

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE ATHENS GOVERNMENT BLAMES THE TURKS FOR ITS CONTINUANCE.

THE ATHENS GOVERNMENT DEMAND SAID TO BE \$400,000 TURKISH-ABDUL HAMID SAID TO BE ACTING ON THE ADVICE OF THE KAISER.

Athens, May 15.—The Government has addressed a note to the Ministers of the Powers, saying that the Turks by fortifying Griboro, are responsible for the operations in Epirus.

The aids to the Crown Prince, recalled from Thessaly, upon their arrival at Piræus were received with ironical cheers.

London, May 16.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Athens says:

"In Friday's battle at Philippida 650 men were killed and twenty-eight officers were wounded."

It is reported here that the loss of prestige on the part of France at Constantinople, and the German influence there, is causing considerable anger.

Constantinople, May 15.—The sum of £10,000,000 Turkish, about \$70,000,000, is mentioned here as the amount of indemnity which Turkey will demand from Greece.

Placards have been posted in the Stamboul quarter protesting against the shedding of Muslim blood, on the ground that the sacrifices imposed upon Turkey by the war are out of proportion to the advantages she can gain.

By command of the Sultan eleven wounded Turkish soldiers were placed in the court of the Mosque yesterday while His Majesty passed upon the occasion of the Selamlik.

The Turkish Government declares there is no truth in the report that 4,000 Macedonian insurgents have captured the pass forming a part of the principal line of communication of the Turkish Army, that they are advancing toward Ellassona and are preparing to unite their forces with the bands under Davell, Zermas and other Macedonian chiefs.

According to the Porte, all these statements are absolutely without foundation.

Paris, May 15.—It is stated that the delay of the Sultan of Turkey in arranging for a cessation of hostilities is due to the direct advice of Emperor William of Germany, who told Abdul Hamid not to grant an armistice until the Greeks have again retreated.

TURKS APPEAR BEFORE DOMOKO. EDHEM PACHA'S CAVALRY IN SIGHT OF THE GREEK ARMY'S POSITION.

Domoko, May 15.—A detachment of Turkish cavalry appeared here at daybreak this morning, but retired on seeing the Greek advance posts.

The Turks have burned all the villages around Pharsalos.

THE SULTAN AS A PATRON OF THE ARTS. HE INSTRUCTS HIS COMMANDER TO SAFEGUARD GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

London, May 15.—The Sultan of Turkey is now rivaling Emperor William of Germany as a sender of telegrams and as a patron of the arts.

Abdul Hamid sent a dispatch to President Faure expressing sympathy with the families of the Greek soldiers who were killed in the Greek army.

The Sultan has now sent a message to the beleaguered Greek Army, with a message saying that the Turkish force is ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

The Greeks have been bombarding Nicopolis, north of the city of Prevesa and on the peninsula of that name, since early this morning.

KING GEORGE BUYS A VILLA. IT IS IN AUSTRIA AND HE MAY RETIRE TO IT EVENTUALLY.

Berlin, May 15.—The correspondent of the "Staats-Zeitung," of New-York, telegraphed last night to his newspaper saying that an agent of King George of Greece has purchased Villa Klusemann, at Muhlwang, on the River Traun.

The correspondent stated that King George will eventually retire to his new estate in Austria.

GREEK SOLDIERS RETURN FROM CRETE. FIVE HUNDRED OF COLONEL YASSOS'S ARMY ARRIVE IN ATHENS.

Athens, May 15.—Five hundred Greek soldiers and twenty officers arrived here to-day from the island of Crete. They were warmly received by the populace.

REPORTS ABOUT RICHARD CROKER. NO WORD RECEIVED HERE THAT HE IS COMING HOME EARLIER THAN WAS EXPECTED.

Notwithstanding reports circulated yesterday to the effect that Richard Croker had changed his plans in consequence of a call from the Wigwag, his appearance on this side of the water a month or more earlier than he had planned, it can be said that no such news has reached the East Fourteenth-st. temple or any of the Tammany headquarters.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday that there had been no change in Mr. Croker's arrangements, and no one connected with the organization was looking for him before August.

"He will be here soon enough to take his share of work in the campaign," said Mr. Sheehan, "and that is all that need be said about it at present."

The way in which the Democratic regulars of the city are perfecting their political machinery and getting in shape a compact and easily controlled organization is having a disquieting effect in Wigwag circles.

The warriors of Fourteenth-st. have been puffed up for many months with the notion that Tammany Hall, with its splendid equipment and long experience in managing the city, would be the only Democratic organization in the Greater New-York Democracy, and practically all the nominations on both sides of the river, with the exception of a few, were made by the Tammany machine.

A new constitution is provided for, and every-thing connected with the machine is in so far as possible being put on a new basis.

NOT TILL AFTER THE FEAST.

ABDUL HAMID'S COOL REPLY TO THE POWERS.

NOT READY TO DISCUSS PEACE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE GREATER BAIRAM HAS PASSED.—MEANING OF THE FESTIVAL.

London, May 15.—The Sultan's reply to the note of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, offering mediation, saying he would be ready to discuss the matter after the Greater Batram festival, which ends on Sunday night, justifies the fears that the Powers have drawn a veil out of the war, and it will not be so easy to get him back.

Abdul Hamid's answer is cool almost to the point of insolence. It is that of a sovereign with a powerful army behind him, and he is disposed to treat the Powers cavalierly.

Articles published in the semi-official press of the Continent show that this increase in the prestige of the Sultan is the chief concern of the European Cabinets, and the prospects of an effective enforcement of general reforms for the Turkish Empire are thereby relegated to the very distant future.

The "Journal des Debats" declares that the result of the war has been to place Turkey in a position she has not held for the last half-century, adding: "Her tremendous military effort is largely in excess of what the struggle against Greece required. It was done to refute the allegation of decrepitude and to demonstrate to the Sultan's own subjects and to those of the smaller States and to the great Powers that Turkey is able to hold her own against other dangers than a war with Greece."

The British, Russian and Austrian newspapers echo these remarks, and it is generally felt that this fact will have to be reckoned with in the negotiations upon the conditions of peace.

Meanwhile the postponement of the Sultan's reply until after the Greater Baitram Festival is interpreted as meaning that the Sultan intends his army to continue its victorious advance until every strategic point on the Ochry Mountains range is in the hands of the Turks, and that only then will Edhem Pacha receive orders to fight.

The assumption of fighting by the Greeks in Epirus is regarded as a foolish move and only furnishes Turkey with a plausible motive for refusing an armistice. It also hinders the progress of the peace negotiations.

The Chancelleries are also occupied with the difficult problem of how Greece will pay the war indemnity which Turkey seems certain to demand. Mr. Deloyannis, the Greek Premier, has not yet definitely and unambiguously argued that Greece cannot be expected to pay an indemnity, because the Turks "declared war officially without provocation." This view of the question is not shared by the British and the international commission, to administer the finances of Greece on the lines of the similar Turkish Commission, is mooted. The Greek Commission, however, has not yet taken over the Greek customs for the service of the Greek debt, and possibly for the war indemnity.

The Feast of Baitram, the observance of which is given as one reason for the Sultan's refusal to consider final peace negotiations, is not a solemn religious observance, but one of rejoicing and merry-making. Dr. Edward M. Bliss, of "The Independent," editorial staff, who spent several years in Turkey, said that the feast bears a strong resemblance to the Easter festivities of the Greeks and Armenians. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday are the most important days in the Greek Lent, and the Sultan's refusal to discuss the matter until after the Greater Baitram festival, which ends on Sunday night, is also a three days' feast, and follows Ramadan, which is a season of devotion and prayer. During Ramadan, a whole lunar month, no Mussulman may eat or drink a single drop of food or drink until he has fasted for a whole lunar month, no Mussulman may eat or drink a single drop of food or drink until he has fasted for a whole lunar month, no Mussulman may eat or drink a single drop of food or drink until he has fasted for a whole lunar month.

According to his laws, soldiers, travelers and all other persons who observe the Ramadan season faithfully naturally rejoice in the advent of Baitram, with its feasting and pleasure. During the three days and nights which precede the feast, the Sultan's subjects are elaborately served in all the mosques. These are of a joyful nature, and are largely in the form of all kinds of entertainments, such as the same light as a Fourth of July season of Congress here.

Among the many ceremonies is a great procession, which the Sultan takes part, and in the course of the feast he receives the dignitaries of his own country and those who are accredited to him.

"The feast is observed to such an extent," said Dr. Bliss, "that one is sending telegrams, and the working hours in the postal and other Government offices are greatly curtailed. The Ramadan season faithfully naturally rejoice in the advent of Baitram, with its feasting and pleasure. During the three days and nights which precede the feast, the Sultan's subjects are elaborately served in all the mosques. These are of a joyful nature, and are largely in the form of all kinds of entertainments, such as the same light as a Fourth of July season of Congress here."

With pleasure by most people, there are many who are always anxious and apprehensive because the religious observance is a time of excess. But nothing of that kind has taken place for many years."

GREATER NEW-YORK OFFICES. REASONS WHY THE CONTROLLER WILL PROBABLY BE A NEW-YORK MAN.

An interesting question has sprung up among business men, as well as politicians, as to how the larger offices are to be apportioned among the various boroughs of the Greater New-York. Some politicians of Brooklyn, assuming, perhaps, that all the offices are to be divided, and to select the candidates for the Mayoralty from this side of the East River, have expressed the opinion that the Controller's office would go to Brooklyn. On the other hand, business men and others are able to suggest many weighty reasons why the office of Controller is extremely important to New-York City, and therefore preferable to the Mayoralty.

There is no good argument against falling back upon the position that the Controller's office has yet been advanced. A Controller, for instance, should possess an immense fund of local information. While he has little political patronage to bestow, he is an extremely important administrative officer of the city government, and his duties are of a judicial character, and his decisions are of a judicial character, and his decisions are of a judicial character.

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PHILADELPHIA ALL ASTIR.

Continued from First Page.

the unveiling in an interesting manner. A telegraphic signal was flashed from one of the stands to a hotel near the river-front. Instantly a ball suspended at the top of the flagpole on the hotel was seen to drop. The gunners on the ship, watching for the signal, saw the ball fall and began the salute.

When the cannonading ceased President McKinley, having returned to the stand, made a brief speech, which was received by all within the sound of his voice with unbounded enthusiasm. William W. Porter, of the Society of the Cincinnati, followed with the regular oration of the day. On behalf of the society, Major Wayne presented the statue of Washington to the city. Major Warwick formally accepted the gift, and transferred it to the Fairmount Park Commission. James McManes, president of the commission, accepted it on behalf of the Commissioners. The ceremonies then were completed.

President McKinley and other invited guests took a position on a smaller stand, and reviewed the parade, which passed along the main drive and out of the park along the Sedgeville Road, and wheeled into Girard-ave. At Fifteenth-st. and Girard-ave, the parade was again reviewed by General Snowden, and was dismissed at Broad-st. It was late in the afternoon that the Army and Navy, and of the visiting ships and the militia began at 6 p. m., and continued to 10 p. m. At 6:30 p. m. the dinner of the State Society of the Cincinnati was given in the Horner hall.

Thousands of the residents of the city went to their homes for supper after the parade, and then were in the streets again by 7:30 p. m. to witness an imposing parade of wheelmen.

THE UNVEILING CEREMONIES. PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ADDRESS AND W. W. PORTER'S ORATION.

Philadelphia, May 15.—It was just 11 o'clock when the force of mounted police lined up at the eastern end of the inclosure, and a moment later Governor Hastings and his staff, all mounted, rode up. In the mean time the parade was marching toward the park. Headed by Major-General Snowden as marshal, the troops reached the terminus of Spring Garden-st., half a block from the monument, and there lined up on either side, forming a lane through which the President and his party were to pass. A mighty roar heralded the arrival of the Presidential party. They came in closed carriages, escorted by the First City Troop. The President uncovered his head in acknowledgment of the reception accorded to him, and was promptly ushered to the cushioned chair awaiting him on the main stand. Surrounding him were the Vice-President and the Cabinet officers, and on every side were men of high station in Church, State and civic life. Close to the Presidential party was Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and his staff officers; Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Whitaker sat side by side, and a few rods distant was Bishop Coleman, of Delaware. Mayor Strong, of the city, and Mayor of Philadelphia, of the city, directly back of the President sat the members of the Park Commission, into whose custody the monument was delivered.

There was a brief delay before the beginning of the ceremonies. Bishop O'W. Whitaker, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, stepped to the speaker's table and offered a brief prayer. Then Major William Wayne, president of the State and General Society of the Cincinnati, made a short address. All this occurred only a few moments, and President McKinley, accompanied by the trustees of the statue, crossed the driveway, and, with uncovered head, drew the cord, and the mighty monument stood revealed. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the warships in the river and the batteries on shore.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID. In a moment it was over. The President was escorted back to the stand, and as soon as silence could be secured he began his address. He said:

Fellow-Citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the people, but the affection and admiration of the people for the man who has given to this country the gift of peace. It is a sentiment which is shared by all who are proud to be citizens of this country, and who are proud to be citizens of this country.

The comrades of Washington protested this monument. Their lives inspired it. Their courage and heroism are its inspiration. It is a monument to the man who has given to this country the gift of peace. It is a monument to the man who has given to this country the gift of peace.

To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a privilege and a privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a sense of duty. It is a monument to the man who has given to this country the gift of peace. It is a monument to the man who has given to this country the gift of peace.

A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our admiration of his varied and varied abilities. As Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that Constitution, Washington has a distinction differing from that of any other illustrious American. No other man has ever been so honored by the people of the United States. Not only by his military genius, his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill—was our National independence won, but his noble character, his high sense of duty, his chart by which the Nation was guided, and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new Government.

It is the holiness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their better natures. He was a man of peace. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow.

An interesting fact—and one which I like to recall—is that the only time Washington, formally addressed the Constitutional Convention during all its sessions over which he presided in this city, he appeared for a larger representation of the people than he ever did in any other place. He was here in person, and his presence was a source of inspiration to the delegates. He was here in person, and his presence was a source of inspiration to the delegates.

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GOULDS DO NOT PROTEST.

OTHER TARRYTOWN TAXPAYERS BELIEVE THE ASSESSORS.

PERSONAL ESTATES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE SWORN OFF—MANY AFFIDAVITS SUBMITTED.

The Tarrytown Assessors met yesterday to hear grievances of taxpayers over the increased assessments of this year. Eighty taxpayers' names were recorded up to noon, and at 6 o'clock had been recorded. Among them were John D. Archbold, John T. Terry, Major R. E. Hopkins, E. S. Jeffrey, Dr. John A. Todd, Dr. George S. Carter, Marcus D. Raymond, Joseph Eastman, George Legg, M. Rock, Dr. John C. Barron, E. C. Spofford, Mrs. Eugene Jones, Delos Griffin, Robert A. Patterson, Corneilus P. Johnson, Charles Rockwell, General Hamilton, Larry Scott, James H. Benedict, James Parr, Captain Requa, Dr. Angell, George B. Newton, W. Lanman Bull and Francis M. Holbrook, and H. H. Hinchey, representing the New-York Central and the New-York and Putnam railroads.

Neither the Goulds nor their representatives were present to complain about their assessments. The Gould estate is assessed at \$750,000 and Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Gould and Howard Gould are assessed \$300,000 each on personal property, which makes a total of \$1,650,000. As this is about four times the amount of last year's assessment, nearly every one expected that the Goulds would swear off the greater portion of it by claiming Lakewood as their residence.

Dr. W. W. R. Roe, chairman of the Board of Assessors, said that he had seen Miss Helen M. Gould, and had been assured by her that she would not protest. The assessors are inclined to think that this action will have some weight with the other wealthy residents, and that they will agree to pay their taxes and retain their homes in Tarrytown. Many, however, say that if their assessments are not reduced they will leave the village.

Among the early arrivals was John D. Archbold, whose personal property is assessed at \$100,000. He swore off his assessment, claiming New-York City as his legal residence.

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SECRETED A SALARY BILL.</