo City Railway, the cars were bought in America because of the seven English firms bidding for the work not one was able to deliver the stock in the time required by the company.

COLONEL HAY VISITS LORD SALISBURY.

London, April 30.—Colonel John Hay, the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, visited Lord Salisbury this afternoon.

QUEEN VICTORIA AT PORTSMOUTH.

London, April 30.—Queen Victoria reached Portsmouth to-day from Cherbourg on her return from the south of France.

WEYLER'S ESTIMATE OF HIS ENEMIES.

LESS THAN 200 ARMED INSTRUMENTS IN THE "PACIFIED" PROVINCES, HE SAYS. Washington, April 30.—Minister Dupuy de Lôme has received an official dispatch from Madrid, concerning the progress of the war in Cuba, and has applied the Reform law to Cuba. The action taken at Madrid was based on General Weyler's advice that the largest groups of insurgents in the provinces covered by the order were one of about two hundred, under Quintin Bandera, and another of about thirty, under the last dispatch adds that thirty-two insurgents prisoners have surrendered, this being the last of numerous surrenders of this kind.

Havana, April 30.—The newspapers of this city approve of the appointment of the Marquis Palmiero to be Governor of the western region as being made at an opportune moment, and as being the purpose of establishing the reforms proposed for Cuba. The Marquis is a naturalized American citizen, who commanded the insurgent cavalry in the engagement at Malibello, and who was captured and held for some time at the battle of San Juan. He is a member of the Spanish army, and has been dismissed. An announcement to this effect was made at the residence of Captain-General Weyler. He will probably be expelled from Cuba.

MR CALHOUN TO START AT ONCE.

Danville, Ill., April 30.—William J. Calhoun, who has accepted the mission to Cuba, will leave Danville for Cuba Sunday or Monday. He will first go to Washington to receive his instructions from the Department of State. Mr. Calhoun declined to discuss the object of his mission, but he is believed to be on his way to Cuba. He has had no conference with the Secretary of State or other officials on the matter. He says that he understands the purpose of the mission to be to assist Consul-General Lee in an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the late Captain-General Weyler. The investigation will take a long time, and he expects to return home some time in May.

COMING SOUTH AMERICAN VISITORS.

Mayor Strong expressed great interest yesterday in the approaching visit of the representatives of South American commercial bodies who are to come to the country in June, and will make a tour of the country. The delegates number sixty-five well-known persons, including twenty members from the Mexican States. The delegates, accompanied by their wives, are due in Philadelphia on June 2, and are expected here June 3. A dinner at the Waldorf on Tuesday evening will be given in their honor. Mayor Strong said that he would invite a number of prominent New-Yorkers to a conference early in the week, and that he would be glad to have the visitors. "I am," he said, "heartily in favor of giving them such a welcome as the occasion demands."

THANKS FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, April 30.—Letters from the members of the Diplomatic Corps, through the dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, are about to be sent to Mayor Strong and General Horace Porter, of New-York, by the United States mail. The letters are from the representatives for the many courtesies shown to them at the Grant ceremonies in New-York.