

LARGE BUSINESS HOUSES IN RUINS

A TWO MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Several Large Establishments in Pittsburg Destroyed.

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

It was a little with fire, such as has not been seen in Pittsburg for many years. A whole block was ablaze at one time, and on the four sides of it there were fights with the flames that had been ignited in other squares. The great establishments of T. C. Jenkins, the wholesale grocer, and Joseph Horne & Co., the dry goods firm, were almost completely wiped out, together with a number of smaller establishments and many dwelling houses. One entire block and a portion of another were completely in ashes. The total loss is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The buildings completely destroyed were those of T. C. Jenkins, Joseph Horne & Co., the Horne office building, J. Hauer's building on Liberty street, the building of J. J. Hall, on Liberty street, the J. W. Scott & Co. structure and the dwellings at 502, 504 and 506 Penn avenue. The buildings of the Surprise Clothing Company, the Methodist Book Concern, the Duquesne theater, Seebie & Parker and L. H. Voight were badly damaged.

The fire started in the cellar of the Jenkins building about midnight. The flames were discovered leaping up the elevator shaft, which is located near the eastern side of the store, by Night Watchman William Hunter, who was making his rounds on the third floor. He had smelled smoke in the cellar in the vicinity of a great pile of barrels filled with waste paper, and the sweepings from the store. He searched for flames, but had been unable to discover any.

When he reached the third story 30 minutes later the flames were running madly up the shaft, and immense columns of smoke were pouring into the store. The elevator shaft is separated on each floor from the store proper by tight fireproof floors, and the watchman imagined those would confine the fire to the elevator shaft. He rushed for the fire extinguisher, but an air draft, which runs through the side of the building, to ventilate the different departments, fanned the flames, and he soon found he was unable to cope with the conflagration. He escaped from the building with the greatest difficulty, as the store rapidly filled with smoke, and almost suffocated him.

About the same time Officer Milton Ball, the patrolman on the beat, discovered smoke issuing from the windows on the Liberty avenue side. He hastily turned in an alarm and rushed to the rescue of Watchman Hunter, whom he supposed was lost. The Fire Department quickly responded, and when Chief Humphrey discovered the nature of the blaze he sent in additional alarms for the other districts.

The Jenkins building is a great seven-story affair, running from Penn avenue through to Liberty avenue, and from Cecil alley almost to Fifth street, several three-story residences being to the east. It was erected in 1877, and was of brick of heavy, well-combed construction. It was filled from cellar to roof with great quantities of oil in barrels, sugar, molasses, flour, coffee and groceries of all kinds.

George Atkinson, of No. 15 engine company, who was killed by falling walls, would probably be alive at the present moment had it not been for the cable pit in the rear of the building. He was on the roof, with other members of his company, when the firemen heard the cracking of the alley wall of the T. C. Jenkins building. They knew it was coming down, and all of them started to get out from under the shed. Atkinson was the last of the party to be rescued by the smoke and from the flying debris, stumbled into the cable pit. An instant later the wall came down and he was crushed beneath tons of brick and stone. The others escaped with a few minor injuries.

The latest estimate of the principal losses follow:

Joseph Horne & Co.	\$900,000
T. C. Jenkins	500,000
Horne office building	500,000
Phillips building	2,000
L. H. Voight	2,000
S. Huck	8,000
J. Hall, Jr.	10,000
Seebie & Parker	3,000
Hall Bros.	1,000
Oakdale Manufacturing company	2,000
Benson Paper company	2,000
Harmony Creamery company	1,000
L. W. Scott	25,000

DECLARE THE WAR IS OVER.

Reports Made to London Papers—Girl Leading 2,000 Irregulars.

Captain Bebbek, of King George's personal staff, wired from Athens that the fighting had retreated behind the old frontier line to avoid being circumvented. Captain Bebbek adds:

"The Greek army at Epirus, after defeat at Pentepezia, has retired to Arta. All hope of continuing the war is now virtually abandoned. The fleet has returned to Volo for the protection of the inhabitants."

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily News says:

"They are also angry at the neglect of the government to call out the exempted reserves, who are for the most part relatives of ministers, deputies and aristocrats."

"A band of 2,000 irregulars, about to start for the front, their standard-bearer, a 19-year-old girl, Helen Constantiniadis, dressed in the same uniform as the men."

The London Times published a dispatch from Larissa, dated Wednesday, which says:

"The Christians who are returning here all say that during the battle at Milouza Crown Prince Constantine was at Karados, at the foot of the pass. The Greek army is described as behaving on that occasion like a disorderly mob. All discipline was flung to the winds and soldiers fired even on their own officers, so terrible was the panic."

FINDING THE BODIES.

Ghastly Discoveries as Flooded Rivers Recede.

The river at Memphis, Tenn., continues to fall, and the waters are receding slowly from the overflowed counties in Arkansas across from the high bluff of Memphis. As the river recedes the bodies of many victims of the flood are found. Each day the body of some person is discovered, half eaten by fish, and is quickly buried in the mud.

In the Mississippi county, Ark., far in the back country, where the water from the first big break in the levee line rushed almost in a solid wall, the bodies of a farmer and his wife and two children were found. The water during the time of the flood there was about 50 feet deep. At Rosedale, Miss., the slowly falling waters uncovered the bodies of Joe Brown and his brother, William, who were drowned some days ago on the Charles Scott plantation.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

President McKinley Formally Starts the Big Tennessee Show.

At a few minutes after 1 Saturday President McKinley, in the White House, about 700 miles distant, pressed the electric button which set the machinery of the Tennessee Centennial exposition moving.

TRADE REVIEW.

European War Scars Did Not Last Long Enough.

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

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

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports from New York, large for the last week, and 5 per cent. for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent. over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent. greater. At Boston imports of wool have been extraordinary, and at Philadelphia they have amounted for the month to \$1,275,000.

It is thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred, tends to affect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan.

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

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The City of Guthrie Swept by a Valley Torrent.

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

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

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

Five people were seen to drown: two women and a child were carried away on a bridge; one man and two women on a house roof when it went to pieces, and they perished. Scores are missing. A girl in a tree for hours gave up and fell into the water. Hundreds of men are building boats at the lumber yards. Gus Platt and George Willis swim the main current, cut a float from the mill moorings and saved 70 persons, making a landing several miles below the city. It is believed that many were caught in bed in small houses and drowned.

DANGER FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Secretary Long and Postmaster General Gary Recommend Changes.

At the investigation of the civil service system by the Senate committee, letters were presented from Secretary of the Navy Long and Postmaster General Gary, recommending that the civil service laws should be continued, but should be modified, although they recommended no changes.

E. W. Palmer, public printer, stated that the only persons not included in the classified service in his office are charwomen and laborers, and said: "As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade, the civil service laws are an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy. The civil service act as promulgated for enforcement here should be modified radically, suspended or repealed."

James M. Miller, a one-armed Union veteran, testified that he had been, with five other veterans, discharged in 1894 from his place in the treasury department under the authority of the Interior department without reasons given. Two of the vacancies made had been filled by E. J. Troop, a brother-in-law of Auditor Blackwell, and J. C. Orr, his father-in-law, the latter a confederate veteran. Both of these men had been placed in office without examinations, contrary to law, and had been promoted to \$1,800 salaries. Senator Clinton inquired, "What auditor's relative had got into office, and Mr. Miller answered: "Under the administration of Logan Carlisle, who seemed to run the department. Where there was a will there was a way for everything."

ATTACKED THE MISSION.

Grave Rumors of Trouble on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Grave news has been received as to the mission of Lieut. Henderson at Wa. It is reported that Chief Samory has attacked the mission. Authentic details have not yet been received, but a serious disaster is feared.

The object of Lieut. Henderson was to make treaties with the chiefs in Hinterland. He had a large escort. Forenson, a colonial official, who accompanied Lieut. Henderson, is known to have been severely wounded. Wa is considered to be within the sphere of British influence.

BRIEF MENTION.

Twenty-six Spanish have been sentenced to death at Barcelona.

At Lima, Peru, a violent earthquake shock was felt Saturday morning.

Oscar Wilde was released from an English prison after serving two years.

Of 60,000 Ullanders in Johannesburg, only 2,000 have become citizens of the South African republic.

At Larimore, S. D., August Norman, a farm hand, wantonly murdered the four children of his employer.

Richard Hoe Lawrence, grandson of Richard Hoe, the printing press manufacturer, committed suicide at Danville, Ill., by cutting his throat and jumping into the river.

At Oshema, Miss., two colored girls and a negro were drowned by the overturning of their boat.

San Antonio, Tex., announces the discovery of natural gas in an artesian well. It is the flow is very strong.

President C. W. Spalding and other officers of the United States Glue Board in Chicago were indicted for various frauds.

The earthquakes on West India Islands continued for several days and caused many deaths and the destruction of a vast amount of property.

John Wananmaker, of Philadelphia, is a candidate for moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, which meets at Wilkes, Ind., this month.

INTEREST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CHINA'S NEW REPRESENTATIVE.

Wu Ting Fang and his Suite Arrive in Washington.

Minister Wu, the new Chinese Minister, who will supersede Yang Yu, has arrived with his retinue, and caused quite a flutter in diplomatic and official social circles at the national capital. He is quartered at the Arlington, and the picturesque dragon flag, which adorns the hoistery across from the White House, during Li Hung Chang's visit, once again floats at full mast.

Wu was born in Hain-hui, and educated in Canton and London. He spent four years at Lincoln Inn, the famous law school in London, and after taking the collegiate course there returned to China, and has made a fine record there as a lawyer. He was a member of the legislative council in Hong Kong, and later became legal adviser to the government. The position he has, as director of the Imperial Railway of North China, is his pride. Ten years ago he attempted to start a railway in his country, with Li Hung Chang's advice, but as he says "the time was ripe for nothing but a great fire. Ignorant and untraveled officials objected. So we waited patiently, worked slowly until after the war between China and Japan, then the Emperor and high officials realized the vast change railroads would make everywhere, and now three hundred miles are completed between Peking and Tsin-Tsin, all standard gauge, which is four feet eight and a half inches wide, and a letter received Monday tells me it floods do not prevent in Japan everything will be in fine working order."

The Minister's admiration for our country is intense. He is an enthusiast over progress, and it is probable his stay here will result in wonderful changes in his country. He is accompanied by his wife and their only child, a son of 10 years of age, whose name is Wu Chu.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The comptroller has issued a certificate authorizing the Ohio national bank, of Columbus, to begin business with a capital of \$40,000.

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

Both houses of the Iowa legislature have passed a law asked for by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, authorizing the governor to issue orders, in the winter, if hog cholera is worst, to inspect all hogs, kill those affected, and keep diseased hogs out. The federal government pays all expenses.

A 2,000,000 DOLLAR FIRE.

Newport News Has a Conflagration at Early Morn.

Fire broke out in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company's pier No. 5 at Newport News, Va., and before the flames were checked damage to the extent of \$2,000,000 had been done.

Two of the company's immense piers were destroyed, three vessels burned to the water's edge, a tugboat entirely destroyed and eight persons injured, some of them seriously. The next caught fire, the crew managed to escape by climbing down the hawsers to the pier.

Meanwhile the Chesapeake & Ohio's tug Wanderer, which had caught fire, was burned to the water's edge. The German sailing ship, J. D. Bischoff, taking on staves from the north side of pier 6, also caught. The fire obtained such a hold on her that they could not be conquered and she went to the bottom.

The crew of this vessel had a very narrow escape from being cremated. They were aroused by John Anderson, one of the crew, and were only rescued with the greatest difficulty after the captain and boatswain had been badly burned. The heavy north wind and the force of the fire department saved the large grain elevator of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company from destruction. The fire was rapidly spreading across the conveyors that connect the elevator with the piers, but with the aid of a locomotive and an immense chain the conveyors' supports were pulled out, the conveyors themselves torn down, and the danger averted. At 11 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the fire had spent its fury and was well under control.

ALL TREATIES ANNULLED.

The Porte Argues That War Has Made Them Void.

The question of protection of the Greeks in Turkey is still unsettled. The porte argues that the war has virtually annulled the treaties between Turkey and Greece, and that Grecian subjects, therefore, lost the right to their foreign certificates of protection. W. M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in an interview with Tewfik Pasha, discussed this subject.

At a council of ministers a proposal was submitted for the sanction of the sultan to grant the Greeks an extensive extension of territory, and this was accepted as probable that this will be accepted as a means of surmounting the difficulty.

The armament of the entire Turkish army with the Mauser rifle has been decided upon, and the troops at Constantinople have already been supplied with the weapon.

A METEORIC FLIGHT.

Professor Brooks Sees a Beautiful Sight While Observing Mercury.

Prof. Brooks, director of the Smith observatory, at Geneva, N. Y., while taking day light observations of Mercury, observed through the large telescope a wonderful flight of daylight meteors. They were intensely white, many of them having appearance of Vega or some other bright star, when seen through a large telescope in daytime. The direction of motion was toward the sun. During the passage of the meteors, which lasted for half an hour, over 100 were seen, at times two or three meteors passing through the telescope field together.

SUGGESTED BY THE PRINCESS.

The Princess of Wales has written to the Lord Mayor of London pointing out that in the schemes to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in June the poorest of the poor, the tenants of the London slums, have been overlooked. She suggested that "Might I plead that they also should have a share in the fete of that blessed day, and so remember to the end of their lives that great and good queen whose reign, by the blessing of God, has been prolonged for 60 years. Let us, therefore, provide these unfortunate ones, these beggars and outcasts, with a dinner of some modest kind, and let the jubilee be commemorated, I have great pleasure in heading a subscription list for that purpose with £100."

TERRORIZED.

Greek Forces Demoralized and the Treasury Depleted.

The events of the past week have served to further alienate sympathy from the Greeks. The story from Larissa of the fearful stampede to Tyrnavos is the sensation of the day. All the newspapers in London are glowing with praise of the dispatch, saying it was the finest description of events yet received from the front. The fact that the Greek officers were equally affected with the privates by the panic is regarded as proof that the Greeks are utterly demoralized and incapable of withstanding the steady advance of the Turks.

It is the general impression that M. Baili is aiming at something higher than the presidency, and that his acceptance of that office is held to have placed him in an invidious position. A great victory might make him a popular idol, but a defeat, which is more probable, would cover him with odium and he would be overturned as a false prophet.

The statement that Greece will carry on the war to the last gasp is not regarded as of any importance.

Greece is already reduced to military and financial extremities and further efforts must soon be abandoned. The Greeks will await a decisive encounter at Pharsalos and they are then expected to appeal to the powers.

The conditions of peace which Greece will have to accept are stated to be, most probably, as follows: The Greeks will be allowed to retain their present frontier provided the island of Crete is immediately evacuated. Turkey will be permitted to impose a war indemnity upon Greece.

The Turks will doubtless raise some difficulty when they are called upon to return to Constantinople, but the pressure of the powers will induce them to consent.

MOWED THE TURKS DOWN.

Greeks did Awful Execution at the Battle of Velestino.

Additional news from Velestino, the scene of the late battle, says:

The charges of the Turkish cavalry were firmly withstood by the Evzones, posted on Karantasi hill. An entire Turkish regiment was decimated. Four Turkish squadrons which attempted to charge were received with a combined rifle and snarapel fire, which mowed down several hundred. The Greek irregulars co-operated with the regular troops of Greece. Fifty Greeks were killed and a major and five subalterns were wounded.

A detachment of Turkish cavalry from Larissa approached the railway between Pharsalos and Domokos, which town is about ten miles south of Volo, and in the Greek hog cholera is worst, inspect all hogs, kill those affected, and keep diseased hogs out. The federal government pays all expenses.

READY FOR REFORMS.

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

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

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

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

THE REFORMS CONSIST OF.

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

It is provided that 30 members of the Council of Administration shall be elected by the people, but the president of the body is the Governor General, and his rulings are to be binding at all meetings.

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

To the Council of Administration, under the leadership of the Governor General, is given the right to fix the rules for imposing customs duties, to determine the duties on exports and to arrange all classification of imports, goods from Spain always to be admitted free, and those from other countries taxed. Besides this, the Council of Administration is "to be consulted" upon all treaties affecting Cuba.

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

IRISH TELEGRAMS.

The New Hampshire Banking company of Nashua, N. H., suspends. The amount due depositors is \$249,332.

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

William P. Nicholls, president of the defunct Bank of Commerce, was convicted of the embezzlement of \$20,000, at New Orleans, La.

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

The gold production of California last year was \$17,181,562, and increase over 1895 of \$1,847,245, and of silver \$422,436 a decrease of \$177,353.

The president has decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the mails.

Thomas Redmond, alias "Texas Tom," a follower of the race tracks, was sentenced in Chicago to life imprisonment for the murder of John Stuart.

Harry D. Butler, of Chicago, got into a dispute with his wife and had begun to abuse her when a boarder, Harry Randall, interfered, and fatally shot Butler.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

WILL NOT ACCEPT ORDERS.

The Army to be Reorganized and Strengthened.

The hero of the hour in Greece at present is M. Baili, who has been chosen to succeed M. Delyannis as premier. In an interview M. Baili is credited with saying that he would not accept any definite mandate from either the king or chamber, and would not be hampered by a program. He will be guided solely by data supplied by a careful study of the situation.

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

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

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

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

WAR BULLETINS.

Outline of the Situation of the Contending Forces.

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

The Greeks have occupied the heights of Pentepezia, north of Arta, and about half way between that place and Janina in Epirus, and entrenched themselves there.

Advices from Larissa say during the stampede of the soldiery and populace from that city on approach of the Turks, there was a serious encounter between Italian volunteers and Greek soldiers, during which many of the latter were wounded and several children were killed.

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

VICTORY CONFIRMED.

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

The Turks attacked Velestino Junction Tuesday night last with four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery. The large force of Greeks there easily beat the Turks off, but not before they had displaced half a dozen rails and cut the telegraph wires. The latter were repaired, and on Wednesday the train service was resumed.

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

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

TURKS REPULSED.

Their March on Volo Checked by the Greeks.

A special dispatch from Volo, the port of Thessaly, announces that the Turkish advance forces have attacked the Greeks at Velestino, about eight miles west of Volo, and on the railroad connecting the latter place with Larissa and Pharsalos. The Turks, however, were repulsed with heavy loss and driven back as far as Thessalis.

Gen. Smolenski, on hearing of the attack upon Velestino, made a forced march from Pharsalos to support the Greek force at Velestino.

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

TURKEY'S PEACE OFFER.

Greece to Surrender Thessaly and Pay Indemnity.

The terms of peace which Turkey has offered Greece have reached the Washington legations. They are as follows:

The restoration of the boundary fixed by the treaty of 1831, which gave to Turkey all of Thessaly, including its extensive sea coast.

The evacuation by Greece of Preveza and other points in the province of Epirus.

The withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete and the acceptance of the terms of autonomy offered the island by the porte.

The payment of war indemnity large enough to cover the expenses of the mobilizing of the Turkish troops.

CRETAN BLOCKADE RELAXED.

Foreign Admirals Inform the Insurgents of the Fall of Larissa.

A dispatch from Canes says that the admirals of the foreign fleets visited the insurgents at Akrotiri and had a prolonged conference with the leaders.

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

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

Thousands of Acres Leased.

Leases covering several thousand acres of oil lands in the northern part of Madison county, Ind., have been leased. The big well which has created such a furor is running 1,000 barrels a day. Nine other wells are being put up within sight of this gusher.

HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENTS.

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

The total shipments of gold to Europe during the week ending May 1, is \$6,477,000. The Peabody & Co. will ship \$750